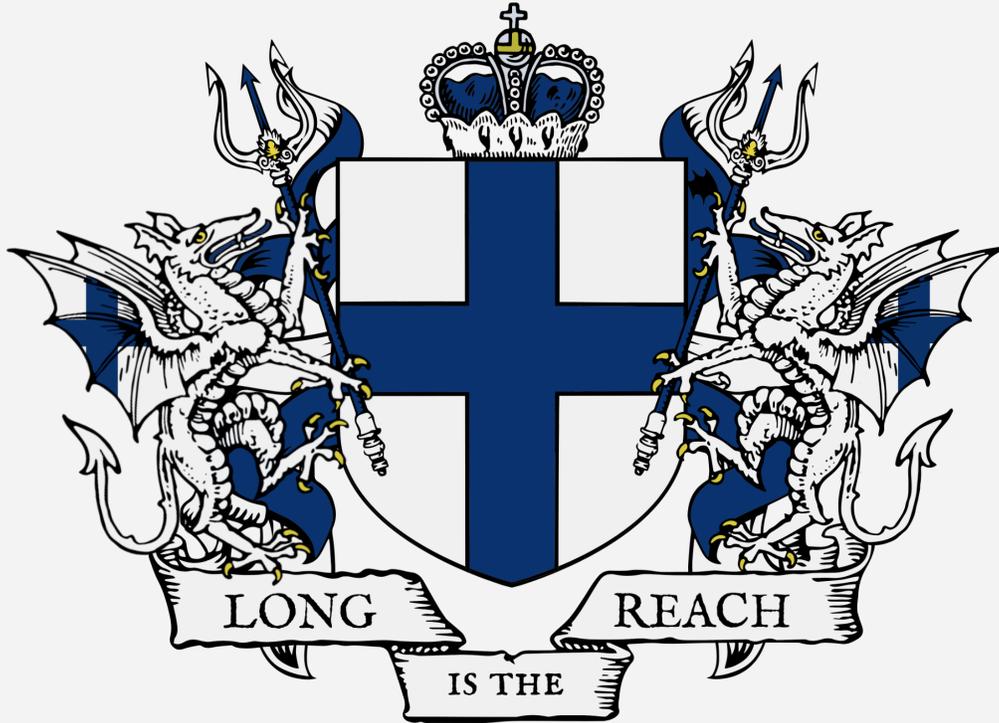


 **THE STONE BAY CODE**

THE STONE BAY CODE



 **TITLE I - GENERAL PROVISION & STANDING
ORDERS**

TITLE I

General Provisions & Standing Orders

Chapter One - Statutory Notes and Related Subsidiaries

§1 - Positive Law; Citation

This title has been made positive law which provided in part that: "That 1 of the Stone Bay Code entitled 'General Provisions & Standing Orders', is codified and enacted into positive law and may be cited as 'S.B.C §1.'

§2 - Reserved

§3 - Reserved

§4 - Royal Honours Commission

1. On this day, the Thirty-First Day of May in the Seventeenth Moon of Our Reign we hereby found and created the Royal Honours Commission within Our Court of the Prismatic Throne.
 - a. The Royal Honours Commission shall be the advisory body to recommend the bestowing of awards and honours upon worthy recipients.
 - b. The Royal Honours Commission shall comprise a representative from each of Our Orders of Chivalry, those appointed shall be the holders of their corresponding Order Rod.

§5 - Regarding Titles

1. On this day, the Thirtieth Day of August in the Twentieth Moon of Our Reign, we do hereby give the following proclamation:
2. It has come to our attention that there are certain individuals, within our realm, who bear titles of honour—whether civil, military, chivalric, or noble in nature—who seem disinclined to use or acknowledge them as they should. Such honours are not bestowed lightly, but rather are granted in recognition of notable merit, service, or distinction, and are meant to be worn proudly and upheld in every manner.
3. Titles are not mere decorations to be cast aside at whim or forgotten in neglect. They are symbols of service and of status, of duty fulfilled, and of allegiance to Crown and country. They serve as a measure of one's place within our society, of trust conferred by Us, and they are to be respected as such, both by their bearers and by all others.

4. Let it be known that henceforth, any who hold titles by our grant—be they of civil, military, chivalric, or noble estate—shall either use them as proper or forfeit them. Those who disdain their title or fail to recognize its proper use do not honour the trust placed upon them. We do not grant these honours to be hidden away, nor to be lightly disregarded.
5. Therefore, those who bear titles are expected to use them with due reverence, or they shall find their titles revoked. Let them know that to refuse their title is to refuse the honour and duties that come with it, and such refusal shall not be met with favour.
6. Let this serve as fair warning and a reminder of the value we place upon the dignity of these titles and honourable service and status they represent. Use ‘em or lose ‘em.

§6 - Regarding Town Guards

1. On this day, the Thirtieth Day of August in the Twentieth Moon of Our Reign, we do hereby give the following proclamation:
2. It has come to our notice that there are certain guards, retainers, and servants to various towns, baronies, and noble houses who, whilst under oath and service to one jurisdiction, do reside in another, often in places where other guards or retainers are appointed by different authorities. This practice we find improper.
3. Let it be known that those who serve as guards or retainers to any town, village, or noble household are henceforth required to reside within the jurisdiction to which they are bound by duty and oath. The sanctity of service and the integrity of a protector's pledge demand that those who guard a people or serve a lord must live amongst them, share in their burdens, and stand vigilant within the bounds of their charge.
4. No guard or retainer shall live outside the jurisdiction of their service, nor shall they make their home amongst those whose allegiance lies elsewhere. To do so is to bring suspicion upon their loyalty and to undermine the confidence placed in them by those they are sworn to protect.
5. Therefore, all guards and retainers are hereby commanded to take up residence within the lands to which they owe their service and allegiance or break off their service and allegiance to that place or people. Any found in breach of this proclamation shall be subject to immediate dismissal and such further penalties as may be deemed just and necessary by their superiors and the Crown.
6. By this measure, we seek to strengthen the bonds of loyalty and duty throughout our realm, ensuring that all who serve do so with the fullest commitment to their charge.

§7 - Regarding the King's Gate

1. On this day, the Thirtieth Day of August in the Twentieth Moon of Our Reign, we do hereby give the following proclamation:
2. By order of the Crown, a new gate has been built within the walls of our capital city, known henceforth as the King's Gate. Let it be known that this gate shall serve as the

primary lawful entrance and exit to and from the City of Stone Bay. All those who seek to pass through our city's walls, whether to enter or depart, may do so by way of the King's Gate.

3. Any attempt to avoid guardsmen posted at this gate, shall be hereby declared a crime. The guard, who stand sentry at this gate, are charged with the protection of the city and the maintenance of its peace and order. To this end, they shall ask all who pass through to provide a simple account of themselves—their place of origin, their destination, and their purpose.
4. This is but a small matter of courtesy and cooperation, for the safety and security of all who dwell within these walls and those who wish to visit. All are urged to comply with good grace and candor, so that our city may remain safe and our guards may perform their duties without hindrance or suspicion.
5. Disobedience, evasion, or any attempt to circumvent the lawful entry and exit shall not be tolerated and shall be met with swift justice.

§8 - Regarding Knightly Styles

1. On this day, the Twenty-Ninth Day of November in the Twenty-Fourth Moon of Our Reign, we do hereby give the following proclamation:
2. Now, to a matter of tradition, language, and identity—one that pertains to the honorifics granted to those esteemed individuals who have been knighted in service to the Crown and the Kingdom. For many years, our realm has observed the use of two distinct styles for knights: Sir and Dame. These distinctions, though rooted in tradition, no longer reflect the unity we strive to foster.
3. In days long past, the knights of Stone Bay were addressed with a singular title that carried no gendered distinction—a simple and honourable style. In recognition of this history, and in the spirit of progress, the time has come to restore that singular form of address, ensuring that all knights, regardless of gender-identity, shall be united under one title.
4. Henceforth, the title of Ser, spelled S-E-R, shall stand as the sole honorific style for all knights of the realm. All who earn the rank shall bear the title of Ser, a mark of their achievement, and their dedication to the Crown and the people.
5. This change is a reflection of the values we hold dear—honour, unity, and equality—and it serves as a reminder that the strength of a knight is not in their title but in their deeds.

§9 - Regarding Peer Administered "Oaths"

1. On this day, the Thirty-First Day of January in the Twenty-Sixth Moon of Our Reign, we do hereby give the following proclamation:
2. On the twenty-third day of January, Members of Our Parliament convened to deliberate upon matters of great import, particularly to the Peers of the Realm and those who serve

them. Amongst the matters discussed was the nature and standing of so-called “Oaths” administered by Peers to those in their service.

3. It is the judgment of this chair that these Peer-administered oaths amount to little more than verbal contracts of employment, and oftentimes, such contracts are grossly one-sided, binding the servant in duty while affording them little in return. Such arrangements do not constitute true oaths in the eyes of the Crown or the law, but rather an unchecked practice that has endured beyond its rightful place.
4. Therefore, by Our hand and authority, We do hereby declare null and void all oaths administered by the Peers. All those who have sworn such service are released from any obligations—be they legal, moral, or otherwise.
5. Let it be known that it shall fall upon the next Parliament to deliver a proper, codified resolution to this matter—one that ensures fairness and balance for all involved. We encourage the Peers of the Realm to engage in this process with wisdom and due consideration.
6. But for now, let it be understood—this practice is ended.

§ 10 - Regarding Stone Bay Oaths - 7th Edition

1. On this day, the Thirty-First Day of January in the Twenty-Sixth Moon of Our Reign, we do hereby give the following proclamation:
2. Earlier this day, I set My hand to the writing of a new edition of the *Official Stone Bay Oath Book*, a copy of which now rests in the possession of several here present. This revised edition contains a number of new oaths, carefully crafted to ensure that those who enter into service within Our realm do so with words that properly reflect the duties and expectations of their station. These oaths shall serve to further define the commitments of those who bear responsibility for the governance, defence, and justice of Our land.
3. Among the new additions are the following:
 - a. First, the **Vassal Oath**, which shall henceforth be sworn by all Royal Yeoman and by any newly ennobled Peer. This vow shall affirm their sacred duty to Our collective defence, their obligation to uphold the peace and security of the realm, and the expectation that they shall stand ready in times of need. It is an oath that exceeds the standard Oath of Allegiance, carrying with it the weight of service to Crown and Kingdom alike.
 - b. Second, the **State Officer Oath**, which shall be taken by the officers of My household, the ministers of My government, and the chief executives of Our crown corporations. This oath stands beyond the Oath of Allegiance, affirming not merely loyalty, but a willing and resolute entrance into the burdens of civil service. It speaks to the integrity, duty, and diligence required of those who hold the highest administrative offices within Our nation.
 - c. Lastly, the **Lord Justice Oath**, which shall now be sworn by those who serve upon the Bench in Our highest courts. This oath shall enshrine the principles of neutrality and impartiality that are so vital to the proper and fair administration of

justice. It moves beyond mere allegiance to uphold the independence of Our judiciary, ensuring that those entrusted with law and judgment remain beyond the influence of faction or favour.

4. These oaths shall be administered in all proper and due course, and they shall stand as the guiding words for those who take upon themselves the weight of governance, defence, and justice.

§ 11 - Regarding Citizenship Approval

1. On this day, the Thirty-First Day of January in the Twenty-Sixth Moon of Our Reign, we do hereby give the following proclamation:
2. It has come to My attention that Term of Service endorsements for Citizenship are not being granted with uniformity, nor with equal merit for similar work. Such inconsistencies in the path to Citizenship are a cause for concern, and as such, I find it necessary to implement an additional safeguard to ensure fairness and due process in this most important matter.
3. Henceforth, as the final step in the granting of Citizenship, the full application—along with all required endorsements, fees, and supporting documents—must bear the hand-signed approval of the Prime Minister. No Citizenship shall be granted without this final confirmation, ensuring that all who seek to join Our Kingdom do so under equal standards and with the proper recognition of their service and merit.
4. Let it be known that this measure is enacted in the interest of fairness and integrity, and so that the rights and privileges of Citizenship may be extended only to those who have truly earned them.

§ 12 - Regarding the Curse

1. On the prompting and advice of some of my counsellors, I want to readdress, restate, and redesignate some facts that have seemingly been forgotten:
 - a. The Curse that plagues Kara and all nearby islands and waters is not a ‘blessing’, it is indeed a curse- and one that can be fed.
 - b. To die or otherwise perish within the areas affected by the curse seemingly feeds it, causing it to grow stronger - with that, the undead and other unnatural creatures grow stronger too.
 - c. I opened Stone Bay’s ports more than a decade ago with the aim of attracting heroes and warriors to help us combat the creatures of the night, and to, one day, defeat the curse.
2. Those who die as a matter of convenience, sport, or practice do so at **everyone’s peril**.
3. Henceforth, I hereby order all my subjects to cease willing and unnecessary death. I hope to not have to add further consequences to this, but rest assured, myself and my government stand ready to defend the Kingdom from the curse, all who feed it, and the creatures who grow stronger as a result.

§ 13 - Regarding Signatures & Slogans

1. The point has been raised to me - and I am in full agreement - that the augments and additions to our country's words "Long is the Reach, Dark is the Deep" have gotten out of hand. To fix this, I hereby proclaim the following:
 - a. Effective immediately, all uses official and otherwise of our country's words may not be augmented except with the *optional* addition of "Long Live the King" - I will admit some preference to that one, and its significance in use during a very difficult time in our recent history.
 - b. Furthermore, all official government statements, letters, and communications must be signed with "Long is the Reach, Dark is the Deep", and optionally with "Long Live the King".
 - c. All other additions to those words are hereby prohibited; it really has gotten out of hand my friends - I have seen some wacky sign-offs to some letters. I respect that everyone has their own 'thing', everyone wants to be unique, but it is not respectful to the origin and historical and cultural significance of those words.

TITLE II - CHARTER OF STONE BAY

TITLE II

Charter of Stone Bay

Chapter One - Charter Provisions

§ 200 - General Provisions

1. Ultimate, final, and absolute authority is vested within the Crown.
2. The Parliament advises the Crown and operates the Government.
3. The Peerage ensures the proper and honourable functioning of the Government and the Kingdom.
4. Judges of the Court will be nominated by the Government, confirmed by the Parliament, and appointed by the Crown.

§ 201 - Peerage Provisions

1. The Peerage ensures the proper and honourable functioning of the Government and the Kingdom.
2. The Crown will appoint and remove members of the Peerage.

§ 202 - Judicial Provisions

1. Judges of the Court will be nominated by the Government, confirmed by the Parliament, and appointed by the Crown.
2. Judges responsibilities include, but are not limited to:
 - a. Calling to order a Court of Law, both;
 - i. Civil, allowing individuals, businesses, and organizations to file suit for damages and wrongdoing, and;
 - ii. Criminal, allowing the Kingdom to prosecute those who break the law.
 - b. Passing judgement for the previously aforementioned suits and trials.
 - c. Mandating the use of the Kingdom's resources to execute the will of the Court.
3. Judges will belong to one of two courts.
 - a. The Gold Court is the National Court of the Kingdom, conducting both civil and criminal proceedings.
 - i. Rulings of the Gold Court can be appealed to the Prismarine Court.
 - b. The Prismarine Court is the Supreme Court of the Land.
 - i. Its rulings cannot be appealed.
 - ii. Only the Prismarine Court may overrule or alter one of its own rulings.

§ 203 - Amendment Provisions

1. The Parliament, whenever two thirds shall deem it necessary, shall propose Amendments to this Charter, in which Case, shall be valid to all Intents and Purposes as Part of this Charter.
 - a. Amendments will be ratified by the Parliament by a two-third majority.
 - b. Amendments will be assented by the Crown.
2. This Charter, and the Laws of Stone Bay which shall be made in Pursuance thereof; and all Treaties made, or which shall be made, under the Authority of Stone Bay, shall be the supreme Law of the Land; and the Judges in every Territory and Province shall be bound thereby, any Thing in the Charter or Laws of any Territory or Province to the Contrary notwithstanding.

§ 204 Amendment I - Eulen Amendment

After the Battle of the Eternum Glades, it was deemed necessary to take corrective measures that will ensure such a tragedy does not happen again. It is the aim of the first amendment to avoid at all possible the spectre of war, but, if war is inevitable, ensure the complete and total victory over the enemy. It is with this preamble that the first amendment was written.

1. The Kingdom will whenever possible maintain a neutral standing in international and interplanar affairs.
2. If a state of war exists between the Kingdom and an adversary, it is the duty of the entire Kingdom to mobilize in defence of the Throne, furthermore;
 - a. All mercies and courtesies granted under the culture and laws of chivalry are to be disregarded until the total destruction of the enemy is achieved and victory is won, and;
 - b. Citizens and residents of the Kingdom may commit acts otherwise prohibited by law on foreign soil to achieve military objectives and defend the Throne.

§ 205 - Amendment II - Deepcreek Amendment

One of my greatest successes, one of my best friends. I am happy to call Sillas Deepcreek among my allies, my subjects, and my family. As the Chosen Hand of Sanaquas it's his job to do Her will, it has been one of the great honours of my life to welcome the instrument of Her will here in the Kingdom of Stone Bay. The second amendment aims to secure Sillas Deepcreek's legacy here, and ensure that the next Chosen Hand will always be welcome in the Bay. - Ulysses I.

1. The Church of the Deep will forever maintain its sovereignty as a separate and independent entity from the Government of Stone Bay.
2. The title of Chaplain of the Deep will pass from one Chosen Hand to the next, remaining in the line of Her Chosen for all time.

 **TITLE III - TREATY OF ORLAN**

TITLE III

Treaty of Orlan

Chapter One — Foundational Provisions

§301 - Article 1: Supremacy Clause

Be it enacted that this *Treaty of Orlan* shall stand as the supreme law of governance in all matters pertaining to the administration of the Government and regulation of the state. Besides the *Charter of Stone Bay*, no law, statute, decree, or command shall contravene the tenets of this Treaty without due amendment, as herein prescribed.

§302 - Article 2: Relationship to the Charter of Stone Bay

The *Treaty of Orlan* shall operate in harmony with the *Charter of Stone Bay*, which defines the foundational sovereignty of our Kingdom. This Treaty elaborates upon and upholds the framework of governance laid out in the Charter, conferring upon Parliament and Government the duties and powers necessary for the welfare and prosperity of the realm.

§303 - Article 3: Sovereign Authority

The Sovereign, the Crown, and the Throne, as ordained in the *Charter of Stone Bay*, shall preside as the supreme authority, embodying the dignity of the realm.

Chapter Two — Citizenship Provisions

§304 - Article 4: Classes, Rights, and Duties of Citizenship

Citizenship and residency within the Kingdom of Stone Bay shall be categorised into two distinct classes, with privileges and duties according to each. These classes are as follows:

1. **Citizenship** – Granted to lawful residents of Stone Bay who meet the qualifications herein described, conferring all rights and responsibilities as subjects of the Crown.
 - a. **Right of Residence** – Citizens shall be permitted lawful residence within Stone Bay.
 - b. **Right to Trade and Engage in Commerce** – Citizens may engage in commerce and lawful trade, subject to local and national laws.
 - c. **Political Rights** – Citizens may vote. They may also run for and hold office. They may also vote in the People's Assembly.
 - d. **Judicial Rights** – Citizens may be appointed to the Court of the Prismarine Throne or as a Justice of the Court of the Golden-Rod and Commonalty of Stone Bay.

- e. **Nobility & Chivalry** – Citizens may be granted knighthoods or titles of nobility by lawful authority and process.
 - f. **Duties** – Citizens are expected to defend the Kingdom in times of need and uphold the laws and customs of Stone Bay.
 - g. **Familial Rights** – Citizens are permitted to be married, divorced, or participate in adoptions. Citizens may create Registered Families, which shall be required for any other aforementioned familial changes.
2. **Denizens** – Foreign persons granted limited rights within Stone Bay, including residence and the right to engage in certain trades, though lacking full political rights and privileges of citizenship.
- a. **Right of Residence** – Denizens shall be permitted lawful residence within Stone Bay.
 - b. **Right to Trade and Engage in Commerce** – Denizens may engage in commerce and lawful trade, subject to local and national laws.
 - c. **Limited Political Rights** – Denizens shall not have the right to vote or hold office; however, they may petition the Crown and Parliament through lawful and proper means. They may vote in the People's Assembly.
 - d. **Limited Familial Rights** – Denizens are not permitted to marry or participate in adoptions without involving themselves within a Registered Family. Denizens shall not be permitted to form a Registered Family. Any familial arrangements made before arrival in the Kingdom of Stone Bay shall be honoured.

§305 - Article 5: Eligibility for Citizenship

Regardless of which process citizenship is granted, the individual must legally register their change of status. A letter from the Crown must be provided. Citizenship shall be granted to those who undergo one of the following processes:

- 1. **Act of the Crown** — The *Crown* may, at any time, grant any person citizenship.
- 2. **Act of Parliament** — The *Parliament* may grant any person citizenship with a simple majority vote, along with a simple majority vote within the People's Assembly and Royal Assent.
- 3. **Crown's Favour** — Denizens may be granted citizenship by the Crown as the selected favour from one of the *Three Powers*.

