

# Civil White Paper

## A Blockchain-Based Smart Contract System for Conditional Discharge Sentencing Data Management

*By Sara Chekroun*

Vitalik Buterin's development of Ethereum in 2015 solidified the alternative blockchain use application and provided a mechanism which served as the first example of a digital asset with a blockchain programming language that could be used to create "contracts", allowing users to codify any agreement. While most use applications have been in the financial sector, the technology has the potential to improve all facets of government.

What Civil intends to provide is a protocol system secured by the Ethereum blockchain that can be used to securely store and share criminal justice sentencing compliance data as well as improve communication between the court, offenders, attorneys and third party service providers removing the archaic need for paper files and hand delivered copies thereby eliminating errors and ensuring true and accurate data for each case.



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# Executive Summary

CIVIL is a blockchain based distributed storage solution for conditional discharge sentencing agreement data storage and data sharing. Governed and secured by the Ethereum blockchain, Civil provides a decentralized, digitized, and modernized platform which enables conditional discharge sentencing compliance data to be accessed by all parties to the agreement and provides a utility to each of one of those parties.

Civil operates as a decentralized application with a user-friendly web and mobile application interface connected to the Ethereum blockchain to provide enhanced data management and informed decision-making as to agreement compliance, creating an ecosystem of judicial transparency.

In the Civil web and mobile application, you will find real-time updates via an encrypted, decentralized blockchain ledger which monitors and securely stores conditional discharge sentencing data. As a closed network that is publicly available, Civil provides both privacy and transparency.

Civil's goal is to secure conditional discharge data, improve communication between ordering entities, offenders, attorneys and third party service providers, reduce administrative costs, and eliminate errors.

Civil will transform the way parties in the criminal justice system have traditionally communicated compliance data by facilitating communication between multiple stakeholders involved within the criminal justice system to ensure that justice is accurately and effectively delivered.



Lost court files can result in the unwarranted detention of offenders until the file is again located. Inaccurate or out-of-date records can cause a person to become incarcerated. Heavy court dockets and overworked judges and court staff mean that files often go missing. Misplaced files containing the data necessary for judges to make decisions as to compliance can cause entire proceedings to go on hold and some cases are pending completely because of missing files.<sup>1</sup> We created Civil because we want to create a better platform that is better functioning that can help people.<sup>2</sup>

*"We simply cannot go on with this utterly outmoded way of working ... Endlessly re-keying in the same information; repeatedly printing and photocopying the same documents; moving files about, losing all or parts of them in the process ... It is a heavy-handed, duplicative, inefficient and costly way of doing our work and it is all about to go. Considerably past time, we will finally catch up with the world."*

- Brian Henry Leveson, judge who served as Head of Criminal Justice, on the need for modernizing the criminal justice system

The Civil solution benefits all parties involved in conditional discharge sentencing agreements by improving the way in which data is stored, shared and secured. The use of the Civil platform is mutually beneficial to the ordering entity who wants untampered proof that an offender has complied with the condition set out in the court order and the offender who wants to ensure that his compliance records are not lost, destroyed or stolen at a risk to his liberty.

The immutable properties of a blockchain based protocol ensures that it will streamline data flow and user experience thereby eliminating the archaic need for paper files and clerks. Most importantly, it will ensure true and accurate data for each case.



Funds from our financing campaign will be used for product development and for partnerships and marketing initiatives to raise awareness about the Civil platform.



## Conditional Discharge Sentencing Generally

In each and every American State<sup>3</sup>, and in Canada<sup>4</sup>, are statutes which authorize a court to order a sentencing agreement conditioned on the offender meeting certain conditions intended to enable him to live a law-abiding life. These conditional discharge sentences are also sometimes referred to as *judicial diversion*, *judicial probation*, *informal probation*, *community supervision* or as *deferred sentencing agreements*.

These orders are premised directly on the basis that the offender must comply with the conditions set by the ordering entity to avoid imprisonment and or fines. Generally, a sentence of conditional discharge is authorized based on the nature and circumstances of the offense, the history, character and condition of the offender, and where a court is of the opinion that neither the public interest nor the ends of justice would be served by a sentence of imprisonment.

Typically, a sentence of conditional discharge is ordered where probation supervision is found not to be appropriate. As a result, the offender is released into the community with a sentence that requires he or she to comply with the conditions set out in the order. The order, as a result, is a contract between the ordering entity and the offender wherein the ordering entity promises to not incarcerate or fine the offender so long as the offender complies with specific conditions set out in the order.