§306 - Article 6: Forfeiture and Revocation of Citizenship

Citizenship may be revoked as a result of:

- 1. **Court Ruling** — The Court of the Prismarine Throne or Court of the Golden-Rod and Commonalty of Stone Bay may revoke the citizenship of any person as a punitive measure for civil or criminal violations.

- 2. Act of Parliament** — The Parliament of Orlan, upon sufficient evidence of disloyalty, may vote to strip any citizen of their status, requiring a simple majority and Royal Assent.

§307 - Article 7: Restoration of Citizenship

Restoration of citizenship may be considered under the following conditions:

- 1. Petition of Clemency** — Any former citizen, upon repentance and demonstration of renewed loyalty. May petition the Court of the Prismarine Throne for restoration of citizenship.
- 2. Completion of Penalty or Service** — Those stripped of citizenship may be granted restoration upon completion of a period of probation or servitude in recompense, as prescribed in their Court Ruling.

Chapter Three — Peerage Provisions

§308 - Article 8: The Peerage

The Peerage of Stone Bay shall be composed of nobles and aristocrats entrusted by the Sovereign with titles, lands, and responsibilities. The Peerage shall serve as the highest order of landowners within the Kingdom, wielding stewardship within their respective dominions. Peers shall also serve within the Chancery of the Throne. They shall be bound by duty to maintain the peace, ensure prosperity, and ensure the rules of law in the lands entrusted to them.

There shall be two types of Peers, Landed and Unlanded — each shall be able to hold any of the titles listed under this article. These ranks may be granted by the Sovereign, either upon appointment or in recognition of exceptional service.

The noble titles within Peerage are hereby recognized in order of ascending precedence:

- 1. Baroness/Baron**

Typically granted as an Unlanded Peerage, this title does not always come with land ownership but is awarded for exceptional service, loyalty, and dedication to the kingdom. Barons and Baronesses hold a permanent seat in Parliament, where they participate in legislative decisions and are recognized for their contribution to the kingdom.

- 2. Countess/Count**

This title typically marks the initial stage of becoming a Landed Peer, governing a County. The Countess or Count manages local governance, resources, and civic matters within their jurisdiction. Countesses and Counts also shall hold a permanent seat in Parliament.

3. Duchess/Duke

These title-holders are experienced Landed Peers who oversee larger territories, known as Duchies. This title is often achieved by a Countess or Count who has demonstrated effective governance and loyalty. They maintain a permanent seat in Parliament and have significant influence within the kingdom due to their higher-ranking title and extensive responsibilities.

4. Princess/Prince

The title of Prince or Princess is a prestigious designation granted by the Sovereign and is typically reserved for the children or grandchildren of the Sovereign. While they may hold various roles within the kingdom, they are not always in the line of succession to the throne. This title reflects their royal lineage and may come with certain ceremonial and diplomatic responsibilities.

§309 - Article 9: Land and Land Rights

The Peers of Stone Bay shall be vested with control over land ownership and rights, with all lands within the Kingdom of Stone Bay held in trust by the Peerage on behalf of the Crown. Peers shall exercise stewardship over the physical lands and estates within their purview, managing resources, infrastructure, and local administration as they deem fit, subject to the oversight of the Crown. Peers shall be charged with maintaining the welfare and stability of their lands, ensuring prosperity for the realm as a whole.

§310 - Article 10: Peerage Promotions

Peers who demonstrate loyalty, skill, and success in governance may rise in rank by acquiring additional lands or successfully establishing and growing a settlement. The following provisions shall govern such advancements:

- 1. Growth and Development of Estates** – Barons who successfully administer and expand their territories may petition during the Court of the Prismarine Throne for elevation to a higher station. Such advancements shall be subject to the approval of the Sovereign.
- 2. Merit and Opportunity** – Titles of higher rank, such as Duke, may be granted by the Sovereign in recognition of exceptional service to the Crown, successful governance, and the expansion of territories. Elevation within the Peerage is at the sole discretion of the Sovereign, subject to the needs of the realm. Additionally, Peers may petition during the Court of the Prismarine Throne for such advancement.

§311 - Article 11: Privileges and Duties of Peers

Peers shall be granted privileges as well as bear the weight of specific duties. Their rights and obligations shall include the following:

- 1. Exclusive Right to Own Land** — Peers shall maintain control over land ownership and estate rights within the Kingdom, managing resources, collecting rents, and controlling usage within their domains.
- 2. Representation in Parliament** — All peers shall possess a permanent seat in Parliament.

§312 - Article 12: Forfeiture and Revocation of Peerage

The title, land, and privileges of a Peer may be revoked under conditions deemed treasonous, negligent, or detrimental to the realm. Such forfeiture shall be conducted as follows:

- 1. Court of the Prismarine Throne** — Any Peer may bring forth charges against another suspected of grievous misconduct, treason, or neglect of duties. The Court of the Prismarine Throne shall review the case.
- 2. Order of the Sovereign** — The Sovereign may issue a decree of revocation, thereby stripping the Peer of title, land, and privileges, with such lands reverting to the Crown for reassignment.
- 3. Court Ruling** — The Court of the Prismarine Throne or Court of the Golden-Rod and Commonalty of Stone Bay may revoke the title of any Peer as a punitive measure for civil or criminal violations.

Chapter Four — Executive Provisions

§313 - Article 13: The Three Powers

The executive authority of the Government shall be split into three distinct powers, each with their own rights, responsibilities, and privileges. These *Three Powers* shall strive to benefit the Kingdom of Stone Bay in their own ways. Each Power shall exclusively bear the burden of their respective sectors and organizations. These *Three Powers* shall be known as the following designations:

1. The Chancery of the Throne
2. The Royal Treasury
3. The Order of Orlan

§314 - Article 14: Scoring System

Each of the *Three Powers* shall participate in an ongoing competition wherein different achievements and/or deeds will earn them a set amount of favour. The set value of different achievements and deeds will be determined solely by the Sovereign.

§315 - Article 15: Process of Determinations

There shall be a set process for the tallying of favour and the determination of the month's winner.

- 1. Cabinet Meetings** — There shall be regularly occurring meetings between the Sovereign and the designated executives of each of the *Three Powers*. During these meetings, each executive shall disclose what their respective group has done, and favour will be preemptively tallied.
- 2. Court of the Prismatic Throne** — On the last Friday of every month, the Court of the Prismatic Throne shall convene. Each power will have the final opportunity to gain more favour. The powers shall be permitted to speak against another power to lower that power's favour.
 - a. The Church of the Deep shall be able to choose one of the Three Powers to put their favour behind every month. They may choose to either support or disapprove of *one* of the Three Powers every sitting of court.
- 3. Final Determinations** — At the conclusion of each sitting of the Prismatic Court, whichever power has accumulated the most favour shall be considered that month's winner and will get to make a request from the Sovereign, as well as receiving the Golden-Rod until the next sitting of Prismatic Court.
 - a. **The Golden-Rod** — This item may pass between members of the winning power, but must not leave those who are within said power. The holder shall be granted special legal rights that can be exercised at any given time, which shall include the following:
 - i. Dissolution of Parliament**

The holder of the Golden-Rod shall have the authority to ask the Sovereign to immediately dissolve the Parliament of Orlan and start a new census and election cycle.
 - ii. Parliamentary Veto**

During sittings of the Parliament of Orlan, the holder of the Golden-Rod shall have the authority to exercise a veto, which can be overruled by the House with a $\frac{2}{3}$ majority vote. The possession of the Golden-Rod shall also provide its holder with speaking priority within Parliament, as well as the prismatic seat to the Speaker's right.
 - iii. Immunity**

This individual cannot be arrested, detained, or charged with a criminal offense while in possession of the Golden-Rod. This immunity shall discontinue immediately after the Golden-Rod leaves their possession, and they may then be prosecuted for things done while in possession of it.
 - iv. Gag Rule**

When in conversation, the holder of the Golden-Rod may issue a *temporary "gag order"* to any individual whose speech the holder considers scandalous, inflammatory, or seditious.

§316 - Article 16: Rewards and Requests

Once a winner is determined, the designated executive (*or their designated proxy*) shall receive a reward of their choosing from the Sovereign. The rewards shall consist of (*but not be limited to*):

1. **Awards & Appointments** — The winning power may make a request for an individual within their respective group to be granted various awards or appointments such as:
 - a. **Citizenship**
When granted citizenship via this process, the fee shall be waived and shall be made official upon taking the respective oath. Citizenship must be requested solely for member(s) of the winning power.
 - b. **Courtier of the Prismarine Throne**
By warrant duly granted, the holder is appointed to sit upon the Court of the Prismarine Throne. They shall enjoy all rights, privileges, and immunities pertaining thereto, shall be recognized as a member of the gentry, and shall be lawfully entitled to the style and dignity of Esquire.
2. **Sovereign Fund** — A request may be made for currency, to be split within the power however the respective executive deems appropriate.
 - a. Until this reward is selected by a winning power, $\frac{1}{2}$ of the weekly *market levy* shall accumulate in a separate, private account and shall increase in value weekly and indefinitely. This accumulation shall reset back to zero (*0*) upon selection, and will begin to accumulate again.
3. **Crown Jewels** — The winning power may request the temporary acquisition of a Crown Jewel, which shall consist of various magical and/or culturally important artifacts and items that the Crown is in possession of.
 - a. This acquisition shall be in possession of the Power until the subsequent Prismarine Court is held, unless otherwise repossessed by the Crown or by an order of the Courts.
 - b. The Jewel in question shall not pass to hands outside of the designated Power.
4. **Other Requests** — The winning power may make requests to the Sovereign outside of those outlined within this article, and may be permitted or denied, depending on the nature of the request made.

§317 - Article 17: Membership of the Powers

Any individual who wishes to participate must be part of one of the three outlined powers within this Treaty, and no individual may be part of more than one power at a time. Individuals may choose to switch or leave a power at any time.

There shall be a number of individuals who may operate *outside* of these powers, as listed below:

1. Lord Justices of the Court of the Golden-Rod and Commonalty of Stone Bay;
2. Agents of the Crown;
3. The Three Antlers Inn;
4. The Church of the Deep;
5. And any other individuals who have express permission from the Sovereign to operate with any authority outside of one of the *Three Powers*.

§318 - Article 18: Establishment of the Privy Council

The Privy Council shall be founded as a group of the Sovereign's top advisors, with all of its members retaining a seat on the Court of the Prismarine Throne. The Privy Council shall consist of the following:

1. Board of Control;
2. Treasury Board;
3. Board of the Admiralty;
4. Clergy of the Deep;
5. Lord Justices of the Court of the Golden-Rod and Commonalty of Stone Bay;
6. The Lord Steward of the Prismarine Throne; and,
7. The Lord Chamberlain of Stone Bay.

§319 - Article 19: Establishment of the Cabinet

The Cabinet shall be founded as the Executive Board of the Privy Council. The Cabinet shall consist of the following individuals:

1. Lord Chancellor;
2. Lord Mayor;
3. Lord President;
4. Lord Treasurer;
5. Lord Admiral;
6. Lord Marshal;
7. Lord Steward; and,
8. Lord Chamberlain.

Chapter Five — The Chancery of the Throne

§320 - Article 20: Establishment and Authority of the Chancery

The Chancery of the Throne (*colloquially referred to as the Chancery*) shall be established as the authority over matters of diplomacy, internal affairs, and the various civil services of the Kingdom. Their mandate shall also include all matters of family, nobility, and Karan culture.

The Board of Control shall be established as the governing body of the Chancery, with the *Lord Chancellor* at its head. The Lord Chancellor shall be chosen according to the Chancery's internal charter.

§321 - Article 21: Domain of the Chancery

The Chancery shall be entrusted with the regulation and interpretation of the Kingdom's administrative affairs. These things shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

1. Matters involving the Registry Office;
 - a. Family Law
 - b. Name Changes
 - c. Map Art
2. Formal education and schooling, including wizardry;
3. Large-scale construction projects by the Royal Engineers;
4. The administration of the City of Stone Bay;
5. Official notetaking and recordkeeping of Government events; and,
6. Matters regarding proper etiquette.

§322 - Article 22: Revenue and Income of the Chancery

Funds generated by the Registry Office shall be the primary source of income for the Chancery, wherein all profits will go towards the Chancery.

Chapter Six — The Royal Treasury

§323- Article 23: Establishment and Authority of the Royal Treasury

The Royal Treasury (*colloquially referred to as the Treasury*) shall be established as the authority over matters involving taxes/levies, businesses, and the general economy.

The Treasury Board shall be established as the governing body of the Treasury, with the *Lord President of the Treasury Board* at its head. The Lord President shall be chosen according to the Treasury's internal charter.

§324 - Article 24: Domain of the Treasury

The Royal Treasury shall have oversight over several various aspects of the economy. These things shall include (*but not be limited to*):

1. The Market Levy;
2. Kingdom imposed taxes;
3. Imports and Exports;
4. Guilds;

5. Corporations, cooperatives, and other kinds of legitimate business practices; and,
6. Audits on any individual or organization operating within the Kingdom.

§325 - Article 25: Revenue and Income of the Royal Treasury

The Royal Treasury shall receive funding from two primary sources, as listed below:

1. The Market Levy
 - a. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the Market Levy shall be allocated for use by the Royal Treasury.
2. The Stone Bay General Store
 - a. Income generated by the Stone Bay General store shall be allocated for use by the Royal Treasury.
3. The Royal Bank of the Bay
 - a. All income generated via loans and the Resource Exchange shall be allocated for use by the Royal Treasury.

Chapter Seven — Order of Orlan

§326 - Article 26: Establishment and Authority of the Order of Orlan.

The Order of Orlan shall be established as the sole authority of all matters pertaining to law enforcement, persecution, and national security.

The Board of the Admiralty shall be established as the governing body of the Order of Orlan, with the *Lord Admiral* at its head. The Lord Admiral shall be chosen according to the Order's internal charter.

§327 - Article 27: Domain of the Order

The Order of Orlan shall have jurisdiction over several aspects of the Kingdom's national security and law enforcement force. These things shall include (*but not be limited to*):

1. National security;
2. Military and policing operations;
3. Criminal prosecution; and,
4. Public contests such as dodgebolt, jousting, and melee tournaments.

§328 - Article 28: Revenue and Income of the Order

The Military shall receive funding from two primary sources, as listed below:

1. Court Fines
 - a. $\frac{1}{2}$ of all court fines sanctioned by both the Court of the Golden-Rod and Commonalty of Stone Bay and the Court of the Prismarine Throne shall be allocated for use by the Military.
2. Harvest Levy

- a. $\frac{1}{4}$ of all flour harvested within the Kingdom of Stone Bay — whether a singular individual or a group of individuals — shall be allocated for use by the Military.

Chapter Eight — Election Provisions

§329 - Article 29: The Right to Vote

The right to vote in elections shall be granted to all lawful citizens, as established in this Treaty.

1. **Eligibility to Vote** – Only lawful citizens of the Kingdom of Stone Bay shall be permitted to vote in elections.
2. **Equal Right to Vote** – Each eligible citizen shall have an equal right to vote, regardless of social station, faith, or economic status.
3. **Protection of Voting Rights** – Any interference with the right to vote, including intimidation, bribery, or undue influence, shall be treated as a crime.

§330 - Article 30: Offices Subject to Election

The following offices shall be elected through rank-choice voting, with eligibility and voting right as specified:

1. **Magistrates of the Commons** — Each riding shall elect one representative with one deputy - they shall run together, with both names appearing on the ballot.
2. **Tribune of the People** – The Tribune shall be elected by the entirety of the citizenry to represent the common folk in Parliament and oversee the People's Assembly. The Tribune shall be required to have a deputy - they shall run together, with both names appearing on the ballot.

§331 - Article 31: Ranked-Choice Voting

All elections listed in Article 28 shall employ a system of **Ranked-Choice Voting** to ensure a fair and representative outcome.

1. **Voting Process** – In ranked-choice voting, each voter shall rank candidates in order of preference. A voter's highest-ranked candidate shall receive their primary vote, with lower preferences being considered only if their higher preferences are eliminated.
2. **Counting and Elimination** – The candidate receiving the fewest votes shall be eliminated in each round of counting, and votes shall be redistributed to the remaining candidates based on each voter's subsequent preferences. This process shall continue until a candidate achieves a majority.
3. **Declaration of Results** – The candidate with the majority of votes at the conclusion of counting shall be declared the winner. In the event of a tie, a silver piece will be flipped to determine the winner.

§332 - Article 32: Process for General Elections

- 1. Frequency of Elections** — General elections for Members of Parliament shall be conducted by the Crown. Each Parliamentary term will last for 13 weeks (counting the first and last week), unless an early dissolution is called. Elections shall end no later than 24-hours before the State Opening of the subsequent Parliamentary Term.
- 2. Census** — A general census is to be conducted by the Crown, this census will determine the ridings and distribution of seats for the upcoming election.
- 3. Nomination of Candidates** — All candidates and their deputies seeking election must submit the required forms and confirm their registration at the Registry Office. After registration is closed, the formal ballot shall be announced publicly.
- 4. Campaigning Period** — A time of at least three days will occur between the end of registration and the opening of the ballots.
- 5. Voting** — Ballots shall be open on the Thursday before the State Opening of Parliament, and shall stay open for 24 hours.
- 6. Certification of Results** — Once counting has concluded, the election results shall be certified by the Crown and a Lord Justice. The Crown will then report the outcome to the public.

§333 - Article 33: Election Oversight

To ensure fairness and integrity in all elections, the Lord Justices of the Court of the Golden-Rod and Commonalty of Stone Bay shall be given the powers to oversee elections and resolve disputes regarding election irregularities. Furthermore, they shall be given the following duties:

- 1. Regulation and Supervision** – The Lord Justices shall regulate all elections, ensuring adherence to procedures, protecting against fraud, and providing impartial supervision.
- 2. Addressing Complaints and Violations** – The Lord Justices shall receive complaints regarding election irregularities and shall be empowered to order the investigation of allegations of fraud, bribery, obstruction, or other interference.
- 3. Reporting** – The Lord Justices shall jointly publish a report on the conduct of each election, including any significant incidents, complaints, or procedural improvements or reforms.

§334 - Article 34: Eligibility and Disqualification

- 1. Eligibility Requirements** — Candidates for the positions outlined in *Chapter Nine, Article 38* must be lawful citizens of the Kingdom of Stone Bay, of sound character, and not under active sentence for any criminal conviction. Members of the Peerage shall be ineligible to stand for election.

2. **Disqualification** — Any candidate found guilty of bribery, obstruction, or any other serious misconduct may be disqualified from holding or running for office. The Lord Justices of the Court of the Golden-Rod and Commonalty of Stone Bay shall have the authority to disqualify candidates or void election results in cases of malfeasance.

§335 - Article 35: Emergency Provisions for Elections

1. **Postponement of Elections** – In times of war, rebellion, or natural disaster, the Privy Council, with the consent of the Sovereign, may request a postponement of elections.
2. **Restoration of Normal Process** – Once emergency conditions are resolved, regular election procedures shall resume promptly, with all postponed elections held at the earliest opportunity.

§336 - Article 36: Confirmation of Election Results

1. **Certification by the Crown** – Upon conclusion of an election, the Crown shall certify the results and deliver a formal report to the public, confirming the lawful completion of the electoral process.
2. **Swearing-in of Elected Officials** – All elected officials shall swear an oath of office to uphold the laws of Stone Bay, serve the people faithfully, and act in the best interest of the Kingdom.
3. **Finality of Certified Results** – Once certified, election results shall be considered final, except in cases where significant evidence of misconduct or fraud emerges, warranting judicial review.

Chapter Nine — Parliament Provisions

§337 - Article 37: The Parliament of Orlan

The *Parliament of Orlan* shall be the supreme legislative authority within the Kingdom of Stone Bay, vested with the power to enact laws and represent the will of the nation. The Parliament shall operate as a unicameral body, composed of both elected and appointed representatives. The following shall be granted seats in the Parliament of Orlan:

1. Peers of the Realm
2. Justices of the Gold Court
3. Magistrates of the Commons
4. Tribune of the People

These individuals shall be known as *Members of Parliament*, otherwise known as *MPs*. Members of the Peerage and Justices of the Gold Court shall each have a *Proxy*. The Magistrate and Tribune shall have a *Deputy*. Once chosen, *MPs* may not dismiss or replace their

Proxy/Deputy until the next general election— except for situations wherein the Proxy/Deputy has left Kara or died.

§338 - Article 38: The Movement of Bills

1. **The Parliament of Orlan** — All legislation must originate in the Parliament. If a piece of legislation is defeated, it must be completely restarted and re-introduced to the floor. If the legislation is passed, it shall move forward to Royal Assent. Amendments to legislation may only be made during debate, *MPs* can motion to make an amendment.
2. **The People's Assembly** — All legislation that does not pass unanimously (not including abstentions) shall be presented and discussed in the People's Assembly, where anyone in the Kingdom of Stone Bay may participate and vote. All legislation requires a simple majority to move forward. Amendments may not be made at this stage.
3. **Royal Assent** — The Sovereign will either approve the legislation, enacting it into law, or issue a veto, wherein the legislation is defeated. The legislation may be debated during the Court of the Prismarine Throne, wherein members of the Court may ask questions and give opinions on the legislation. Amendments cannot be made at this stage.

§339 - Article 39: Resolutions

Resolutions are formal statements or opinions made by the Parliament. They do not necessarily have the binding power of law, but often serve as authoritative statements on certain matters.

a. Proposal of a Resolution

- i. A member of the Parliament shall draft said resolution, and clearly state the resolution's purpose, and what kind of resolution is being presented.
- ii. The proposing member shall formally introduce the resolution to the House, following the same process as a bill. Other members are permitted to co-sponsor the resolution to show support.
- iii. The resolution will then be put up for debate and amendments.
- iv. Then the resolution will be put to a vote.
 1. *Joint Resolutions* must pass with a $\frac{2}{3}$ vote within the Parliament and Royal Assent.
 2. *Concurrent Resolutions* require a $\frac{2}{3}$ majority within the Parliament.
 3. *Simple Resolutions* require a simple majority within the Parliament.

2. Types of Resolutions

a. Joint Resolutions

- i. These resolutions have the potential to create legally binding effects, but not actual law. Most often used to make constitutional amendments or declarations of war.

b. Concurrent Resolutions

- i. This form of resolution shall be used to manage or coordinate legislative procedures, express a collective opinion, or to set internal rules. These do not carry the weight of law.
- c. Simple Resolutions**
 - i. These resolutions are non-binding and do not have the effect of law, instead focusing on procedural rules or statements.

Chapter Ten — Family Law

§340 - Article 40: Registered Families

1. Head of Family
 - a. Each Registered Family must designate a Head of Family who serves as its primary representative.
 - b. The Head of Family must be a citizen of the Kingdom of Stone Bay.
- 2. Process to form a Registered Family**
 - a. Submission of a Registry Form.
 - b. A standard fee shall be required.
- 3. Transfer of Head of Family**
 - a. The position of Head of Family shall be transferred for the following reasons:
 - i. Death of the Head of Family.
 - ii. Leave of the Head of Family.
 - iii. The Head of Family wishes to no longer be the Head of Family.
 - iv. The remaining members of the Family deem the current Head of Family to be unfit.
 - b. Procedure to Transfer Head of Family.
 - i. Submission of a Registry Form.
 - ii. Written and signed approval must be obtained from a designated official before formalising a new Head of Family.
 1. Approvals can be granted by a Paladin, Exarch, the Synarch, or the Chaplain.
 - a. For Landed Peers, Life Peers, and Lord Justices, approval must be sought specifically from either the Synarch or the Chaplain.
 - iii. Payment of a standard fee shall be required.
 - c. In the case of death of the Head of Family, a new Head of Family shall be registered within 14 days.
- 4. Procedure for Lack of Eligible Head of Family**
 - a. Submission of Registry Form.
 - b. The dissolving of a Registered Family due to lack of an eligible Head of Family shall be registered within 14 days.

§341 - Article 41: Family Arrangements

1. Families shall be defined as the following:
 - a. An individual or a group of individuals who are legally related either by blood or by shared legal ties, such as a unified last name or through formal adoption and marriage.
2. Families are to adopt a single, shared surname, with no use of hyphenated last names.
3. Members within the same family must all carry this chosen last name.

§342 - Article 42: Marriages

1. Marriages may include up to three individuals; marriages involving more than three individuals is not permitted.
2. Individuals must marry into a Registered Family.
3. All married individuals must live at the same address as their spouse(s).
 - a. Exceptions may be granted by the Sovereign.
4. The Head of Family must approve of the marriage.
5. Name changes shall not occur before legal registration.
- 6. Process**
 - a. Applicants must obtain a written and signed letter of approval from a Paladin, Exarch, the Synarch, or the Chaplain.
 - i. Landed Peers, Unlanded Peers, and Lord Justices- approval must be secured directly from either the Synarch or the Chaplain.
 - b. The Head of Family must complete the required form from the Registry Office, and go in person to the Registry Office.
 - i. A standard fee shall be required upon visit to the Registry Office.
 - ii. Applicants are required to provide a letter of approval from the Church of the Deep.

§343 - Article 43: Adoptions

1. There shall be two types of adoptions, which are as listed:
 - a. Child Adoption — Wherein no more than three legally married individuals adopt another individual as their legal child.
 - b. Sibling Adoption — Wherein one individual who is part of a registered family adopts another individual as a sibling.
2. The adopter must be part of a Registered Family.
 - a. The adoptee(s) are not required to be part of a Registered Family.
3. Only the Head of Family can register an adoption.
4. Name changes shall not occur before legal registration.
- 5. Adoption Process**

- a. Applicants must obtain a written and signed letter of approval from a Paladin, Exarch, the Synarch, or the Chaplain.
 - i. Peers and Lord Justices must get approval only from the Synarch or the Chaplain.
- b. The Head of Family must complete the required form from the Registry Office, and go in person to the Registry Office.
 - i. A standard fee shall be required upon visit to the Registry Office.
 - ii. Applicants are required to provide a letter of approval from the Church of the Deep.

§344 - Article 44: Marital Separation

1. Definitions

- a. Divorce
 - i. The formal dissolution of a marriage, legally ending the marital relationship.
- b. Annulment
 - i. A declaration that the marriage is null and void, as if it never legally existed. Annulments may be granted in cases where the marriage was entered into under specific invalidating conditions.

2. Process

- a. All individuals exiting the marriage must be legally married within the Kingdom of Stone Bay.
- b. Applicants must obtain a written and signed letter of approval from a Paladin, Exarch, the Synarch, or the Chaplain.
 - i. Landed Peers, Unlanded Peers, and Lord Justices- approval must be secured directly from either the Synarch or the Chaplain.
- c. The individuals must complete the required form from the Registry Office, and go in person to the Registry Office.
 - i. A standard fee shall be required upon visit to the Registry Office.
 - ii. Applicants are required to provide a letter of approval from the Church of the Deep.

§345 - Article 45: Disownment

- 1. Only the Head of Family may register a disownment.

2. Process

- a. The Head of Family must obtain a written and signed letter of approval from a Paladin, Exarch, the Synarch, or the Chaplain.
 - i. Landed Peers, Unlanded Peers, and Lord Justices- approval must be secured directly from either the Synarch or the Chaplain.

- b. The Head of Family must complete the required form from the Registry Office, and go in person to the Registry Office.
 - i. A standard fee shall be required upon visit to the Registry Office.
 - ii. Applicants are required to provide a letter of approval from the Church of the Deep.

Chapter Eleven — Final Provisions

§346 - Article 46

The Parliament of Orlan may propose amendments to the Treaty whenever two-thirds of its members find it necessary. The amendment shall require assent via the Court of the Prismarine Throne to be formally adopted.

§347 - Article 47

This Treaty shall be ratified by the High Contracting Parties in accordance with their respective requirements. The instruments of ratification shall be deposited with the Kingdom of Stone Bay.

§348 - Article 48

This Treaty, drawn up in a single original in the Common Tongue shall be deposited in the archives of the Kingdom of Stone Bay, which will send a certified copy to each of the governments of the other signatory States.

TITLE IV - STATUTORY PROVISIONS

TITLE IV

Statutory Provisions

Chapter One - Offences Against the Crown

§400 - High Treason

1. High Treason shall be defined as the most grievous of offenses against the Parliament and People of Stone Bay by directly threatening the sovereignty, security, and authority of the Crown. High Treason represents the most severe breach of loyalty, trust, and duty owed by all to the Sovereign and is considered the highest crime against the realm.

- a. **Acts Constituting High Treason**

- i. **Regicide or Attempted Regicide:** The act of killing or attempting to kill the King, the Queen, or their direct Heirs and Successors.
 - ii. **Acts of Magic Against the Sovereign:** Utilizing forbidden magics, necromancy, curses, or enchantments to harm, manipulate, or control the King, the Queen, or their Heirs.
 - iii. **Usurpation of the Throne:** Any conspiracy, plan, or act to depose, dethrone, or replace the Sovereign or any legitimate successor by force, coercion, or manipulation.
 - iv. **Levying War Against the Kingdom:** Raising, leading, or aiding an armed force with the intent of overthrowing the Sovereign, undermining the lawful authority of the Crown, or committing acts of war against the Parliament and People of Stone Bay, whether from within or without its borders.
 - v. **Armed Rebellion:** Raising an army, or inciting or leading a revolt, rebellion, or insurrection against the Sovereign, the lawful authority of the Crown, or the legitimate government established in Stone Bay.
 - vi. **Destruction of Royal Symbols:** The desecration, destruction, or vandalism of royal regalia, the Crown Jewels, the Sovereign's standard, or any symbols of the monarchy.

2. **Prohibition of High Treasonous Acts**

- a. **Forbidden Acts:** All persons are strictly forbidden from engaging in or condoning any acts constituting High Treason as defined above.
 - b. **Association with Traitors:** No person shall knowingly associate, harbor, or conspire with any person known to have committed high treason or to be planning high treasonous activities.
 - c. **Obligation to Report:** Any person who becomes aware of a plot, conspiracy, or act of high treason is required to report it to the Crown's authorities forthwith, or be guilty of high treason.

3. Punishments and Remedies

- a. Capital Punishment:** Any person found guilty of high treason shall be executed by hanging, drawing, and quartering, beheading, or other such means as deemed appropriate by the court. The execution shall be public.
- b. Forfeiture of Property and Titles:** All lands, titles, estates, properties, and assets of those convicted of high treason shall be forfeited to the Crown. Any hereditary titles and rights shall be stripped.
- c. Dishonour and Disgrace:** Those convicted of High Treason shall be stripped of all honours, ranks, titles, and privileges. Their names shall be held in eternal dishonour, and any images, effigies, or statues shall be defaced and destroyed.
- d. Disinheritance and Outlawry:** The descendants of those convicted of high treason may be disinherited or declared outlaws, unless they can demonstrate loyalty to the Crown or are pardoned by royal decree.
- e. Banishment of Descendants:** The children and direct descendants of those convicted of High Treason shall be banished from the realm, unless they are found innocent of any complicity and swear an oath of loyalty to the Crown.

4. Rewards for Exposing High Treason

- a. Rewards for Informants:** Any person who provides credible information leading to the exposure, arrest, and conviction of a person or persons engaged in high treason shall receive a reward from the Crown, commensurate with the value and importance of the information provided.
- b. Recognition of Loyalty:** Persons who demonstrate loyalty by exposing high treasonous plots may receive commendation(s), and may be considered for additional honours or privileges.

5. Exceptions and Mitigations

- a. Coercion or Duress:** Should the accused prove that they were compelled to commit acts of High Treason under direct threat of death or grievous harm to themselves or their families, the court may consider these circumstances in mitigation.
- b. Acts of Contrition:** Those who confess to acts of High Treason willingly, offer valuable information to the Crown, and show genuine repentance may have their punishment reduced or commuted by a direct act of royal mercy.

§401 - Treason

1. Treason shall be defined as any act, conspiracy, or attempt to harm, betray, or undermine the sovereignty, authority, or security of the Sovereign, the Crown, or the realm of Stone Bay. Such acts shall be considered a grave offense against the Parliament and People of Stone Bay.

a. Acts Constituting Treason

- i.* **Subversion of the Crown:** Any attempt to overthrow, subvert, or depose the lawful government or governance established by the Sovereign, whether through rebellion, mutiny, conspiracy, or force.
- ii.* **Sabotage:** Intentional destruction, obstruction, or sabotage of the Crown's properties, ships, fortresses, supplies, or defenses, which are essential to the safety and integrity of the realm.
- iii.* **Breach of Oath:** Any sworn officer, noble, knight, or servant of the Crown who betrays their oaths of loyalty or allegiance to the Crown, Throne, Country, or Faith, acts against the lawful rule of the Sovereign, or conspires with others to do so.
- iv.* **Counterfeiting or Forgery of the Crown's Seal or Currency:** Creating, distributing, or using counterfeit currency or forging the royal seal, signet, or documents in an effort to deceive or defraud the Crown or the realm.
- v.* **Betrayal in War:** Providing aid, comfort, or information to the enemies of the realm, deserting in times of war, or conspiring with foreign powers or hostile entities against the interests of the Crown.

2. Prohibition of Treasonous Acts

- a.* **Forbidden Acts:** No person shall, in any manner, engage in or condone treasonous activities against the Crown or the lawful government. This includes but is not limited to the aforementioned acts.
- b.* **Association with Traitors:** No person shall knowingly associate, harbor, or conspire with any person known to have committed treason or to be planning treasonous activities.
- c.* **Obligation to Report:** Any person who becomes aware of a plot, conspiracy, or act of treason is required to report it to the Crown's authorities forthwith, or be guilty of treason.

3. Punishments and Remedies

- a.* **Capital Punishment:** Any person found guilty of treason shall be executed by hanging, beheading, or other such means as deemed appropriate by the court. The execution shall be public.
- b.* **Forfeiture of Property and Titles:** All lands, titles, estates, properties, and assets of those convicted of treason shall be forfeited to the Crown. Any hereditary titles and rights shall be stripped.
- c.* **Disinheritance and Outlawry:** The descendants of those convicted of treason may be disinherited or declared outlaws, unless they can demonstrate loyalty to the Crown or are pardoned by a direct act of royal mercy.

4. Rewards for Exposing Treason

- a.* **Rewards for Informants:** Any person who provides credible information leading to the exposure, arrest, and conviction of a person or persons engaged in treason

shall receive a reward from the Crown, commensurate with the value and importance of the information provided.

- b. Recognition of Loyalty:** Persons who demonstrate loyalty by exposing treasonous plots may receive commendation(s), and may be considered for additional honours or privileges.

5. Exceptions and Mitigations

- a. Coercion or Duress:** If the accused can demonstrate they were compelled to commit treasonous acts under threat, coercion, or duress, the court may consider these circumstances in determining the extent of punishment.
- b. Acts of Contrition:** Persons accused of treason who come forward voluntarily, confess, and provide valuable information or assistance to the Crown may have their punishment reduced or commuted at the discretion of the court or by a direct act of royal mercy.

§402 - Sedition

- 1. Sedition shall be defined as any action, speech, writing, or conduct that incites rebellion against the authority of the Crown, undermines the laws and governance of the realm, or stirs up discontent, hatred, or resistance among the subjects of Stone Bay against the Sovereign's peace and order.
 - a. Acts of Sedition**
 - i. Speech or Writing Against the Crown:** Any speech, writing, or publication that directly or indirectly calls for the overthrow, defiance, or resistance against the rightful rule of the Sovereign, the Crown, or the lawful government of the realm.
 - ii. Assemblies or Gatherings for Seditious Purposes:** Any assembly, meeting, or gathering, whether public or secret, conducted with the intent to discuss, plan, or encourage rebellion or opposition against the Crown or its officers.
 - iii. Seditious Libel and Propaganda:** The production, distribution, or possession of any pamphlets, scrolls, or other writings which contain seditious libel, falsehoods, or malicious statements against the Sovereign, the Crown, or the governance of Stone Bay.
 - iv. Encouraging Disobedience to Lawful Authorities:** Any attempt to encourage or persuade others to disobey or resist the laws of the realm, the decrees of the Sovereign, or the commands of lawful officers of the Crown.
 - v. Harboring or Assisting Known Traitors:** Providing shelter, aid, or assistance to persons known to be engaged in treasonous or seditious activities against the realm.

2. Prohibition of Sedition

- a. Forbidden Acts:** It is strictly forbidden for any person to engage in, promote, or condone acts of sedition against the Crown, its officers, or any entity under the authority of the realm.
- b. Collaboration with Seditious Persons:** No person shall knowingly associate or conspire with persons engaged in seditious activities, nor provide any form of support, shelter, or sustenance to those who seek to undermine the peace and order of the realm.
- c. Obligation to Report:** Any person who becomes aware of a plot, conspiracy, or act of sedition is required to report it to the Crown's authorities forthwith, or be guilty of sedition.

3. Punishments and Remedies

- a. Capital Punishment:** Any person found guilty of sedition, particularly cases of serious sedition which involve direct threats to the life or safety of the Sovereign, members of the Royal Family, or the realm's most senior officials, death shall be the standard penalty.
- b. Confiscation of Property:** The property, wealth, and assets of any person convicted of sedition shall be confiscated by the Crown. Additional fines may also be levied as deemed appropriate by the court to compensate for damages caused by the seditious acts.
- c. Banishment:** For certain acts deemed less severe but still dangerous to the stability of the realm, the court may choose to impose banishment from the city or the realm altogether, for a term determined by the court, either temporary or permanent.
- d. Public Shaming and Corporal Punishment:** In cases of lesser sedition, public shaming or corporal punishment may be administered in addition to confiscation of property or fines.
- e. Servitude in Recompense:** In lieu of more severe punishments for minor acts of sedition, the court may impose a sentence of indentured service in duty to the Crown or the local lord, with tasks assigned in proportion to the severity of the offense.

4. Rewards for Exposing Sedition

- a. Rewards for Informants:** Any person who provides credible information leading to the exposure, arrest, and conviction of those engaged in sedition shall be eligible for a reward from the Crown, commensurate with the value and importance of the information provided.
- b. Recognition of Loyalty:** Persons who expose seditious plots or activities may receive commendation(s), and may be considered for additional honours or privileges.

5. Exceptions and Mitigations

- a.* **Authorized Critique for the Betterment of the Realm:** Expressions made with authorization and in good faith intended to advise or critique for the improvement of the governance of the realm, provided they do not incite violence or rebellion, shall not be deemed seditious.
- b.* **Coercion and Duress:** In cases where the accused can demonstrate they were compelled to act under threat, coercion, or duress, the court may consider such circumstances in determining guilt and punishment.
- c.* **Acts of Contrition:** If a person accused of sedition comes forth voluntarily, confesses to their acts, repents, and provides valuable information or assistance to the Crown, the court may consider reducing the severity of punishment.

§403 - Espionage

- 1.* Espionage is defined as the act of gathering, transmitting, or attempting to gather or transmit, by any means or methods, information deemed secret or confidential by the Crown or the authorities of Stone Bay, with the intent to deliver such information to any power, faction, individual, or entity that may pose a threat to the safety, security, or interests of the realm.
 - a.* **Acts of Espionage**
 - i.* Infiltration of government offices, military establishments, guilds, corporate offices, or any place where secret or confidential information may be stored or discussed.
 - ii.* Use of subterfuge, false identities, bribery, coercion, or any form of deceit to gain access to restricted areas or classified information.
 - iii.* Communication of secret information, by word, message, signal, or otherwise, to any foreign power or enemy of the realm.
 - iv.* Recruitment, training, or employment of agents or spies to gather or transmit information that may compromise the security of the realm.
- 2.* **Prohibition of Espionage**
 - a.* **Espionage Against the Crown:** It is strictly forbidden for any person to engage in espionage against the Crown, its officials, military forces, or any institution or body under its authority.
 - b.* **Espionage Against the People and Parliament of Stone Bay:** It is forbidden for any person to commit acts of espionage that may endanger the lives, property, or welfare of the subjects of Stone Bay.
- 3.* **Punishments and Remedies**
 - a.* **Capital Punishment:** Any person found guilty of espionage, particularly where the act has endangered the life of the Sovereign, members of the Royal Family, or high officers of the realm, or has substantially compromised the security of the realm, shall suffer death by hanging, beheading, or any other means deemed fitting by the court.

- b. Confiscation of Property:** The property and assets of any person convicted of espionage shall be forfeited to the Crown, including all lands, goods, and chattels. The family of the convicted may also be subject to investigation and penalties if found complicit.
- 4. Rewards for Exposing Espionage**
 - a. Rewards for Informants:** Any person who provides credible information leading to the discovery, apprehension, and conviction of a spy or person engaged in espionage shall be eligible for a reward from the Crown, commensurate with the value of the information provided.
 - b. Recognition of Loyalty:** Any person who demonstrates exceptional loyalty by exposing spies or agents within the realm may receive commendation(s), and may be considered for additional honours or privileges.
- 5. Exceptions and Mitigations**
 - a. Actions Authorized by the Crown:** Agents acting under the explicit authority or instruction of the Crown or its officials to gather intelligence for the safety and security of the realm shall not be deemed guilty of espionage.
 - b. Mistaken Acts:** Where it is proven that the accused acted under mistaken belief, coercion, or without intent to harm the realm, the court may consider these factors and render a verdict and sentence accordingly.

§405 - Riot and Unlawful Assembly

- 1.** A **riot** is defined as a violent and unlawful disturbance caused by a group of people engaging in aggressive behaviour that disrupts public peace and order. It is characterized by the use of force or threats of violence. The scope of a riot includes acts of violence against persons or property, disruption of government services, and obstruction of lawful activities. It involves a group of individuals acting in concert to create disorder.

An **unlawful assembly** is a gathering of people for a purpose that is deemed illegal or has the potential to lead to a breach of the peace. The assembly itself may not be violent but poses a risk of causing public disorder. The scope of an unlawful assembly includes gatherings that may lead to disturbances or riots, the blocking of public roads and pathways, and the obstruction of public order without proper authorization.

- a. Acts Constituting a Riot**

- i. Violence:** Actions involving physical violence, such as assaults, vandalism, and the destruction of property by the assembled group.
 - ii. Property Damage:** Intentional destruction or defacement of public or private property.
 - iii. Disruption of Public Order:** Blocking streets, hindering government services, or interfering with the normal functioning of civic life.

- iv.* **Incitement:** Encouraging or provoking others to participate in violent acts or disturbances.
- v.* **Resistance to Authorities:** Engaging in physical resistance or attacks against authorities or public officials attempting to restore order.

b. Acts Constituting an Unlawful Assembly

- i.* **Gathering with Intent to Breach Peace:** Assembling for purposes that could lead to disorder or disrupt public peace.
- ii.* **Disregard for Authority:** Ignoring lawful orders from authorities to disperse or cease activities.
- iii.* **Potential for Disorder:** Activities or speeches that have the potential to incite violence or lead to a breach of peace.
- iv.* **Obstruction of Public Spaces:** Using assembled numbers to block streets, impede pathways, or obstruct public areas without authorization.
- v.* **Failure to Disperse:** Continued presence at the assembly after being ordered to leave by authorities.

2. Prohibition of Rioting and Unlawful Assemblies

- a.* **Forbidden Acts:** No person shall partake in or incite assemblies with the intent to disturb the peace, cause harm, or obstruct lawful authority. Any gathering for the purposes of violence, destruction, or disruption is strictly forbidden.

3. Punishments and Remedies

a. Riot

- i.* **Fines and Compensation:** Financial penalties and obligations to pay for damages caused during the riot.
- ii.* **Loss of Citizenship:** Potential loss of Citizenship and all other rights, liberties, and privileges included therein.
- iii.* **Restrictions on Assemblies:** Imposing future restrictions on the right to assemble or hold public gatherings.
- iv.* **Servitude in Recompense:** The court may impose a sentence of indentured service in duty to the Crown or the local lord, with tasks assigned in proportion to the severity of the offense.

b. Unlawful Assembly

- i.* **Fines:** Penalties imposed on participants and organizers of the unlawful assembly.
- ii.* **Restrictions on Assemblies:** Imposing future restrictions on the right to assemble or hold public gatherings.
- iii.* **Servitude in Recompense:** The court may impose a sentence of indentured service in duty to the Crown or the local lord, with tasks assigned in proportion to the severity of the offense.

§406 - Piracy

- 1. Piracy** is defined as the act of attacking, plundering, or taking control of a ship or vessel on the high seas or within the territorial waters of Stone Bay, without lawful authority. It includes acts committed against ships, cargo, crew, or passengers, with the intent to steal, extort, or cause harm.
 - a. Acts Constituting Piracy**
 - i. Armed Assault at Sea:** Engaging in any armed assault upon a ship or vessel, its crew, or passengers with intent to commit theft, extortion, kidnapping, or any other unlawful act.
 - ii. Seizure or Hijacking:** Unlawfully seizing or hijacking a ship or vessel, or attempting to navigate it under the control of pirates or for piratical purposes.
 - iii. Plunder and Theft:** Robbing or stealing from ships, their crew, or passengers; the removal of cargo, equipment, or any valuable items from a ship by force or threats.
 - iv. Kidnapping for Ransom:** Abducting any person on the high seas, or within the territorial waters of Stone Bay, with the intent of demanding ransom or any other benefit.
 - v. Destruction or Damage:** Willfully and maliciously setting fire to, sinking, or causing damage to any ship or its cargo to gain control, to eliminate competition, or to instill fear.
 - vi. Conspiracy to Commit Piracy:** Conspiring with others to commit any acts of piracy, whether by providing information, planning, or otherwise aiding and abetting piratical acts.
 - vii. Commission Beyond Authority:** Privateers or commissioned vessels acting beyond the scope of their letters of marque, engaging in piracy against friendly or neutral vessels.
- 2. Punishments and Remedies**
 - a. Capital Punishment:** Any person found guilty of piracy may be executed by hanging, beheading, or other such means as deemed appropriate by the court. The execution shall be public.
 - b. Confiscation of Property:** The properties, goods, and assets of any person convicted of piracy shall be forfeited to the Crown, including ships, cargo, and all personal effects found aboard the vessel.
 - c. Public Shaming and Corporal Punishment:** Convicted pirates, prior to execution, may be branded with the mark of a pirate and paraded publicly.
 - d. Forfeiture of Property and Titles:** Any titles, honours, or privileges held by those found guilty of piracy shall be revoked, and all rights thereto stripped from the individual and their heirs.

- e.* **Banishment:** In cases where the death penalty is commuted by royal mercy, the guilty parties shall be banished from all lands and territories under the sovereignty of Stone Bay, never to return under pain of death.¹
 - f.* **Lesser Penalties for Aiders and Abettors:** Those found guilty of aiding or abetting pirates, such as through provisioning, harbouring, or supplying information, may face lesser punishments depending on the degree of their involvement.
 - g.* **Servitude in Recompense:** In lieu of more severe punishments for minor acts of piracy, the court may impose a sentence of indentured service in duty to the Crown or the local lord, with tasks assigned in proportion to the severity of the offense.
- 3. Rewards for Exposing Piracy**
- a.* **Rewards for Informants:** Any person who provides credible information leading to the discovery, apprehension, and conviction of a pirate or person engaged in piracy shall be eligible for a reward from the Crown, commensurate with the value of the information provided.
 - b.* **Recognition of Loyalty:** Any person who demonstrates exceptional loyalty by exposing pirates within the realm may receive commendation(s), and may be considered for additional honours or privileges.
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Chapter Two - Offences Against Law and Justice

§407 - Corruption

- 1.* Corruption is defined as the misuse of public office, authority, or influence for personal gain, unjust enrichment, or the benefit of third parties, often in violation of duty, trust, or public good.

 - a.* **Acts Constituting Corruption**

 - 1.* **Bribery:** The offering, giving, receiving, or soliciting of any item of value with the intent to influence the actions of an official, magistrate, or any person in a position of authority.
 - 2.* **Abuse of Office:** Any act in which a person in a position of authority exploits their role for personal gain or advantage, whether monetary, social, or otherwise, that is not in accordance with their duties.
 - 3.* **Influence Peddling:** Using one's position, or the position of others, to unfairly influence decisions, contracts, or agreements for the personal gain of oneself or others.

4. **Misappropriation:** The unlawful or unethical use of funds, materials, or resources entrusted to one's care in a public office, trade, or organization for personal enrichment or improper purposes.
5. **Nepotism:** The act of granting undue favour to family members, friends, or associates in matters of office appointments, contracts, or positions of influence, regardless of merit or qualifications.
6. **Concealment of Corruption:** Any effort to hide, destroy, or falsify evidence of bribery, abuse of office, misappropriation, or other acts of corruption, or to protect those engaged in such acts from legal scrutiny.

2. Prohibition of Corruption

- a. **Forbidden Acts:** Any individual serving in an official capacity or entrusted with duties by the Crown or its agents is prohibited from engaging in corrupt practices. These practices include, but are not limited to, bribery, influence peddling, abuse of office, misappropriation of resources, and nepotism.
- b. **Obligation to Report:** It is the duty of every citizen to report any suspicion or evidence of corruption. Any failure to report known acts of corruption may be punishable by law.

3. Punishments and Remedies

- a. **Fines and Restitution:** The convicted shall be required to pay fines commensurate with the severity of their offense, as determined by the courts. Additionally, they must make restitution to any individuals or entities who suffered losses or damages as a result of the corrupt act. Such restitution may include financial compensation or other forms of recompense.
- b. **Confiscation of Property:** All property, land, wealth, or material gain obtained through corrupt means shall be confiscated by the Crown and redistributed at the discretion of the Crown. This includes, but is not limited to, the forfeiture of estates, titles, and all privileges associated with ill-gotten wealth.
- c. **Banishment:** In cases of grave corruption, wherein the integrity of the kingdom has been significantly compromised, the convicted may face banishment. Such individuals shall be exiled from the realm's territories, forbidden from returning under penalty of death.
- d. **Public Shaming and Corporal Punishment:** In cases of lesser corruption, public shaming or corporal punishment may be administered in addition to confiscation of property or fines.
- e. **Servitude in Recompense:** In lieu of more severe punishments for minor acts of corruption, the court may impose a sentence of indentured service in duty to the Crown or the local lord, with tasks assigned in proportion to the severity of the offense.

4. Exceptions and Mitigations

- a. **Good Faith Acts:** Any individual who, in good faith, reports an instance of corruption or cooperates with authorities in investigating such acts may receive leniency or immunity from punishment.
- b. **Emergency Acts:** If an act otherwise considered corrupt is committed during a time of national emergency, and it can be proven that such an act was committed for the protection or benefit of the realm, the offender may appeal to the court for clemency.
- c. **Acts of Contrition:** Minor instances of corruption or acts committed in error may be mitigated with lighter punishments, particularly if the accused shows remorse and seeks to make amends.

§408 - Obstructing and Resisting Justice

1. Obstructing and Resisting Justice refers to any act or omission that impedes, interferes with, or hinders the lawful actions and authority of officers, agents, or courts in the pursuit of justice. Such acts include obstructing legal proceedings, resisting arrest, concealing criminals, or refusing to aid officers when called upon. This law is designed to ensure that justice is administered smoothly and effectively within the Kingdom, and that all subjects comply with legal processes and respect the authority of the Crown and its officers.

a. Acts Constituting Obstructing and Resisting Justice

1. **Interference with Judicial Proceedings:** Any intentional act or behaviour that disrupts or undermines court proceedings, investigations, or any legal process. This includes, but is not limited to:
 1. Falsifying testimony or providing misleading information to officers or the court.
 2. Destroying, tampering with, or concealing evidence related to legal cases.
 3. Threatening, intimidating, bribing, or coercing any individual involved in a judicial proceedings, such as witnesses, jurors, or officers of the court.
 4. Altering or forging official court documents, warrants, or orders.
2. **Resisting Lawful Arrest:** Any act of defiance or physical resistance against an officer or agent of the Crown attempting to execute a lawful arrest of detainment. This includes, but is not limited to:
 1. Refusing to follow lawful commands during an arrest.
 2. Physically resisting or fighting against officers attempting to lawfully apprehend a person.
 3. Fleeing from officers or evading arrest after being given a lawful command to surrender.

4. Assisting or enabling the escape of an individual lawfully detained or under arrest.
3. **Harbouring or Concealing Fugitives:** The deliberate hiding or sheltering of any person known to be evading arrest or wanted by the authorities. Acts constituting this offense include, but is not limited to:
 1. Providing refuge, shelter, or transportation to individuals fleeing from justice.
 2. Knowingly failing to report the whereabouts of a fugitive to officers of the Crown.
4. **Failure to Assist Officers:** When called upon by an officer of the Crown, refusal to assist in an arrest or investigation without just cause shall be considered an obstruction of justice. This includes, but is not limited to:
 1. Ignoring or refusing to assist when reasonably called upon to prevent a fugitive's escape.
 2. Refusing to aid in pursuit or lawful detainment of a suspect or criminal.
5. **Obstructing Court Officers and Officials:** Any act that hinders or prevents the lawful actions of court officers, constables, judges, or any other lawful official of the court during the execution of their duties. This includes, but is not limited to:
 1. Interrupting or interfering with court proceedings without proper cause.
 2. Preventing the service or execution of lawful warrants, subpoenas, or other court orders.
6. **Contempt of Court:** Any willful disobedience or disrespect shown to the court or its officers. This includes, but is not limited to:
 1. Disregarding or failing to comply with court orders, judgements, or mandates.
 2. Insulting, mocking, or defaming the authority, or integrity of the court.
 3. Disrupting court proceedings through unruly behaviour or language, or otherwise attempting to undermine the authority or order of a court in session.
 4. Refusing to appear before the court when lawfully summoned.
7. **Escaping Confinement or Aiding in Escape:** Any attempt to escape from a lawful place of detention, or any effort to assist others in doing so. This includes, but is not limited to:
 1. Breaking out of prisons, holding cells, or other forms of lawful confinement.

2. Destroying, altering, or tampering with prison walls, locks, chains, or other security measures to facilitate escape.
3. Smuggling tools, weapons, or other instruments into a place of lawful confinement to enable or assist in an escape.
4. Acting as an accomplice by providing aid or resources to someone attempting to escape lawful confinement, including offering shelter or transportation to the escaped individual.
5. Coordinating or organizing mass escapes from prisons or other places or lawful confinement.
6. Concealing the whereabouts of a prisoner who has escaped or planning their continued evasion of justice.

2. **Prohibition of Obstructing and Resisting Justice:** No individual, group, or organization within the realm shall obstruct or resist the lawful actions of officers, agents, or judicial authorities. All citizens are bound by duty to cooperate with legal processes and support the enforcement of the law. Acts of interference will not be tolerated and will be treated as criminal offenses subject to appropriate penalties.

3. Punishments and Remedies

- a. **Fines and Restitution:** Offenders found guilty of minor acts of obstruction or resistance may be subject to a fine, the amount of which shall be determined by the severity of the offense and the impact upon justice. Offenders who cause material or immaterial damage through their obstruction or resistance shall be required to make full restitution. This may include compensating victims or the courts for delays or damages caused.
- b. **Confiscation of Property:** In cases where the obstruction or resistance results in substantial harm or loss, offenders may be ordered to forfeit personal property, particularly in cases involving coercion or aiding in a criminal's escape.
- c. **Banishment:** For repeat offenders, the convicted may face banishment. Such individuals shall be exiled from the realm's territories, forbidden from returning under penalty of death.
- d. **Public Shaming and Corporal Punishment:** Public shaming or corporal punishment may be administered in addition to confiscation of property or fines.
- e. **Servitude in Recompense:** In lieu of more severe punishments for minor acts of obstruction and resistance, the court may impose a sentence of indentured service in duty to the Crown or the local lord, with tasks assigned in proportion to the severity of the offense.

4. Exceptions and Mitigations

- a. **Coercion or Duress:** If the accused can demonstrate they were compelled to commit obstructive or acts of resistance under threat, coercion, or duress, the court may consider these circumstances in determining the extent of punishment.

- b. Acts of Contrition:** Minor instances of obstruction or acts of resistance committed in error may be mitigated with lighter punishments, particularly if the accused shows remorse and seeks to make amends.

§409 - Conspiracy

- 1.** Conspiracy shall be defined as any arrangements engage in illegal conduct, or to achieve a lawful objective through unlawful means. Any individuals found to have entered into such agreements, regardless of whether the intended crime is ultimately carried out, shall be subject to prosecution under this law.

- a. Acts Constituting Conspiracy**

- 1. Conspiring to Commit a Crime:** Any arrangements to commit any criminal act shall constitute conspiracy. Each individual in the agreement is culpable regardless of their role in the eventual commission or attempted commission of the crime.
 - 2. Conspiring to Evade Lawful Taxation or Obligations:** Any arrangement between individuals or groups to evade lawful duties, taxes, tolls, or contributions required by the Crown, either through deceitful means or open rebellion against such obligations, shall constitute conspiracy.
 - 3. Conspiring Against the Crown:** Any agreement that undermines the peace, security, or authority of the realm, particularly those aimed at weakening or overthrowing the institutions of the Crown, the Courts, or Parliament, whether by force or by subversion, shall be considered conspiracy of the highest order.

- 2. Prohibition of Conspiracy**

- a. Forbidden Acts:** Conspiracy in all forms is strictly prohibited under the laws of the kingdom. Individuals found to have conspired in any of the above manners, even if no criminal act is ultimately carried out, shall face penalties as determined by the severity of the intended crime and their level of involvement.

- 3. Punishments and Remedies**

- a. Fines and Restitution:** Offenders found guilty of minor acts of conspiracy may be subject to a fine, the amount of which shall be determined by the severity of the offense and the impact upon justice.
 - b. Confiscation of Property:** In cases where the conspiracy results could have resulted in substantial harm or loss, offenders may be ordered to forfeit personal property, particularly in cases involving coercion or aiding in a criminal's escape.
 - c. Banishment:** For conspirers against the Crown, the convicted may face banishment. Such individuals shall be exiled from the realm's territories, forbidden from returning under penalty of death.

3. **Negligent Homicide:** The death of another resulting from the gross failure to exercise due care, such as neglecting duties that directly lead to fatal accidents (e.g., failing to secure dangerous items or unsafe conditions).
4. **Manslaughter During a Lawful Act:** Causing the death of another while engaged in a lawful act, but done in a manner that was reckless or negligent (e.g., careless operation of a dangerous object/artifact).
5. **Manslaughter by Excessive Force in Self-Defense:** Where a person unintentionally kills another in self-defense but uses excessive or disproportionate force, leading to death.
6. **Manslaughter by Misadventure:** The accidental death of another due to the reckless pursuit of a dangerous or hazardous activity, where the risk to life was not adequately considered.
7. **Unintentional Killing During a Crime:** Where the death of another occurs during the commission of a crime, but there was no intent to kill.

2. Prohibition of Manslaughter

- a. **Forbidden Acts:** It is prohibited for any person to unlawfully cause the death of another through negligence, recklessness, or unintentional actions that result in fatal consequences.

3. Punishments and Remedies

- a. **Banishment:** The convicted may face banishment. Such individuals shall be exiled from the realm's territories, forbidden from returning under penalty of death.
- b. **Fines and Restitution:** Where appropriate, the accused may be ordered to pay substantial fines to the Crown or the victim's family as compensation for the loss of life.
- c. **Confiscation of Property:** Where the convicted has assets, those assets may be seized by the court to compensate the family of the victim, with priority given to estates, livestock, and material possessions.
- d. **Public Shaming and Corporal Punishment:** Public shaming or corporal punishment may be administered in addition to servitude and fines.
- e. **Servitude in Recompense:** In cases where financial restitution is not sufficient, the convicted may be sentenced to labour service in the kingdom, working to repay their debt to society for the harm caused by their negligence or recklessness.

4. Exceptions and Mitigations

- a. **Self-Defense:** If the accused acted in self-defense and the force used was proportional to the threat posed, it may be considered an exception to manslaughter.
- b. **Accidental Death with No Recklessness:** If the death was caused purely by accident and no negligence or recklessness can be established, it may mitigate the crime or result in acquittal.

restitution to the victim or their family for any injury, suffering, or loss incurred as a result of the assault or battery.

- d. Confiscation of Property:** In certain cases, where the offender's actions resulted in significant damage or harm, their property may be seized to compensate the victim.
 - e. Servitude in Recompense:** Where financial restitution is inadequate, the offender may be sentenced to labour service, working for the Crown or local authorities to repay their debt for the harm caused.
- 4. Exceptions and Mitigations**
- a. Self-Defense:** If the accused acted in defense of their person, property, or another individual, and the force used was reasonable and proportionate to the threat posed, they may be excused from liability.
 - b. Defense of Property:** If the accused acted to prevent the unlawful destruction or seizure of their property and used reasonable force to repel the threat, it may mitigate their responsibility.
 - c. Provocation:** If the accused was provoked by extreme and unreasonable behaviour from the victim, such that a reasonable person would lose self-control, it may mitigate or reduce punishment.
 - d. Duress:** If the accused acted under the immediate threat of serious harm or death from another, they may be excused from liability if they did not have a reasonable opportunity to avoid such harm.
 - e. Accidental Contact:** In instances where physical contact or harm was accidental and not the result of any reckless or intentional behaviour, the accused may be excused from liability.
 - f. Implied or Explicit Permission:** No person shall be held liable for assault or battery when the alleged victim has given implied or explicit permission to physical contact or harm, such as in the context of sparring, sports, or other lawful activities where physical contact is expected. This permission must be either verbally or formally given, or implied by the nature of the activity.
- 5. Attempted Assault and Battery:** Where an individual makes an attempt to commit assault or battery but fails to complete the act, they may still be held accountable for attempted assault or battery.
- a.** The punishment for attempted assault and battery shall be lesser than for completed offenses but shall still include fines, labours, or other penalties as determined by the court.

§413 - Abduction and Slavery

- 1.** Kidnapping, human trafficking, hostage-taking, and the harvesting of organs or body parts, be they for profit, coercion, or any other malevolent purpose, are all acts that violate the sanctity of life.

a. Acts Constituting Abduction

- i. Kidnapping:** The unlawful seizing, detaining, or transporting of any individual against their will. This includes, but is not limited to, abducting a person from their place of residence, from the street, or from lawful custody. Any act where force, threat, or deceit is used to take and confine a person, depriving them of their liberty, is considered kidnapping.
- ii. Slavery:** The unlawful capture, sale, or ownership of persons as chattel. Any action where individuals are treated as property, bought, sold, or forced into servitude, against their will, falls under this practice. Slavery includes both domestic and foreign trafficking of persons for labour, exploitation, or other illicit purposes.
- iii. Hostage Taking:** The unlawful seizure and holding of a person or persons with the intent to demand ransom, political concessions, or any form of payment or action from a third party. Hostage taking may also include threatening harm or death to the captive(s) unless certain conditions are met.
- iv. Organ Harvesting:** The abduction or forced detention of individuals with the intent to remove organs or body parts for sale or other purposes, whether the person is alive or dead.

2. Prohibition of Abduction and Slavery

- a. Forbidden Acts:** All acts related to the unlawful seizure, sale, or trade of persons are hereby strictly forbidden. Any form of involuntary servitude, the buying or selling of individuals, and the trafficking of people across borders or within the kingdom shall be viewed as severe crimes against both the individual and the Crown. The dignity of every free person in the land must be upheld and protected under law.

3. Punishments and Remedies

- a. Capital Punishment:** In cases of aggravated slavery, kidnapping for ransom, or severe violations such as organ harvesting, the death penalty may be imposed upon the offender by the court.
- b. Confiscation of Property:** The wealth, properties, and titles of those convicted of engaging in slavery or trafficking shall be seized by the Crown. The offender's family may also be stripped of hereditary rights, depending on their involvement or knowledge of the crimes.
- c. Banishment:** In cases where the crime, while severe, does not warrant death, the offender may be banished from the kingdom. This includes permanent exile from all lands under the Crown's rule. Should the banished individual return, they will be subject to immediate arrest and punishment, potentially facing execution.
- d. Public Shaming and Corporal Punishment:** Public shaming or corporal punishment may be administered in addition to confiscation of property or fines.

- e.* **Fines and Restitution:** In cases where victims are known, reparations shall be made to the injured parties or their families. The court may mandate the return of stolen goods or the payment of compensation to victims of kidnapping or unlawful servitude.
 - f.* **Servitude in Recompense:** In lieu of more severe punishments for minor acts of abduction and slavery, the court may impose a sentence of indentured service in duty to the Crown or the local lord, with tasks assigned in proportion to the severity of the offense.
- 4. Exceptions and Mitigations**
- a.* **Lawful Detainment:** Detaining individuals who are accused or convicted of a crime by order of the courts, or by proper decree of the Crown or its appointed representatives, is permitted. This includes lawful imprisonment, holding for trial, or other forms of judicial punishment.
 - b.* **War Captives:** Prisoners of war may be lawfully held and treated with due regard under the customs of the realm.
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Chapter Four - Offences Against Property

§414 - Thievery

1. Thievery is hereby defined as the unlawful taking, obtaining, or withholding of property, goods, money, or possessions belonging to another, with intent to deprive the rightful owner thereof. It shall encompass acts of theft, robbery, burglary, larceny, and related offenses, as set forth in this law.

 - a.* **Acts Constituting Thievery**

 - i.* **Theft:** The unlawful taking of property belonging to another, with intent to permanently or temporarily deprive the rightful owner of its use or possession.
 - ii.* **Burglary:** Entering any dwelling, building, or enclosed structure without permission, with intent to commit theft or any other crime therein.
 - iii.* **Robbery:** The forcible taking of property or valuables from another through violence, threats, or intimidation.
 - iv.* **Grand Theft:** The taking of property, goods, or valuables of a value 10,240sp or more, with intent to permanently deprive the rightful owner.
 - v.* **Trafficking Stolen Goods:** Knowingly receiving, possessing, buying, or selling property one has reason to believe was unlawfully obtained.
 - vi.* **Pickpocketing:** Stealthily taking money or valuables from another's person without their awareness at the time.

vii. **Looting:** Seizing property, goods, or valuables during periods of unrest, war, or disorder.

2. **Prohibition of Thievery**

a. **Forbidden Acts:** No individual within the realm shall engage in any act defined under this law as thievery, whether by direct action, aiding or abetting, or through conspiracy with others. Attempting or preparing to commit any act of thievery, or conspiring to do so, shall also constitute a criminal offense.

3. **Punishments and Remedies**

a. **Fines and Restitution:** Offenders shall be required to return or repay the full value of stolen property to the rightful owner. Monetary fines, commensurate with the value of the stolen property and the circumstances of the crime, may be imposed.

b. **Servitude in Recompense:** In lieu of more severe punishments for minor acts of thievery, the court may impose a sentence of indentured service in duty to the Crown or the local lord, with tasks assigned in proportion to the severity of the offense.

c. **Banishment:** Egregious acts of thievery or repeated offenses may result in banishment from the realm.

d. **Branding as a Thief:** In certain cases of repeated or serious thievery, the offender may be branded or marked, identifying them as a poacher and warning others of their criminal conduct.

4. **Exceptions and Mitigations**

a. **Claim of Right:** A sincere belief that one had lawful ownership or claim to the property in question may serve as a mitigating factor, subject to evidence and court discretion.

b. **Restitution of Property:** Voluntary and full return of stolen goods before apprehension may be viewed as a mitigating factor in sentencing but shall not absolve guilt.

c. **Emergency Necessity:** Taking property to avert immediate and grave harm to oneself or others may be considered a mitigating circumstance, with the burden of proof resting on the accused.

§415 - Trespassing

1. Trespassing shall be defined as the unlawful entry upon another's land, property, or premises without permission or lawful authority. It shall include acts of intrusion, entry with intent to commit a crime, and other unauthorized access.

a. **Acts Constituting Trespassing**

i. **Unlawful Entry:** Entering upon the land, property, or premises of another without permission or lawful right.

- ii.* **Trespassing with Intent to Commit a Crime:** Entering another's property with the intent to commit theft, assault, or any other criminal act.
- iii.* **Remaining After Being Ordered to Depart:** Failing to leave another's property after being lawfully directed to do so by the property owner or their agent.
- iv.* **Trespassing upon Property of the Crown:** Entering lands, buildings, or holdings directly owned and/or operated for/by the Crown or without explicit permission.

2. Prohibition of Trespassing

- a.* **Forbidden Acts:** No person shall unlawfully enter upon, remain on, or make use of another's property or premises without the express permission of the owner or lawful occupant. Furthermore, trespassing with intent to commit a crime, or repeated instances of trespassing, shall be treated with greater severity.

3. Punishments and Remedies

- a.* **Fines and Restitution:** Trespassers may be fined according to the severity and circumstances of the offense. Furthermore, if the trespass results in damage to property, the offender shall be required to compensate the rightful owner for any losses incurred.
- b.* **Removal from Premises:** Offenders may be removed from the property and barred from future entry upon pain of further penalties.
- c.* **Servitude in Recompense:** In lieu of more severe punishments for acts of trespassing, the court may impose a sentence of indentured service in duty to the Crown or the local lord, with tasks assigned in proportion to the severity of the offense.

4. Exceptions and Mitigations

- a.* **Emergency Entry:** Entering property without permission to save oneself or another from immediate and significant harm shall be considered a mitigating factor.
- b.* **Mistaken Entry:** Accidental or unintentional entry upon another's property may be considered a mitigating factor, provided there is no evidence of criminal intent.

§416 - Poaching

1. Poaching shall be defined as the unlawful taking, hunting, trapping, or killing of game, fish, livestock, or other natural resources from lands, waters, or holdings without the permission of the rightful owner, landholder, or governing authority. This law shall encompass the unauthorized exploitation of resources reserved for the Crown, noble estates, or designated public or protected lands.

a. **Acts Constituting Poaching**

- i.* **Hunting Without Permission:** The act of hunting, killing, or capturing any game, fish, or other creatures on lands or waters without the express consent of the owner, landholder, or authority.
- ii.* **Trespassing to Hunt:** Entering upon another's property, land, or waters without permission for the purpose of hunting or gathering resources, including game, fish, plants, or timber.
- iii.* **Taking from Protected Lands:** Hunting, capturing, or taking resources from lands designated as Crown holdings or other protected lands without authorization.
- iv.* **Night Poaching:** Engaging in the hunting, killing, or trapping of game during nighttime hours without the permission of the rightful owner or landholder.
- v.* **Use of Unauthorized Methods:** Employing prohibited methods, traps, or devices for the capture, killing, or taking of game, fish, or other resources.
- vi.* **Taking Livestock:** The unauthorized taking, killing, or harming of livestock belonging to another person, estate, or holding.
- vii.* **Fishing Without Permission:** Engaging in the capture, harvesting, or removal of fish or other aquatic creatures from another's waters or waters designated as Crown holdings without permission.

2. Prohibition of Poaching

- a.* **Forbidden Acts:** No person shall engage in any act of poaching, whether by hunting, trapping, fishing, or taking natural resources without permission, as described in this law. Any attempt or conspiracy to commit poaching, or aiding and abetting others in such acts, shall also be subject to punishment.

3. Punishments and Remedies

- a.* **Fines and Restitution:** Monetary fines shall be levied based on the severity of the offense, the type and quantity of game or resources taken, and any damage caused. Furthermore, any game, fish, or resources taken unlawfully, as well as any tools, weapons, or devices used in the act of poaching, shall be seized and forfeited to the Crown or rightful owner.
- b.* **Servitude in Recompense:** In lieu of more severe punishments for minor acts of poaching, the court may impose a sentence of indentured service in duty to the Crown or the local lord, with tasks assigned in proportion to the severity of the offense.
- c.* **Banishment:** For egregious or repeated offenses, including acts that harm royal game or resources of great significance, the offender may face banishment from the realm.
- d.* **Branding as a Poacher:** In certain cases of repeated or serious poaching, the offender may be branded or marked, identifying them as a poacher and warning others of their criminal conduct.

4. Exceptions and Mitigations

- a. Subsistence Hunting and Gathering:** If it is demonstrated that the poaching was conducted solely for the purpose of survival, to provide food or other necessities for oneself or one's family during a time of great need, this may be considered a mitigating factor in sentencing.
- b. Mistaken Boundaries:** If the accused can demonstrate a genuine and reasonable belief that they were hunting, fishing, or gathering within lawful bounds, this may serve as a mitigating factor, provided no evidence of deliberate trespass is found.
- c. Emergency Actions:** Taking of game, fish, or other resources in an effort to prevent immediate and grave danger to oneself, others, or property may be considered a mitigating circumstance.

§417 - Skulduggery

1. Skulduggery is defined as any act of deceit, fraud, trickery, or falsification conducted with intent to deceive, defraud, or gain unlawful advantage, including but not limited to the falsification of documents, embezzlement, forgery, and related dishonest acts.
 - a. Acts Constituting Skulduggery**
 1. **Fraud:** Engaging in intentional deception or misrepresentation for personal or financial gain is considered fraud. This includes false representation of goods, services, contracts, and financial dealings in trade or taxation.
 2. **Falsification of Documents and Forgery:** The creation, alteration, or presentation of any false document, seal, or record with the intent to deceive is forgery. This includes forging legal contracts, deeds, and seals.
 3. **Embezzlement:** The fraudulent appropriation of funds and/or property entrusted to an individual, group, or entity, but owned by another individual, group, or entity, constitutes embezzlement.
 4. **False Claims of Status:** Any individual who falsely claims a title, office, or status to gain influence, wealth, or reputation commits fraud through misrepresentation. This includes any false claims to any medal, award, arms, honour, whether civil, military, religious, or chivalric, that is granted, awarded, or bestowed. It also includes the unauthorized wearing, displaying, or possession of the same. It also includes any unauthorized alterations to official titles.
 5. **False Representation or Identity:** Impersonating another person, whether for financial, social, or legal gain. Using a false name, title, or rank in order to gain influence or deceive others. Presenting oneself as an agent of the Crown, or as a noble, without legal right to such a title or office.
 6. **Perjury:** Knowingly providing false testimony while under oath in any judicial proceeding or legal context. Willfully misleading the court or legal

authorities by offering deceptive statements or concealing the truth during sworn testimony. Coercing or bribing another individual to do the same.

7. **Falsely Filling out a Census:** Any individual who knowingly and willfully provides false information on a census form or other official record shall be deemed guilty of skullduggery. This act includes the deliberate misrepresentation of personal information, family details, property holdings, or other data required by the census.
8. **Intentionally Failing to Fill out a Census:** Any individual who, without lawful excuse, neglects or refuses to fill out a census form or provide the information required therein, shall be deemed guilty of skullduggery. Intentionally withholding oneself from the census is an act of obstruction against the state.

2. Prohibition of Dishonest Acts

- a. **Forbidden Acts:** The act of skullduggery, as defined in this law, is hereby expressly forbidden throughout the realm. No individual, guild, company, or office holder shall engage in deceit, fraud, embezzlement, falsification, forgery, or other acts of dishonesty for personal gain, whether in trade, public service, or private dealings.
- b. **Obligation to Report:** All persons, regardless of rank or title, are required to report suspected acts of skullduggery. Failure to do so shall be considered an act of complicity and is punishable by law.

3. Punishments and Remedies

- a. **Fines and Restitution:** Any individual found guilty of acts constituting skullduggery shall be subject to fines commensurate with the damage or loss caused by their actions. Restitution to the aggrieved party shall be prioritized, ensuring the wrongdoer compensates for any losses sustained by the victims of their deceit.
- b. **Public Shaming and Corporal Punishment:** In particularly grievous cases, the convicted may be subjected to public censure. This shall entail a formal announcement of their guilt, followed by marking them in a manner visible to the populace to signify their dishonesty.
- c. **Forfeiture of Property and Titles:** If the guilty party holds any position of public trust, noble title, or official rank, they may be stripped of such status upon conviction. The forfeiture of any position gained or misused through acts of skullduggery shall be enforced. Furthermore, they may be barred from holding any future position of trust or authority within the realm. Furthermore, all wealth, goods, and properties obtained by skullduggery shall be confiscated and returned to the rightful owner or, if no owner can be identified, shall revert to the Crown. In cases where such restitution is not feasible, additional penalties may be imposed to balance the unjust enrichment gained through fraudulent means.

- d. Banishment:** In cases where the skullduggery has endangered the welfare of the realm or the lives of its citizens, the court may decree the banishment of the offender. The duration of banishment shall be at the court's discretion and may range from a set number of years to a lifetime exile from the realm or specified territories within it.
 - e. Servitude in Recompense:** In lieu of more severe punishments for minor acts of skullduggery, the court may impose a sentence of indentured service in duty to the Crown or the local lord, with tasks assigned in proportion to the severity of the offense.
- 4. Exceptions and Mitigations**
- a. Good Faith Errors:** In cases where an individual has committed acts deemed as skullduggery but can demonstrate that such actions were performed without malicious intent and in good faith (e.g., clerical or administrative errors), leniency may be granted by the court.
 - b. Acts of Contrition:** Those who are involved in acts of skullduggery but voluntarily come forward and provide substantial assistance in the investigation and prosecution of other wrongdoers may be granted clemency or reduced penalties, at the discretion of the court.
 - c. Coercion or Duress:** If it is proven that an individual engaged in skullduggery under conditions of extreme necessity or duress—such as the protection of life, health, or safety—mitigation of punishment may be granted. The court shall weigh the severity of the situation and determine the appropriate penalty accordingly.

§418 - Vagrancy

- 1. Vagrancy** refers to the act of wandering, idling, or otherwise existing without lawful purpose or employment within public or private spaces, whilst engaging in behaviour that disrupts public order, safety, or damages property. Individuals engaging in acts such as loitering, vandalism, breach of the peace, or other unlawful conduct are to be regarded as vagrants.

 - a. Acts Constituting Vagrancy**

 - 1. Loitering:** Remaining or idling in public spaces or private properties, such as streets, alleys, marketplaces, or near buildings, without a lawful reason or business for an unreasonable period of time. This includes obstructing public paths or disturbing commerce.
 - 2. Vandalism:** The willful destruction or defacement of public or private property, such as buildings, statues, walls, or natural features like trees. This may include painting, carving, or otherwise damaging property by any means.

3. **Breaching of the Peace:** Engaging in actions that disturb the public peace and tranquility, such as loud noises, shouting, public fighting, or other forms of disorderly conduct. Such behaviour is regarded as disruptive to public life and peace.
4. **Begging or Soliciting Alms:** Requesting money, food, or sustenance from the public without lawful permission. This includes aggressive solicitation, harassment of passersby, or obstructing public paths in pursuit of charity.
5. **Sleeping in Public Spaces:** Using public spaces, such as streets, squares, markets, or doorways, as places of residence or rest without lawful permissions. This may include the use of bedding, tents, or other makeshift shelters in such areas.
6. **Public Intoxication:** Being in a state of drunkenness or inebriation in public, where such a state leads to disorderly conduct or poses a threat to public safety. This includes intoxication by alcohol, herbs, or other substances.
7. **Brawling and Disorderly Conduct:** Engaging in public fights, brawls, or other violent or disruptive actions that disturb the peace of public places. Inciting or provoking such fights or disturbances is also regarded as disorderly conduct.
8. **Lurking with Criminal Intent:** Loitering or lingering with clear intent to commit a crime, such as theft, assault, or other unlawful activities. Being found in possession of burglary tools, weapons, or other instruments of crime constitutes this offense.
9. **Obstructing Public Thoroughfares:** Physically blocking or otherwise obstructing streets, roads, or other public pathways, thereby hindering lawful passage. Whether the obstruction is deliberate or through negligence, it disrupts the flow of public life.
10. **Mischief:** Engaging in actions that cause inconvenience or minor harm, whether by tampering with property, interfering with lawful activities, or engaging in pranks or troublesome behaviour. Mischief may include the unauthorized tampering with goods or public utilities for personal amusement or gain, where such actions cause a nuisance or public disturbance.

2. Prohibition of Vagrancy

- a. **Forbidden Acts:** Vagrancy, in any form, is forbidden within the kingdom. The Crown and its agents shall enforce laws ensuring that public spaces remain orderly, safe, and free from disruption or unlawful behaviour.

3. Punishments and Remedies

- a. **Fines and Restitution:** Offenders found guilty of acts of vagrancy may be subject to a fine, the amount of which shall be determined by the severity of the offense

and the impact upon justice. Offenders who cause material or immaterial damage through their vagrancy shall be required to make full restitution. This may include compensating victims or the courts for delays or damages caused.

- b. Confiscation of Property:** In cases where vagrancy results in substantial harm or loss, offenders may be ordered to forfeit personal property, particularly in cases involving coercion or aiding in a criminal's escape.
- c. Banishment:** Habitual offenders, or those unwilling to cease their vagrant behaviours, may be banished from the city or area, with the court forbidding their return under penalty of additional punishments.
- d. Public Shaming and Corporal Punishment:** Public shaming or corporal punishment may be administered in addition to confiscation of property or fines.
- e. Servitude in Recompense:** In lieu of more severe punishments for minor acts of vagrancy, the court may impose a sentence of indentured service in duty to the Crown or the local lord, with tasks assigned in proportion to the severity of the offense.

4. Exceptions and Mitigations

- a. Involuntary Circumstances:** Individuals who are impoverished or homeless due to forces beyond their control may be shown leniency, provided they seek lawful assistance from the Crown or local authorities and refrain from further vagrant behaviours.
- b. Minor Acts or First-Time Offenders:** Individuals who commit minor offenses, such as first-time loitering, begging, or disorderly conduct, may be subject to lighter penalties or corrective measures rather than full punitive actions.
- c. Cooperation with Authorities:** Those who show willingness to cease their vagrant behaviour, cooperate with authorities, and seek lawful employment or residence may receive leniency in their sentencing.

§419 - Arson

1. Arson shall refer to the intentional or reckless usage of fire and/or explosions to damage property and/or harm individuals.
 - a. Acts Constituting Arson**
 - i. Disregard for Life:** Any individual who intentionally or recklessly causes damage by fire or explosion against another individual.
 - ii. Damage to Property:** Every person who intentionally or recklessly causes damage by fire or explosion to property that is not owned by that person.
 - iii. Fraudulent Purpose:** Every person who, with intent to defraud any other person, causes damage by fire or explosion to property.

- iv. **Possession of Incendiary Material:** Every person who possesses any incendiary material, incendiary device or explosive substance for the purpose of committing a criminal offense.
- b. **Prohibition of Arson**
 - i. **Forbidden Acts:** No person shall intentionally or unintentionally cause damage or harm to property that is not theirs and/or to other individuals.
- c. **Punishments and Remedies**
 - i. **Fines and Restitution:** Financial penalties may be levied for lesser offenses or as an alternative to imprisonment in less severe cases, with sums varying based on the nature of the act and harm caused. The offender may be required to pay restitution to the victim or their family for any injury, suffering, or loss incurred as a result of the crime committed.
 - ii. **Public Shaming and Corporal Punishment:** The guilty party may be subjected to public punishment, such as placement in stocks or other forms of humiliation, particularly in cases where the offense was committed in public.
 - iii. **Confiscation of Property:** In certain cases, where the offender's actions resulted in significant damage or harm, their property may be seized to compensate the victim.
 - iv. **Servitude in Recompense:** In lieu of more severe punishments for minor acts of thievery, the court may impose a sentence of indentured service in duty to the Crown or the local lord, with tasks assigned in proportion to the severity of the offense.
 - v. **Banishment:** Egregious acts of thievery or repeated offenses may result in banishment from the realm.
- d. **Exemptions and Mitigations**
 - i.

§420 - Cruelty to Domestic Animals

- 1. Cruelty to domesticated animals refers to the mistreatment, neglect, abuse, or exploitation of animals kept as pets, companions, or beasts of service— both magical and non—magical.
 - a. **Acts Constituting Cruelty to Domestic Animals**
 - i. **Abandonment:** Releasing or discarding an animal without proper transfer of care, whether into the wild, onto public roads, or in places where the animal cannot fend for itself.
 - ii. **Cruel Entertainment or Sport:** Using animals in bloodsports, baiting, unlawful fighting, or tormenting games where the animal is regularly harmed, or the intention is to harm. Willfully spectating, betting upon, or hosting such acts shall also render a person complicit.

- iii. **Excessive Hoarding and Public Burden:** Keeping an excessive number of domestic animals in confined or inadequate spaces to the point that it endangers the health of the animals, strains local resources, or causes disruption to nearby inhabitants.
- iv. **Malicious Breeding or Trade:** Breeding animals in conditions that promote distress; or engaging in the sale or trade of animals for profit where cruelty, overbreeding, or disregard for well-being is evident.
- v. **Mistreatment and Abuse:** Striking, kicking, beating, burning, maiming, or otherwise injuring a domesticated animal through willful or reckless conduct. This shall include acts done in anger, neglect, or as punishment without just cause or restraint.
- vi. **Neglect and Deprivation:** Failing to provide sufficient sustenance, shelter, or clean water. This includes leaving animals in conditions of exposure, starvation, thirst, filth, or confinement so as to cause prolonged suffering, illness, or loneliness.
- vii. **Aggravated Cruelty**
 - 1. **Mistreatment Resulting in Grave Injury:** Where an act of mistreatment results in severe injury or death of the victim.
 - 2. **Mistreatment Against Animals Employed by the Crown or Court:** Special aggravation for those who commit violence against all animals used by the Crown or Courts while performing duties.

b. Prohibition of Cruelty of Domestic Animals

- i. **Forbidden Acts:** It is forbidden for any subject of the Kingdom to mistreat, abuse, neglect, or exploit domesticated animals. Those who take a creature into their care shall be bound by duty to ensure its welfare.

c. Punishments and Remedies

- i. **Fines and Restitution:** Financial penalties may be levied for lesser offenses or as an alternative to imprisonment in less severe cases, with sums varying based on the nature of the act and harm caused.
- ii. **Forfeiture of Custody:** Those found guilty may have all animals in their keeping lawfully seized and relocated. The courts may forbid such persons from owning or caring for animals henceforth, temporarily or permanently.
- iii. **Public Shaming:** In cases of extreme or repeated offenses, the court may impose public shaming in addition or monetary fines or seizure of animals.
- iv. **Servitude in Recompense:** Where financial restitution is inadequate, the offender may be sentenced to labour service, working for the Crown or local authorities to repay their debt for the harm caused.

d. Exceptions and Mitigations

- i. **Accidental Harm:** When an offender causes harm to an animal by accident— without intent, recklessness, or neglect— and the responsible party shows immediate concern and/or renders aid to the animal in question. Accidents may occur despite reasonable care and foresight, and shall be taken as a consideration.
 - ii. **Acts of Defense:** If an animal, or an animal under the owner’s command, endangers life or limb of the individual or those around it, provided the response is proportional and not vindictive.
 - iii. **First-Time Offenders with Remorse:** An offense that arises from ignorance or misjudgement rather than malice, and the offender shows contrition.
 - iv. **Mercy Killings and Pest Control:** The humane killing of suffering animals to end incurable pain, abandoned animals, or the lawful killing of dangerous pests.
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Chapter Five - Offences Against Nature

§421 - Practicing Prohibited Magics

1. Practicing prohibited magic refers to the utilization of a spell, ritual, or magical item(s), practices in usage or teaching of prohibited magic, or with the intent to do any of the following.
 - a. **Acts Constituting Practicing Prohibited Magics**
 - i. **Necromancy:** Reanimating a corpse, making any alterations to the body/soul and the energies held therein (*excluding any magic, spells, rituals, or magical items with the purpose of healing or repairing an individual*), or manipulation, removal, or otherwise changing the state of someone's soul.
 - ii. **Onomancy:** Influencing someone through dreams, and manipulating any dreams of any kind of any creature for any reason.
 - iii. **Chronomancy:** Changing past events, influencing the future outside of the normal passage of time, and manipulating time in any way.
 - iv. **Enchantment:** Changing someone's state of mind, altering another's memories, or changing someone's personality.
 - v. **Realitas:** Changing reality.
 - b. **Prohibition of Practicing Prohibited Magics**
 - i. **Forbidden Acts:** It shall be forbidden for any subject of the Kingdom or those currently within the Kingdom's domain to practice or attempt to practice prohibited magics.

c. Punishments and Remedies

- i. Capital Punishment:** Any person found guilty of high treason shall be executed by hanging, drawing, and quartering, beheading, or other such means as deemed appropriate by the court. The execution shall be public.

d. Exceptions and Mitigations

- i. Protection of the Kingdom:** When an offender has been granted explicit permission by the Crown or Church to practice a prohibited magic in order to protect the Kingdom.
- ii. Coercion or Duress:** If the accused can demonstrate they were compelled to commit acts of prohibited magic under threat, coercion, or duress, the court shall consider these circumstances in determining the extent of the punishment.

§422 - Apophis Worship

- 1.** The worship, veneration, honouring, or other acts of devotion toward the being or entity known as "Apophis" are hereby declared unlawful. Such acts are deemed a threat to the peace, order, and sanctity of the realm and its people.

a. Acts Constituting Apophis Worship

- i. Worship or Rituals Dedicated to Apophis:** Engaging in any religious ceremony, rite, or ritual intended to worship, invoke, or venerate Apophis in any form, whether in public or in private.
- ii. Symbols, Iconography, and Texts of Apophis:** The creation, possession, display, or distribution of symbols, effigies, images, texts, or other representations of Apophis intended for worship, honour, or propagation.
- iii. Preaching or Propagating Beliefs in Favor of Apophis:** Preaching, teaching, spreading, or otherwise promoting doctrines, beliefs, or practices dedicated to Apophis.
- iv. Gatherings in the Name of Apophis:** Organizing, participating in, or attending any assembly, gathering, or group that seeks to honour, serve, or follow Apophis or any related entities.
- v. Offerings, Sacrifices, or Devotions:** Making offerings, sacrifices, or any form of devotion to Apophis, whether material, symbolic, or otherwise, with the intent to gain favor, power, or connection with said being.

2. Prohibition of the Worship or Honouring of Apophis

- a. Forbidden Acts:** No person or group shall engage in the worship, veneration, honouring, or any acts of devotion toward Apophis, nor shall they propagate, promote, or attempt to persuade others to do so. Furthermore, the mere intention to perform acts of worship or honour toward Apophis shall be deemed a violation of this law.

3. Punishments and Remedies

- a. **Capital Punishment:** Any individual found guilty of worshiping, honouring, or otherwise engaging in acts of devotion toward Apophis shall suffer the penalty of death.
- 4. **Exceptions and Mitigations:** There shall be no exceptions or mitigations for any acts or offenses outlined. The nature of worship or honouring of Apophis is considered a threat to the safety and stability of the realm and shall be treated with the utmost severity.

§423 - Association with The Gambler

- 1. Association with The Gambler shall refer to any communication, cooperation, or dealings with the entity known as "The Gambler" or his "Demonic Associates".
 - a. **Acts Constituting Association with The Gambler**
 - i. **Possession of Dice:** The possession or usage of the items known as "Gamber Dice".
 - ii. **Deals:** The creation, enforcement, or participation of any sort of deal with The Gambler.
 - iii. **Indirect Engagement:** All forms of communication, financial transactions, deals, pacts, contracts, or mutual agreements with The Gambler.
 - b. **Prohibition of Association with The Gambler**
 - i. **Forbidden Acts:** No person(s), corporations, or other entities shall engage in any form of association of The Gambler.
 - c. **Punishments and Remedies**
 - i. **Capital Punishment:** Any person found guilty of association with The Gambler shall be executed by hanging, beheading, or other such means as deemed appropriate by the court. The execution shall be public.
 - ii. **Forfeiture of Property and Titles:** All lands, titles, estates, properties, and assets of those convicted of association with The Gambler shall be forfeited to the Crown. Any hereditary titles and rights shall be stripped.
 - iii. **Disinheritance and Outlawry:** The descendants of those convicted of association with The Gambler may be disinherited or declared outlaws, unless they can demonstrate loyalty to the Crown or are pardoned by a direct act of royal mercy.

 **TITLE V - CIVIL DISPUTE PROVISIONS**

TITLE V

Civil Dispute Provisions

Chapter One - General Principles of Civil Disputes

§500 - Explanatory Statement

1. The civil and tort law serves as a foundation for resolving disputes between private parties in an equitable and just manner. This legal area addresses non-criminal conflicts that emerge from issues such as negligence, breach of contract, property damage, personal injury, defamation, and other matters concerning individuals, groups, or entities' rights and responsibilities. The primary objective of civil and tort law is to restore the affected party to the position they would have occupied if the wrongful act had not transpired. This is achieved through monetary damages or alternative forms of relief, such as injunctions or specific performance.

§501 - General Provisions

1. The purpose of civil and tort law is to provide a framework for resolving disputes between private parties in a fair and just manner.
2. Civil and tort law covers non-criminal disputes that arise from issues such as negligence, breach of contract, property damage, personal injury, defamation, and other matters concerning the rights and responsibilities of individuals, groups, or entities.
3. The primary goal of civil and tort law is to restore the injured party to the position they would have been in had the wrongful act not occurred, through the award of monetary damages or other forms of relief, such as injunctions or specific performance.
4. Lawsuits must be brought to the Gold Court within 31 days of the act or event that forms the basis of the lawsuit. Any lawsuits brought after 31 days since the relevant act or event must be disregarded by the Gold Court.

Chapter Two - Civil Infractions

§ 502 - Negligence

1. A person is considered negligent if they fail to exercise the level of care that a reasonably prudent person would have exercised under similar circumstances, resulting in harm or injury to another party.
2. To establish negligence, the plaintiff must prove the following elements:
 - i. The defendant owed a duty of care to the plaintiff;
 - ii. The defendant breached that duty of care;
 - iii. The breach of duty caused harm or injury to the plaintiff; and
 - iv. The plaintiff suffered damages as a result.

§ 503 - Breach of Contract

1. A breach of contract occurs when one party fails to fulfill their obligations under the terms of a contract, causing harm or loss to the other party.
2. To establish a breach of contract, the plaintiff must prove the following elements:
 - i. The existence of a valid contract between the parties;
 - ii. The defendant's failure to perform their obligations under the contract;
 - iii. The plaintiff's performance of their own obligations or a valid excuse for non-performance; and
 - iv. The plaintiff suffered damages as a result of the defendant's breach.

§ 504 - Defamation

1. Defamation occurs when a person makes a false statement about another person that harms their reputation, either in writing (libel) or verbally (slander).
2. To establish defamation, the plaintiff must prove the following elements:
 - i. The defendant made a false and defamatory statement about the plaintiff;
 - ii. The statement was communicated to a third party who is not the subject of the statement;
 - iii. The defendant acted negligently, recklessly, or with actual malice in making the statement; and
 - iv. The plaintiff suffered harm to their reputation as a result.

§ 505 - Property Damage

1. Property damage occurs when a person intentionally or negligently causes harm or destruction to the real or personal property of another person.
2. To establish damage, the plaintiff must prove the following elements:
 - i. The defendant caused harm or destruction to the plaintiff's property;
 - ii. The harm or destruction was either intentional or resulted from the defendant's negligence; and
 - iii. The plaintiff suffered damages as a result.

§ 506 - Personal Injury

1. Personal injury refers to physical or emotional harm caused to an individual as a result of another person's actions or negligence.
2. To establish a personal injury claim, the plaintiff must prove the following elements:
 - i. The defendant's actions or negligence caused the plaintiff's injury;
 - ii. The defendant had a duty to exercise reasonable care to prevent the injury; and
 - iii. The plaintiff suffered damages as a result.

§ 507 - Nuisance

1. Nuisance refers to the unreasonable interference with another person's use and enjoyment of their property, either through continuous, repetitive, or significantly harmful actions.
2. To establish a nuisance claim, the plaintiff must prove the following elements:
 - i. The defendant engaged in actions that interfered with the plaintiff's use and enjoyment of their property;
 - ii. The interference was unreasonable, continuous, or significantly harmful; and
 - iii. The plaintiff suffered damages as a result.

§ 508 - Fraud or Misrepresentation

1. Fraud or misrepresentation transpires when an individual knowingly misstates, conceals, or fails to disclose a fact with the intent to deceive or mislead another party, resulting in harm or detriment to that party.
2. To establish a case of fraud or misrepresentation, the plaintiff must substantiate the following elements:
 - i. The defendant made a false representation or concealed a material fact;
 - ii. The defendant did so knowingly, with the intent to deceive;
 - iii. The plaintiff reasonably relied upon the false representation or concealed fact; and
 - iv. The plaintiff suffered damages as a consequence.

§ 509 - Breach of Fiduciary Duty

1. Breach of fiduciary duty arises when a person or entity entrusted with a duty to act in the best interests of another party fails to do so, leading to harm or detriment to that party.
2. To establish a breach of fiduciary duty, the plaintiff must establish the following elements:
 - i. A fiduciary duty existed between the defendant and the plaintiff;
 - ii. The defendant breached this fiduciary duty;
 - iii. The breach directly resulted in harm or detriment to the plaintiff; and
 - iv. The plaintiff incurred damages as a result.

§ 510 - Product Liability

1. Product liability is incurred when a manufacturer or distributor introduces a product into commerce that is defective or unreasonably dangerous, causing harm to the consumer or end-user.
2. To establish product liability, the plaintiff must demonstrate the following elements:
 - i. The product was sold in an unreasonably dangerous or defective condition;
 - ii. The seller intended for the product to reach the end-user without changes;
 - iii. The product was used in a reasonably anticipated manner;

- iv. The plaintiff suffered harm or injury as a result of the product defect; and
- v. The plaintiff incurred damages as a result.

§ 511 - Unpaid Debts

1. Unpaid debts arise when an individual or entity fails to fulfill a financial obligation to a creditor within the stipulated period.
2. To establish a case for unpaid debts, the plaintiff must prove the following elements:
 - i. A valid and enforceable contract or agreement existed between the plaintiff and the defendant;
 - ii. The defendant has defaulted on the contractual obligation to pay a specified amount;
 - iii. The plaintiff has made reasonable attempts to collect the debt; and
 - iv. The plaintiff suffered financial losses as a result of the unpaid debt.

§ 512 - Tortious Interference

1. Tortious interference occurs when a person intentionally damages the plaintiff's contractual or other business relationships, resulting in economic harm.
2. To establish a case of tortious interference, the plaintiff must substantiate the following elements:
 - i. A valid and enforceable contract or business relationship existed between the plaintiff and a third party;
 - ii. The defendant was aware of this contract or relationship;
 - iii. The defendant intentionally interfered, inducing or causing a breach or disruption of the relationship or contract;
 - iv. The interference was improper in motive or means; and
 - v. The plaintiff suffered damages as a result.

§ 513 - Landlord-Tenant Disputes

1. Landlord-Tenant Disputes arise when either party fails to adhere to the terms and conditions of their rental agreement.
2. To establish a case for Landlord-Tenant Disputes, the plaintiff must demonstrate the following elements:
 - a. A valid and enforceable lease agreement existed between the Landlord(s) and Tenant(s).
 - b. The Tenant(s) and/or the Landlord(s) have failed to adhere to the terms of the lease agreement;
 - c. The Landlord(s) and/or Tenant(s) have made reasonable attempts to rectify the situation or seek compliance from the other(s); and
 - d. The Landlord(s) and/or Tenant(s) have suffered financial or other damages as a result.

§ 514 - Breach of Privacy

1. Breach of privacy occurs when an individual or entity knowingly infringes upon another party's reasonable expectation of privacy.
2. To establish a case of breach of privacy, the plaintiff must substantiate the following elements:
 - a. The defendant intruded into a private place, conversation, or matter;
 - b. The intrusion was done in a manner that would be highly offensive to a reasonable person; and
 - c. The plaintiff suffered harm or distress as a result.

§ 515 - Harassment or Discrimination

1. Harassment or discrimination transpires when an individual or entity intentionally subjects another party to unwanted behaviour, actions, or decisions based on any factor outside of the individual's control or any other arbitrary characteristic, leading to harm or detriment to that party.
2. To establish a case of harassment or discrimination, the plaintiff must demonstrate the following elements:
 - a. The defendant engaged in unwanted behaviour, actions, or decisions against the plaintiff;
 - b. The behaviour, actions, or decisions were based on the plaintiff's characteristics; and
 - c. The plaintiff suffered harm or detriment as a result.

TITLE VI - JUDICIAL PROVISIONS

TITLE VI

Judicial Provisions

Chapter 1 - Overview

§700 - Structure of the Judiciary

The judiciary of the Kingdom of Stone Bay shall be established as independent from the *Three Powers*, entrusted with interpreting the law, administering justice, and safeguarding the rights of the Kingdom's subjects. The judiciary shall consist of the following courts:

1. **Court of the Prismarine Throne** — This court shall be established as the most supreme court of the realm, and shall serve as the single appellate court in all legal matters. This court shall be presided over by the Sovereign of the Kingdom.
2. **Court of the Golden-Rod and Commonalty of Stone Bay** — This court shall be established as the primary court of the Kingdom, and shall be tasked with hearing both criminal cases and civil disputes. This court shall be presided over by Lord Justices of the Gold Court.

The judicial power of the aforementioned courts shall extend to all legal cases, such as:

1. In law and equity, arising under this Treaty, the laws of the Kingdom, and all other treaties made, or which shall be made under the authority of our Government,
2. to all cases affecting diplomacy, war, and government function,
3. to all cases of maritime jurisdiction,
4. to controversies to which the Parliament of Orlan shall be a party,
5. to controversies to which any of the *Three Powers* shall be a party,
6. to controversies between two or more local government(s),
7. between a local government and citizens or denizens,
8. between citizens or residents of different region(s) within the Kingdom,
9. between citizens or residents of the same region claiming lands under grants of different region(s), and between a local government, or the citizens or denizens thereof.

§701 - Public Safety Petitions

In the interest of public safety, the Courts may order the sourcing and retrieval of dangerous artefacts and items.

§702 - Appointment and Tenure of Judges

There shall be a standard process and standards established in regards to the appointment and tenure of Lord Justices of the Gold Court, which shall be as follows:

1. **Appointment of Judges** — Justices of the Gold Court shall be nominated by ??? and confirmed by a $\frac{2}{3}$ majority vote of the Parliament, and shall be assented during the Court of the Prismarine Throne.
2. **Qualifications** — All judges shall possess an intricate understanding of the law, the values of the Kingdom, and the moral character necessary to administer justice impartially. Judges shall not hold any other office or title that may compromise their independence. On elevation to judgeship, the individual in question shall forsake any jobs or titles they hold in relation to any of the *Three Powers*.
3. **Tenure** — Judges shall serve for life or until retirement, except in cases of gross misconduct, incapacity, or neglect of duty. Justices may be removed by a $\frac{2}{3}$ vote of the Parliament, or by a declaration of the Sovereign.
4. **Oath of Office** — All judges shall swear an oath to uphold the laws of the Kingdom of Stone Bay, protect the rights of its subjects, and administer justice without favour or prejudice.

§703 - Judicial Enforcement

The Courts may order Agents of the Crown to enforce court rulings and decisions. No authority, save for the Sovereign or a superior court may cancel, abridge, or obstruct the ruling or decision of the Courts.

The Courts may order the enforcement of their ruling and decision with:

1. **Peers** — Peers of the Realm may be ordered to utilise their resources to enforce a court ruling or decision.
2. **Sheriffs** — When no other recourse is available, the Courts may appoint a knight to the temporary office of "*Sheriff*". Giving them broad legal authority to enforce the rulings and decisions of the Court. Sheriffs shall be able to form a posse and are given the mandate of enforcing the will of the Courts by any means necessary.

§704 - Parties Involved in Cases

1. **Prosecution**
 - a. The prosecution represents the state or the sovereign authority in criminal cases. Their role is to present evidence and argue that the accused party (*defendant*) committed the alleged offence. The prosecution has the responsibility to prove the defendant's guilt "*beyond a reasonable doubt*" in order to achieve a conviction.
2. **Defendant**
 - a. The defendant is the individual or party accused of a crime in a criminal case. The defendant has the right to defend themselves against the accusations and present

their own evidence and witnesses. In criminal cases, the defendant is presumed innocent until proven guilty, and they may also choose to plead guilty or not guilty.

3. Plaintiff

- a. In civil cases, the plaintiff is the party who initiates the lawsuit, claiming to have suffered harm or loss due to the actions or inactions of the defendant. The plaintiff presents their case by showing evidence that supports their claims and seeks a legal remedy, such as compensation or specific action from the defendant.

4. Respondent

- a. The respondent is typically the party in a civil case who must respond to the claims made by the plaintiff. This term can also apply in other types of legal proceedings, such as appeals or petitions, where the respondent answers or defends against the petitioner's claims. In these cases, the respondent's role is to counter or challenge the plaintiff's or petitioner's arguments to avoid the proposed remedy.

Chapter 2 - Processes and Procedures

§705 - Initiating Civil Cases

1. The person filing the case (*plaintiff*) should present enough information to show why they believe they have grounds for the case, without going into detailed arguments or evidence.
2. If the Lord Justice finds sufficient grounds, they will draft serving papers, which contain the basic information of the lawsuit. These papers will be formally delivered to the individual being sued (*defendant*).
3. Once the serving papers are delivered, a public notice is posted, and a date and time for the initial hearing or proceedings is established.

§706 - Initiating Criminal Cases

1. A criminal case begins with the arrest of an individual suspected of a crime.
2. Following the arrest, a Lord Justice is notified of the detainment to ensure oversight and preparation for judicial proceedings.
3. The arrested person is then brought before the court for an arraignment, where they are formally charged and asked to enter a plea.
4. If the accused pleads not guilty, the case proceeds to trial, where evidence and arguments are presented to determine their guilt or innocence.

§707 - Arraignment Hearings

1. Only Knights and Officers of the Order of Orlan may initiate criminal charges against an individual. Upon doing so, the accused is formally arrested and brought before the Gold Court for an arraignment.
2. The arraignment shall occur before a Lord Justice who must have no conflicts of interest or prior knowledge of the case.
 - a. A Bailiff and a Clerk are required to be present.
 - b. The Clerk or Recorder will call the case, announcing it as "*His Majesty the King v. [Defendant's Name]*".
3. The Lord Justice requests the charges against the defendant, to which the prosecutor lists each charge. The defendant is then asked to plead to each charge individually, with responses limited to "*Guilty*" or "*Not Guilty*".
 - a. Only the defendant may answer directly; legal counsel may not answer on their behalf.
4. If the defendant pleads "*Not Guilty*" to any charge, the prosecutor may suggest a bond amount, and the Lord Justice will assess whether this request is reasonable, taking into account:
 - a. **Duration of Residency:** The length of time the defendant has been in Kara, as shorter durations may indicate fewer local ties or financial resources.
 - b. **Severity of Charges:** If the charges carry weight and initial evidence is credible, the Magistrate may consider holding the defendant in custody for public safety.
 - c. **Allegations of Violence:** If charges imply a threat to public safety, the defendant may be remanded.
 - d. **Risk of Flight:** In cases involving previous attempts to flee or resist arrest, the Magistrate may view the defendant as a flight risk.
 - e. **Nature of Allegations:** Charges involving deceit, fraud, or resistance to state authority suggest a risk of non-compliance.
 - f. **Local Ties:** Defendants with strong community connections, such as family, employment, or local friendships, may be seen as lower flight risks.
5. The Lord Justice may set bond amounts in silver, or may allow valuable items to be held in bond. Bond items or silver shall be returned to the defendant upon conclusion of all legal proceedings.
6. Should the Lord Justice decide that bail is inappropriate, the defendant may be held in custody until trial.
7. If the defendant pleads "*Guilty*" to any charge, the prosecution shall be asked to give an overview of the case and a suggested punishment. Following this, the defense shall be asked to provide any mitigating factors. The Lord Justice shall consider both arguments, and give an appropriate sentence.
8. At the end of the arraignment, the Clerk must post the results publicly on The Board within twenty-four (24) hours.

§708 - Order of Events in Trial

1. Judge Opens Proceedings

- a. Calls the Plaintiff/Prosecution to state the case. They provide a brief overview of why they are suing or prosecuting.
- b. Calls the Respondent/Defendant to respond with their initial stance on the case (*e.g., admission or denial*).

2. Trial Type Determination

- a. The Judge asks both sides if they prefer a jury trial or a bench trial.
- b. If a jury trial, a jury selection process begins. People from the gallery are brought up, questioned by counsel, and may be objected to (*three objections allowed per side*). The judge also has the right to reject potential jurors without limitation.

3. Opening Statements

- a. Plaintiff/Prosecution gives an opening statement, followed by the Respondent/Defendant.
- b. Statements should be no longer than 5 minutes long.

4. Presentation of Evidence

- a. The Plaintiff/Prosecution presents all their evidence.
- b. The Respondent/Defendant then presents their evidence.
- c. Objects as evidence are handed to the Bailiff, then to the Judge. Each side explains the relevance of an object, and objections may be raised by the opposing party. The judge has the final say on admissibility.
- d. Witnesses
 - i. Direct Examination: The party calls a witness and asks non-leading questions.
 - ii. Cross-Examination: The opposing party questions the witness, leading questions allowed.
- e. Either side may object to evidence or witness questions. Common reasons include:
 - i. Leading Questions (*on direct*)
 - ii. Compound Questions (*questions that combine two or more issues*)
 - iii. Argumentative (*badgering the witness*)
 - iv. Asked and Answered (*repeating questions*)
 - v. Vague, Speculation, or Hearsay
 - vi. Privilege (*e.g., attorney-client privilege*)
 - vii. Prejudicial (*questions designed to unfairly bias the jury*)
 - viii. Non-Responsive (*witness doesn't answer the question*)
 - ix. Opinion (*unless from an expert witness*)
 - x. Incompetent Witness (*if witness seems unable to answer questions*)

5. Closing Statements

- a. Plaintiff/Prosecution gives a closing statement, followed by the Respondent/Defendant.
 - b. Statements should be no longer than five (5) minutes long.
- 6. Deliberation**
- a. If a bench trial, the Judge takes a recess to deliberate on the verdict.
 - b. If a jury trial, the jury goes to a deliberation room to determine guilt.
- 7. Verdict & Sentencing**
- a. After deliberation, the Judge (*or jury, in a jury trial*) renders the verdict.
 - b. The Judge decides on punishments, taking into account any aggravating or mitigating factors presented by either side.

§709 - Appeals

1. Appeal Eligibility

- a. The Prosecution (*for criminal cases*)
- b. The Defendant (*for criminal cases*)
- c. The Plaintiff (*for civil cases*)
- d. The Respondent (*for civil cases*)
- e. Any of the other Lord Justices (*those not presiding over the original case*)

2. Initiating an Appeal

- a. The party wishing to appeal notifies the Sovereign.
- b. The appeal is then publicly posted, including:
 - i. The scheduled date of the appeal hearing
 - ii. The grounds for appeal, detailing the legal or factual basis that warrants revisiting the case

3. Reviewing Cases

- a. All appeals are directed to the Court of the Prismarine Throne, the highest authority for reviewing legal actions, where the case will be re-evaluated according to the basis provided.

§710 - Arrest Warrants

1. Purpose & Scope

- a. An arrest warrant shall grant any authorised servant of justice in Kara the right to pursue and apprehend criminals with a publicly issued warrant anywhere within the realm.

2. Issuance Process

- a. The process begins when a Servant of Justice petitions a Judge for a warrant, presenting a justified reason for its issuance.
- b. Upon approval, the Judge drafts the warrant and posts it publicly, signalling that the person in question is now subject to arrest.

3. Execution of Warrant

- a. Once publicly posted, Servants of Justice are permitted to apprehend the individual listed on the warrant.

§711 - Bounties

1. Purpose & Scope
 - a. A bounty shall grant any individual within Kara who is in good standing the right to pursue and apprehend criminals and claim the bounty reward.
2. Issuance Process
 - a. The process can be issued either at the request of a Servant of Justice, or if a Lord Justice deems the criminal in question dangerous enough to warrant a bounty. If a Servant of Justice wishes to request a bounty, they must petition a judge and present justified reasoning for the bounty's issuance.
 - b. Upon approval, the Judge shall draft the bounty, determine a reward amount, and post it publicly.
3. Execution of Bounty
 - a. Once posted, anyone within Kara who is within good standing may pursue and apprehend the criminal in question.
 - b. The individual who successfully acts on the bounty shall then receive the reward as posted by the Judge. The reward shall be fronted by the Gold Court.

§712 - Subpoenas

1. **Definition and Purpose:**
 - a. A subpoena is a formal court order requiring an individual to appear in court, either to provide testimony or to submit specific information or evidence relevant to a case. It essentially means "*show up in court, or face legal consequences.*"
 - b. This order is not limited to defendants; witnesses and other individuals with relevant information can also receive a subpoena. Failure to comply can result in legal penalties.
2. **Issuance Process:**
 - a. Any party involved in a case (*prosecution, defendant, etc.*) may request a subpoena from a Judge. The requesting party must provide justification for why the person or information is essential to the case.
 - b. Upon the Judge's approval, the subpoena is made public, and a formal letter is delivered to the individual named, summoning them to comply.
3. **Obligations of the Recipient:**
 - a. The individual named in the subpoena must appear in court on the designated date. They may be required to testify under oath or to submit objects, documents, or other forms of evidence to the Judge.

- b. Subpoenas are primarily used for gathering evidence and typically issued during the investigation phase, though in some cases, they may be issued later to allow new information into evidence with the Judge's permission.

§713 - Grand Juries

1. Purpose

- a. The Grand Jury is convened to evaluate whether there is enough evidence to justify going to trial for a criminal charge. The primary goal is to determine the likelihood of a conviction if the case were to proceed.

2. Process of Convening

- a. The prosecutor submits a request to the judge, stating their need for a Grand Jury.
- b. The judge then selects jurors, ideally people who are unbiased and unrelated to the case.

3. Presentation of Evidence

- a. The prosecutor presents evidence to the Grand Jury, aiming to demonstrate that there is a reasonable basis for conviction based on the presented facts.
- b. The jury reviews the evidence to see if it meets the threshold for advancing the case.

4. Deliberation and Outcome

- a. After reviewing the evidence, the Grand Jury deliberates privately.
- b. The jury's conclusion is then shared with the judge, and if the jury believes there's sufficient grounds, they issue an indictment, formally charging the individual and allowing the case to proceed to trial.

5. Confidentiality

- a. Grand Jury proceedings are typically confidential, especially in high-profile cases, to protect the fairness of the trial and the individuals involved.

 **TITLE VII - PARLIAMENTARY PROCESSES AND
PROCEDURES**

TITLE VII

Parliamentary Processes and Procedures

Chapter One - Parliamentary Processes

§700 - Motions to the House

1. Procedure for Introducing a Motion:
 - a. A Member who wishes to introduce a motion should stand when the floor is clear and address the Speaker by the proper title.
 - b. The Member should wait until the Speaker acknowledges them, formally giving them the floor. Only then may the Member proceed.
2. Stating the Motion:
 - a. With the floor, the Member states, “I motion to...,” and clearly presents the motion’s content before sitting down to yield the floor.
3. Seconding the Motion:
 - a. For the motion to proceed, another Member must second it, signalling that it merits consideration. Seconding does not imply support but merely opens the motion to debate.
 - b. If no Member seconds the motion, the Speaker will state, “The motion is not before you at this time,” effectively tabling it without a vote.
4. Proceeding to Debate and Voting:
 - a. If the motion is seconded, the Speaker announces, “It has been moved and seconded that... [state the motion]. Is there any discussion?” This opens the floor to debate, allowing Members to express views and consider amendments.
 - b. If no debate arises, or once the debate concludes, the Speaker shall call for a vote on the motion. Members vote according to the established voting process, and the Speaker may only vote in the case of a tie.
5. Procedures may vary from motion to motion.

§701 - Motions to Amend the Order Paper

1. A formal motion to change the Order Paper must be presented in the House, following the same process as other motions.
2. Once the motion has been seconded, the Speaker shall open the floor for discussion, allowing Members to debate the matter.
3. Following the debate, the motion will be put to a vote. To successfully amend the Order Paper, a simple majority of the present Members is needed.

§702 - Speaker Election

1. The election for the Speaker of the House shall occur at the State Opening of a new session of Parliament, succeeding the administration of Parliamentary Oaths to all members and the issuance of the Sovereign's Mandate, thereby officially enabling the session.
2. The election shall be conducted by the longest-serving member of the House (*also known as the "Principal Magistrate of Stone Bay"*), who is responsible for overseeing and facilitating the election process for the Speaker.
3. Voting Procedure:
 - a. If only one candidate is nominated, the vote shall be conducted as a simple "For" or "Against" to either confirm or reject that candidate.
 - b. If multiple candidates are nominated, the position shall be awarded to the candidate receiving the highest number of votes among members.

§703 - Impeaching a Member

1. A formal motion to impeach a Member must be presented in the House, following the same process as other motions. The motion should clearly outline the grounds and reasoning for the proposed impeachment.
2. Once the motion has been seconded, the Speaker shall open the floor for discussion, allowing Members to debate the matter. All relevant evidence and arguments may be presented to support or oppose the impeachment.
3. Following the debate, the motion will be put to a vote. To successfully impeach a Member, a $\frac{2}{3}$ majority of the present Members must vote in favour of the motion.

§704 - Removing the Speaker

1. A formal motion to remove the Speaker must be presented in the House, following the same process as other motions.
2. After the debate concludes, a simple majority vote among *MPs* is required to remove the Speaker from office.
3. If the motion passes, the Speaker is immediately removed, and the process to elect a new Speaker begins without delay. The Principal Magistrate of Stone Bay will conduct the new Speaker election according to established parliamentary procedure.

§705 - Raising a Judge

1. A judge must be an individual who demonstrates exceptional legal knowledge and expertise, qualified to interpret and apply the law effectively. There shall be a limited number of judges, specifically three (3) Lord Justices.
2. A formal motion to raise a Judge must be presented in the House, following the same process as other motions.
3. After the debate concludes, a $\frac{2}{3}$ majority vote among *MPs* is required to raise a Judge.

4. Finally, the appointment is subject to Royal Assent, which occurs in the Court of the Prismarine Throne. In this court, all members present are permitted to speak and vote on the appointment, a simple majority is needed to pass.

§706 - Raising an Unlanded Peer

1. An Unlanded Peer must possess exemplary qualities, including strong leadership skills, a solid understanding of political processes, loyalty to the realm, and an absence of significant controversies or problems.
2. A formal motion to raise an Unlanded Peer must be presented in the House, following the same process as other motions.
3. After the debate concludes, a $\frac{2}{3}$ majority vote among *MPs* is required to raise an Unlanded Peer.
4. Finally, the appointment is subject to Royal Assent, which occurs in the Court of the Prismarine Throne. In this court, all members present are permitted to speak and vote on the appointment, a simple majority is needed to pass.
5. Once the appointment is confirmed in the Court of the Prismarine Throne, if the individual is currently serving as a magistrate, they shall be immediately removed from that office.

§707 - Raising a Landed Peer

1. The establishment of the new domicile requires the involvement of an unlanded peer. An unlanded peer is an individual who has been granted an Unlanded Peerage.
2. Land must be identified and designated for the establishment of the new domicile. This land can be an existing or newly allocated territory.
3. A formal motion to raise a Landed Peer must be presented in the House, following the same process as other motions.
4. After the debate concludes, a $\frac{2}{3}$ majority vote among *MPs* is required to raise a Landed Peer.
5. Finally, the appointment is subject to Royal Assent, which occurs in the Court of the Prismarine Throne. In this court, all members present are permitted to speak and vote on the appointment, a simple majority is needed to pass.
 - a. Once all approvals are secured, the Sovereign appoints the unlanded peer to be in charge of the newly established land. This individual becomes the landed peer responsible for the governance and oversight of the domicile.

§708 - Granting Citizenship

1. An individual or a definite and definable group of individuals who are not currently recognized as citizens must be identified. If a group of individuals are to be granted citizenship, the Member of Parliament making the motion must be able to produce a list of the individuals proposed for citizenship.

2. A formal motion to grant citizenship must be presented in the House, following the same process as other motions.
3. A motion to amend the list of individuals being granted citizens may be given.
4. After the debate concludes, a simple majority vote among *MPs* is required to grant citizenship.
5. The appointment(s) is then subject to Royal Assent.
 - a. The Sovereign must either sign off or issue a veto.
 - b. Should the Sovereign seek further insight, the bill is presented to the Prismatic Court, where it is discussed and voted on by Court members. A simple majority is required.

§709 - Order of Events for Sitings

1. **Blessing** — The Chamber Chaplain shall begin each sitting of Parliament with a blessing.
2. **Quorum** — The Clerk shall conduct a roll-call to establish quorum. At least half of the total members (*including the Speaker*) needs to be present.
3. **Opening Statements** — *MPs* may have the opportunity to speak on matters of significance. This might include (*but will not be limited to*) introducing motions, adding to the agenda, addressing urgent issues, or acknowledging notable events.
4. **Presentation of Bills** — *MPs* shall introduce legislation at this time and the House Floor shall discuss and debate legislation.
 - a. Introductions: The Member presenting legislation will take no more than five (5) minutes to introduce and overview their bill.
 - b. Debate & Discussion: Members of the House may pose questions, request clarifications, or raise concerns about the legislation being presented. During this time, amendments may also be made to the legislation.
 - c. Voting: Upon the conclusion of discussion - or at the Speaker's discretion - the legislation is put to a vote. Treaty and Charter amendments require a two-thirds ($\frac{2}{3}$) majority vote to pass. All other bills require a simple majority vote to pass. Resolutions may have different voting requirements.
5. **Adjournment Debate** — After all legislation has been presented and discussed, the Members of the Parliament may discuss relevant issues without formal voting and legislative action.
6. **Closing Statements & Appointments** — Each sitting may conclude with final remarks or statements from *MPs*. This may include (*but will not be limited to*) announcements of upcoming activities, special events, or procedural notes for future sittings. This shall officially mark the end of the day's proceedings.

§710 - Points of Order

Words Said:	Interrupt Speaker?	Second Needed?	Debatable?	Amendable?	Vote Needed?
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"I move that we adjourn."	No.	Yes.	No.	No.	Majority.
"I move that we recess until..."	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Majority.
"Point of privilege."	Yes.	No.	No.	No.	Speaker Decides.
"I move that we table it."	No.	Yes.	No.	No.	Majority.
"I move the previous question."	No.	Yes.	No.	No.	$\frac{2}{3}$.
"I move we postpone this matter until..."	No.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Majority.
"I move that this motion be amended by..."	No.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Majority.
"I motion to..."	No.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Majority.
"Point of order."	Yes.	No.	No.	No.	Speaker Decides.
"Point of information."	Yes.	No.	No.	No.	None.
"I call for a division of the house"	Must be done before a new motion.	No.	No.	No.	None, unless there is an objection.
"I object to consideration of this question"	Yes.	No.	No.	No.	$\frac{2}{3}$.
"I move we take from the table..."	Yes.	Yes.	No.	No.	Majority.
"I move we now (<i>or later</i>) reconsider our action relative to..."	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	No.	Majority.
"I move, we suspend the rules and consider..."	No.	Yes.	No.	No.	$\frac{2}{3}$.

"I appeal the Chair's decision"	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	No.	Majority.
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Chapter Two - Standing Orders

§711 - State Openings

1. The first sitting of a new session of the Parliament shall be deemed the "State Opening" of that session.
2. The Sovereign shall act as presiding officer for the State Opening.

§712 - Parliament Staff

1. Speaker of the House
 - a. The Speaker can end debates or direct MPs to resume their seats if discussions exceed set limits or become disorderly.
 - b. If there's a tie in votes, the Speaker has the authority to cast a deciding vote.
 - c. The Speaker can call for votes when necessary or conclude debates by moving discussions to a vote.
 - d. The Speaker supervises the presentation and handling of bills and motions, ensuring that parliamentary procedures are followed closely.
 - e. The Speaker of the House shall also be responsible for the everyday business of the Parliament of Orlan; including, but not limited to:
 - i. The Speaker of the House shall work to ensure the attendance of the Chamber Chaplain, Clerk, and Sergeant-at-Arms.
 1. A record shall be kept of who fills each position every sitting.
 - ii. The Speaker shall work to ensure the timely postings of parliamentary agendas.
 - iii. Ensuring the upkeep of a public record, including:
 1. Official notes of government sittings,
 2. Voting sheets; and
 3. Any business presented on the parliament floor (*e.g., bills, resolutions*).
 - iv. Tracking the passage of business through the Parliamentary system. Which shall include the following:
 1. Signing business that passes through the Parliament of Orlan, ensuring it has been voted to move forwards.
 2. Informing the Crown Office of parliamentary business requiring Royal Assent; and,
 3. Announcing when parliamentary business has been royally assented.

- v. Ensuring the Stone Bay Code is kept up to date when changes are made through the Parliament of Orlan.
2. Clerk
 - a. The Clerk shall be responsible for maintaining the formal records of parliamentary proceedings and ensuring accuracy in the documentation of all legislative activities.
3. Sergeant-at-Arms
 - a. The Sergeant-at-Arms shall be responsible for keeping the peace within the Chamber, working at the will of the Speaker to handle any disruptions that the Speaker of the House deems necessary for intervention.
4. Chamber Chaplain
 - a. The Chamber Chaplain is chosen from the Clergy of the Church of the Deep.
 - b. While the Chamber Chaplain is permitted to comment on matters within the House, they do not hold voting rights. Their contributions are to be made in a respectful and neutral manner, aimed at providing perspective without influencing the decision-making process.
 - c. At the beginning of every sitting, the Chamber Chaplain opens proceedings with a blessing.

§713 - Members of the House

1. All Members of Parliament must take an official Oath of Allegiance to the Kingdom at the State Opening of Parliament. Only upon taking this oath are members permitted to formally take their seats and participate in legislative proceedings. Deputies may not take the oath on behalf of their sitting members.

§714 - Sittings of the House

1. The State Opening of Parliament shall occur on Saturdays at 7 PM SBST at the beginning of a new Parliamentary session. This ceremonial event marks the beginning of a new parliamentary session and includes the presentation of the Sovereign's Speech.
2. Regular sittings of the House shall be held on Saturdays at 6 PM SBST, providing a structured timetable for legislative activities.

§715 - Debates

1. Emergency Debates:
 - a. An emergency debate may be called to address a specific and important matter requiring urgent consideration. Such a motion must not exceed three minutes in duration.
 - b. This procedure is applicable in the context of ongoing crises that demand immediate parliamentary attention.

- c. If the Speaker approves the motion, it shall proceed to a vote, requiring a simple majority to pass.
2. Adjournment Debate:
 - a. The decision to hold an adjournment debate shall be determined by the Speaker, who will consult with various members to gauge the appropriateness and necessity of such a debate.

§716 - Orders of the Day

The Orders of the Day shall be read by the Clerk of the House at the direction of the Speaker. This reading serves as a brief overview of the agenda and outlines the matters to be discussed during the sitting.

§717 - Rules of Debates

1. The Speaker of the House holds the authority to shut down any debate at their discretion, without the need for a vote to do so.
2. Any Member of Parliament may propose a motion to end an ongoing debate. Such a motion requires a simple majority of votes from the members present to pass.
3. Members of Parliament shall not refer to one another by name while speaking in the chamber. Instead, members must use respectful forms of address, such as "the Honourable Member" or "the Right Honourable Member," to refer to their colleagues. This portion should be followed by where the member is from.
 - a. Peers within the Parliament should be referred to with their title and where they are from, such as "The Countess of Stone Bay" or "Her Excellency, the Lord Mayor".
 - b. The Speaker of the House shall be referred to as "Mr./Madame Speaker", with the preferred pronoun being up to the discretion of the current Speaker.
4. When posing questions or making statements, members should direct their remarks to the Speaker of the House rather than directly to other members, maintaining the Speaker's position as the moderator of discussions.
5. Members shall refrain from making personal attacks, derogatory remarks, or using profane language on the parliamentary floor.
6. If a member makes an error in decorum or contravenes these guidelines, they are permitted to retract the statement voluntarily to correct the breach.
7. Should the Speaker identify a breach of decorum in a member's speech, they may instruct the member to retract the statement. The member must comply, ensuring that discussions remain respectful and within the bounds of parliamentary conduct.

§718 - Divisions of the House

1. If a member wishes to challenge the outcome of a vote, they may call for a division of the House. This procedure allows for a formal re-evaluation of the vote.

2. Upon calling a division, the Speaker will direct members to cast their votes: those in favour shall approach the Government Bench, while those against shall approach the Opposition Bench. Those who abstain shall stand in the middle of the floor.
3. The Speaker retains the authority to deny a request for a division if deemed unnecessary.

§719 - *Decorum of Members*

1. Members of Parliament are expected to maintain a respectful, dignified, and professional demeanour at all times within the chamber. Addressing fellow Members formally—using their titles or constituencies rather than personal names—upholds the decorum of the House. Personal attacks, derogatory remarks, and offensive language are strictly prohibited. Members should listen attentively, refraining from side conversations or interruptions that disrupt proceedings.
2. During debates, Members of Parliament should seek recognition from the Speaker before speaking. Responses should be measured, avoiding inflammatory or confrontational language. The focus should be on constructive discussion, with Members presenting reasoned arguments instead of resorting to aggressive expressions or gestures. Objections or points of order are to be raised through the Speaker, and members are discouraged from direct confrontations.
3. The Speaker's authority to manage the order and discipline of the House must be respected. Members are expected to follow all directions from the Speaker, including instructions to conclude remarks, remain silent, or respect the Speaker's decisions on the debate.
4. Members of Parliament should dress in a manner reflecting the formal and serious nature of their duties. Casual attire is discouraged unless expressly permitted for specific occasions.
5. **Order in Debate**
 - a. The Speaker has the authority to name any member and put them on notice for disruptive behaviour at their discretion. This action serves as a formal warning and a method to maintain decorum within the House.
 - b. Being named and put on notice effectively suspends the member from participation in House proceedings for a minimum duration of one day. During this time, the named member is prohibited from speaking in debates or engaging in any parliamentary activities.
 - c. If the Speaker deems that a longer suspension is necessary due to the severity of the member's behaviour, they may propose an extension of the notice period. This proposal must be approved by a simple majority vote of the members present in the House.

§720 - Time Limits of Speeches

The Speaker of the House has the authority to enforce time limits on speeches delivered by Members of Parliament. If a Member of Parliament is deemed to be exceeding their allotted time or speaking excessively, the Speaker may direct them to resume his seat forthwith, effectively requiring the member to conclude their remarks immediately.

§721 - Bill Amendments

Once a bill has been placed on the order paper, it cannot be altered or amended until the sitting of Parliament. Any proposed changes to the bill must be made through the standard parliamentary procedures that outline motions.

§722 - Members of the Public

1. The Sergeant-at-Arms holds the authority to escort out any spectator who is deemed to be a nuisance or disruptive during parliamentary proceedings. This action can be taken at the Sergeant-at-Arms' own discretion or upon the request of the Speaker.
2. In executing this duty, the Sergeant-at-Arms may order a member of the Order of Orlan to assist in the removal of disruptive spectators.
3. Any individual appointed as the replacement for the Sergeant-at-Arms will inherit the same rights and responsibilities outlined in this article.

§723 - Voting

1. Votes in the House may occur when the Speaker decides to move the discussion to a vote or when a matter arises that requires a formal vote.
2. Members are provided with three options when voting:
 - a. Yay: to signify agreement or approval.
 - b. Nay: to signify disagreement or disapproval.
 - c. Abstain: to indicate a decision to refrain from voting on the matter.
 - i. Abstentions shall not count against a vote.
3. The Speaker will cast their vote only in the event of an even tie among the votes cast.

§724 - Rules of Order

To:	You Say:
Adjourn.	"I move that we adjourn."
Recess.	"I move that we recess until..."
To complain about room noise,	"Point of privilege."

temperature, the inability to hear someone, if one is accused of misconduct by others, etc...	
Suspend further consideration of something.	"I move that we table it."
End Debate.	"I move the previous question."
Postpone consideration of something.	"I move we postpone this matter until..."
Amend a Motion.	"I move that this motion be amended by..."
Introduce Business. To make a motion. To take a certain action.	"I motion to..."
Object to a procedure or personal front, usually to point out that something is wrong or someone has said something wrong.	"Point of order."
To be used if one needs to request information about a topic at hand.	"Point of information."
Ask for vote by actual count to verify voice vote.	"I call for a division of the house"
Object to considering some undiplomatic or improper matter.	"I object to consideration of this question"

Take up matter previously tabled.	"I move we take from the table..."
Reconsider something already disposed of.	"I move we now (<i>or later</i>) reconsider our action relative to..."
Consider something out of its scheduled order.	"I move, we suspend the rules and consider..."
Vote on a ruling by the Chair.	"I appeal the Chair's decision"

 **TITLE VIII - LAND AND INFRASTRUCTURE
PROVISIONS**

TITLE VIII

Land and Infrastructure Provisions

Chapter One - Establishment of a Standard Road

§800 - Road Materials

Public roads must be made of materials easily distinguished from the natural terrain of the surrounding land. No standard road material shall be set, the material of the road shall be decided by the local jurisdictions.

§801 - Road Size

All public roads must be at minimum three meters (*also known as "blocks"*) wide.

§802 - Road Illumination

Public roads must be illuminated so that no monsters can appear on the road itself. Roads may be illuminated with any light source so that it may be seen from a distance. Light sources shall include, but not be limited to:

1. Lanterns
2. Torches
3. Lamps
4. Candles

§803 - Road Markings

All public roads must be clearly marked with road signs at the starting point, end point, and any intersections with other roads.

§804 - Hazards

Roads must be easily traversable and made free of hazards that may cause harm or injury to any persons or horses who are traversing the road. This means such as, but not limited to, the following:

- 1. Large Cliffs and Drop-Offs:** Roads bordering large cliffs or drop-offs shall have a border/railing, which shall be tall enough to prevent a mount from accidentally vaulting over.
- 2. Pitfalls and Potholes:** Roads should be free and clear of any holes or divots that may interrupt the normal traversal of the road.
- 3. General Accessibility:** No road shall require jumping or leaping in order to continue on the road, individuals should not require a mount to traverse the road.

Chapter Two - Standard Addressing System

§805 - Relative Position

Addresses shall be relative to the metric distance between buildings and the beginning of the road.

1. If the entrance to a house is 50 meters from the origin point of that road, then the house's address would be 50, allowing for houses to be constructed between 0 and 50 without the need to readdress an entire road, and allowing Karans to have an approximate location of said house even if they have not previously been there.
 - a. Counting begins at the origin of a road, and ends at the center of the road directly in front of the building's door. Distance between the doorway to the center of the road is irrelevant for the purposes of road addressing.

§806 - Markings

All buildings along a road (*commercial and residential*) shall clearly mark that building's address in a location within five meters of that building's mailbox.

Chapter Three - Standard Mailboxes

§807 - Requirement of a Mailbox

All residential and commercial buildings shall be required to have a mailbox that is clearly marked with the name of the building's occupants and the building's address.

§808 - Mailbox Location

Buildings shall have a mailbox that is located within five meters of the building's entrance. Should a building have more than one entrance, one entrance must be designated as the "*main entrance*", and the mailbox should be placed in accordance with that entrance.

1. In instances wherein a location or building is restricted and/or has a gate that grants entrance to the building, the mailbox may be placed at that gate.

 **TITLE IX - OTHER**

TITLE IX

Other

Section One - National Holiday Act

Original Bill

Chapter One - Definitions

§901 - Definitions

For the purpose of this section, the following term shall bear the meaning hereunder described:

1. **National Holiday:** A day designated by this Act to be observed annually as a public holiday throughout the Kingdom of Stone Bay.

Chapter Two - Establishment of National Holidays

§902 - National Holidays

The following National Holidays shall be established:

1. **Tavern's Day** (*Jan 10th*)
 - a. A day to honor the role of taverns as places of community gathering, storytelling, and celebration, where friendships are forged and memories are made.
 - b. This holiday has already been established via Royal Proclamation.
2. **Sovereign's Day** (*Jan 11th*)
 - a. A celebration of the birth of the 3rd King of Stone Bay, King Ulysses I, whose reign marked a golden age of prosperity and unity for the kingdom.
 - b. This holiday has already been established via Royal Proclamation.
3. **National Hat Day** (*Jan 27th*)
 - a. A lighthearted day celebrating the variety and creativity of hats, from practical wear to symbols of status and culture across Kara.
 - b. This holiday has already been established via Royal Proclamation.
4. **Victory Day** (*Feb 5th*)
 - a. Commemorating the end of the Siege of the Ehrfort, this day celebrates Kara's liberation from the Niseatian occupation and the resilience of its people.
5. **Coronation Day** (*Feb 11th*)
 - a. Marking the coronation of King Ulysses I, this day honors the beginning of a transformative reign that brought stability and growth to Stone Bay.
6. **Karan Unity Day** (*Feb 14th*)

- a. A celebration of the bonds that unite the people of Kara, focusing on friendships, partnerships, and relationships that strengthen the kingdom.
7. **Dodgebolt Day** (*Feb 23rd*)
 - a. A celebration of the first day that the sport of “Dodgebolt” was introduced to Kara.
8. **National Pie Day** (*Mar 14th*)
 - a. A delightful day dedicated to the enjoyment of pies, showcasing the culinary creativity of bakers across the land.
 - b. This holiday has already been established via Royal Proclamation.
9. **Olahorn Day** (*Mar 22nd*)
 - a. A solemn and proud remembrance of Paladin Leaf Olahorn, who made the ultimate sacrifice in the fight against the Enchantress E, ensuring the safety of Kara.
 - b. This holiday has already been established via Royal Proclamation.
10. **Peepo’s Day** (*April 1st*)
 - a. A playful day to celebrate Peepo, the beloved cat who resides in the bank. Known for bringing joy and good fortune to all who visit, Peepo has become a cherished symbol of whimsy and prosperity in Kara.
11. **Battle of Orlan Day** (*May 28th*)
 - a. Honoring the Battle of the Eternum Glades, this day remembers the bravery of Kara’s forces in defeating the lich Arimaex and securing the kingdom’s future.
 - b. This holiday has already been established via Royal Proclamation.
12. **Pride Day** (*June 1st*)
 - a. A day to celebrate the LGBT community in Kara, recognizing their contributions to the kingdom’s rich cultural tapestry and promoting inclusivity and equality.
13. **Summer Solstice** (*June 21st*)
 - a. Marking the longest day of the year, this festive day welcomes the start of summer with celebrations of light, life, and abundance.
14. **Steward’s Day** (*2nd Friday in July*)
 - a. A tribute to stewards across Kara for their tireless efforts in managing lands, estates, and communities to ensure the kingdom thrives.
15. **National Gretchen Day** (*Aug 1st*)
 - a. Celebrating the birthday of Gretchen, a renowned philanthropist whose charitable deeds have uplifted countless lives in Kara.
16. **Stone Bay Day** (*Sept 25th*)
 - a. Commemorating the historic opening of Stone Bay’s ports, this day honors the kingdom’s maritime heritage and the trade that brought prosperity to its shores.
 - b. This holiday has already been established via Royal Proclamation.
17. **Hallow’s Eve** (*Last Saturday in Oct*)

- a. A night dedicated to the mysterious and eerie, celebrating the folklore, superstitions, and spooky traditions that enrich Kara's cultural heritage.
- 18. **Customs House Day** (*Nov 2nd*)
 - a. Recognizing the vital role of customs houses in facilitating new Karan integration, strengthening the kingdom's population.
- 19. **Giving Thanks Day** (*3rd Thursday in Nov*)
 - a. A day to express gratitude for the blessings of the year, fostering a spirit of generosity and appreciation among families and communities.
- 20. **Deep Day** (*Dec 17th*)
 - a. Celebrating the life and achievements of Sillas Deepcreek, whose appointment as Chaplain of the Deep marked a turning point in Kara's spiritual history.
 - b. This holiday has already been established via Royal Proclamation.
- 21. **Winter Solstice** (*Dec 21st*)
 - a. Marking the shortest day of the year, this day celebrates the turning of the seasons with feasts, gift-giving, and winter festivities.
- 22. **Gambit Day** (*Dec 30th*)
 - a. Commemorating the kingdom's triumph in the Soul Chess Game against the hag Hildegarde, a victory that showcased Kara's cleverness and courage.

Section Two - Wither Rose Act

Original Bill

Chapter One - Definitions

§903 - Definitions

For the purpose of this section, the following terms shall bear the meanings hereunder described:

1. **Wither Rose:** A plant, known for its ability to inflict a debilitating Withering effect on those who come in contact with it.
2. **Public Road:** Any road or path intended for use by the public on foot or by mount, including but not limited to, residential streets or walking paths.

Chapter Two - Use of Wither Roses

§904 - Prohibited Uses

Wither Roses are prohibited from being planted within 5 meters of any public roads.

§905 - Permitted Uses

1. Individuals may cultivate Wither Roses in private estates or gardens, provided they are isolated from areas where they may cause harm to others.

2. Wither Roses may be used for decorative purposes, but they must be kept in areas where their dangerous nature will not affect passing people or animals.

Chapter Three - Enforcement

§906 - Enforcement

1. Any Wither Roses that are currently planted and in violation of regulations shall be subject to relocation or removal.
2. Those who have planted Wither Roses in violation of this section following its enactment shall be subject to a warning, relocation or removal of the plants.
3. In the event of multiple violations, the planter shall be subject to legal penalties, determined by the Courts.

Section Three - Tenancy & Fealty Act

Original Bill

Chapter One - Definitions

§907 - Definitions

For the purpose of this section, the following terms shall bear the meanings hereunder described:

1. **Tenant:** Any citizen or denizen granted residency by a landholder through verbal or written agreement.
2. **Landholder:** Any Peer, noble, or freeholder possessing title over lan and/or authorized to grant occupancy to tenants.
3. **Eviction:** The lawful removal of a tenant from a dwelling or land by the landholder, as permitted by this section.
4. **Fealty:** An obligation of loyalty or service rendered by a tenant to a landholder, whether ceremonial or material in nature.

Chapter Two - Rights of Tenants

§908 - Lawful Cause

Tenants may not be removed without lawful cause, as defined in Chapter Three of this section.

§909 - Notice

Tenants must be provided reasonable notice of at least one full week before any changes to conditions of their occupancy unless Fealty is unprovided, then this may be subject to less than one full week with the exception of those residing temporarily within the Three Antlers Inn.

Chapter Three - Eviction and Dispute Resolution

§910 - Grounds for Lawful Removal

1. Failure to provide material obligations or fealty.
2. Disruption of peace, damage to the lan, or conduct harmful to the community.
3. Committing criminal acts on the land or against other residents.
4. If the home is abandoned.

§911 - Procedures for Removal

1. Landholders must issue a Notice of Removal in writing.
2. Tenants shall be granted a minimum of one week to find residency elsewhere and relocate.
3. Landholders must provide reasonings within the issued Notice of Removal for said eviction.

§912 - Appeals and Relief

Tenants may appeal removal on grounds of breach of customary procedure.

Section Four - Silver Mines Crime Prevention Act

Original Bill

Chapter One - Definitions

§913 - Definitions

For the purpose of this section, the following terms shall bear the meanings hereunder described:

1. **Silver Mines:** The silver mines of Orlan located at 6292, 6920.
2. **Enhanced Penalty Area:** Additional areas associated with the Silver Mines, such as the Amenity Rooms alongside the Silver Mines themselves.
3. **Amenity Rooms:** Rooms designated for the purpose of adjoining the Silver Mines.
4. **Base Penalty:** The initial punishment(s) or fine(s) determined by the Lord Justice of the Gold Court prior to any modifications imposed under this section.

Chapter Two - Multiplication of Punishments

§914 - Sentencing

When sentencing an individual who has committed a crime within the Enhanced Penalty Area (*EPA*), if the punishment involves a numerical value, the numerical value of the sentence shall be multiplied by a factor of ten (*10*).

1. In cases where the base penalty is already executed, the penalty shall remain unchanged.

§915 - EPA Zone

The areas classified as part of the EPA for the Silver Mines are following:

1. The tunnel that has the individual known as "*Mickey*", continuing all the way down into the Silver Mines.
2. The four Amenity Rooms.
 - a. Rooms located in the general area of the battlements of the Silver Mines that are intended for public use.

Chapter Three - Judicial Obligations

§916 - Obligation of the Sentencing Lord Justice

After completion of trial in which a sentence is adjusted under this section, the Lord Justice and/or the appropriate Court Reporter must notate what the initial punishment was before adjustments, as well as the final punishment after adjustments.



HOUSE RESOLUTIONS

- [H.R. 001](#)
 - Passed
 - Presented by Malena Lascelles
- [H.R. 002](#)
 - Passed
 - Presented by Wilhelm Craydark
- [H.R. 003](#)
 - Defeated
 - Presented by Wilhelm Craydark



PARLIAMENTARY BILLS

PARLIAMENTARY BILLS

Please note, these are all bills presented since the 10th Parliament of Orlan. This list includes defeated and withdrawn bills. This list may be incomplete.