# Restorative Justice Through Conditional Discharge Sentencing

Conditional discharge is an innovative sentence option that has the potential to restore justice in a way that not only benefits the offender but also protects the community. Rather than relying on incarceration which has consistently failed to rehabilitate offenders<sup>5</sup> or act as an effective deterrent to future offenses<sup>6</sup>, conditional sentencing provides the offender with an opportunity for rehabilitation.<sup>7</sup> For example, a drunk driver may be required to complete a driving safety course. A drug user may be required to complete a substance abuse program or seek on-going counselling services. A person who has committed theft may be required to make restitution in the amount they can afford to pay for the actual out-of-pocket loss. A young person may be required to faithfully pursue a course of study or vocational training. As these examples illustrate, both the offender and the community benefit from the conditional discharge sentence because the behavior which led to the offense is addressed through suitable interventional assistance.

In most jurisdictions, these programs are administered by third party service providers that have been certified by the state in which the ordering entity is found. They may also operate on their own mandate, separate from state approval depending on the service that they provide. The conditional sentencing statutes mandate that the offender is to provide proof of compliance but do not provide a specific mechanism through which the ordering entity is to be alerted by these third party providers. Up until now, we have relied on the paper transfer of proof to county clerks. We propose a decentralized application that uses a blockchain architecture to facilitate the decentralized storage and sharing of conditional discharge sentencing data



using the Ethereum decentralized world computer as a secured platform to operate on.

## The Civil Solution

The two central challenges faced by all parties to conditional discharge sentencing (“CDS”) agreements are **DATA STORAGE** and **DATA SHARING**. Civil solves this by providing a Web3 decentralized smart contract connected to an accessible web and mobile platform which allows the real-time communication between the court, the offender and his lawyer, and the third party service providers attesting to the compliance of the conditions of the agreement.

The Civil platform securely and immutably stores legal agreements. It creates a single storage location for all data, tracks personalized data in real-time and sets data access permissions at a granular level. Civil turns the CDS agreement into code with compliance data and results forever fixed in the blockchain. By automating CDS agreements, it provides blockchain protection and guarantees the validity of literally any condition.

Civil vastly improves the efficiency of the criminal justice system by directly connecting the ordering entity to drug testing results, proof of program completion, proof of restitution paid and other data in one coherent record. Faxes, mailed, or hand delivered copies will be a thing of the past. Because Civil operates as a decentralization application, back-ups, fail safes, and verification are built into the system.





The ordering entity, offender and third party service providers have access to the same information- thus enabling cooperation and educated discussions about compliance. With Civil, all interested parties can receive updates instantaneously. The platform enables enhanced readiness<sup>8</sup> because it allows viewing of data prior to court appearances allowing a party to ensure that it is accurate and complete.

Users on the Civil platform have greater access to the information they need to make decisions or arguments pertaining to the compliance or non-compliance of a sentencing agreement. Standardizing the process and cutting down on excessive manual labor will also accelerate legal proceedings, which decreases costs to all parties.

With Civil, the record keeping is greatly enhanced to meet the needs of the high paced environment of the criminal justice system where judges are overburdened by high caseloads and who are often forced to make important life-changing decisions from incomplete files or forced to retrieve the information at the moment the file is handed to them. With Civil, a judge or their clerk can be notified in advance of compliance or non-compliance thereby eliminating the need for the information to be provided at length on the record. This improves judicial efficiency and conserves the limited administrative resources of the criminal justice system.

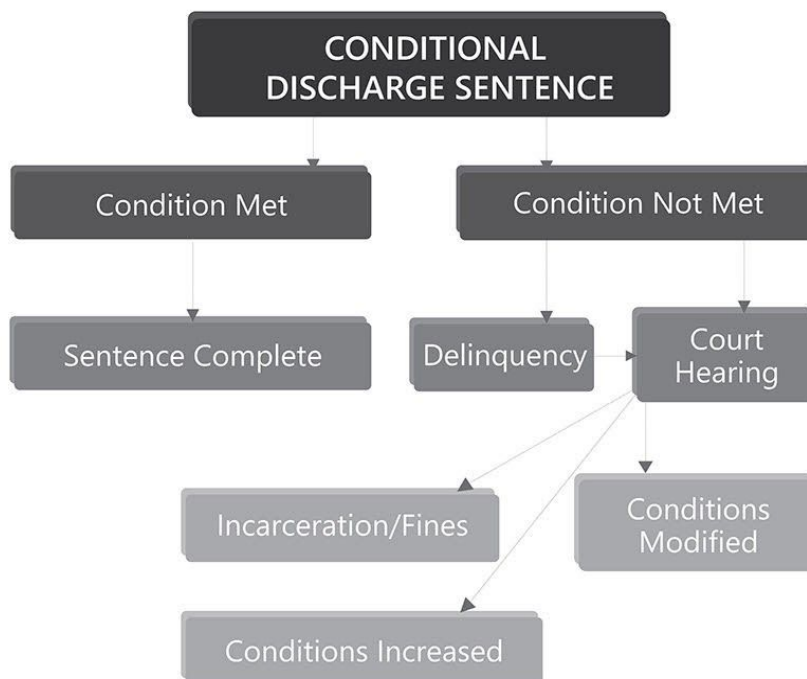
## **DApp Based Conditional Discharge Sentencing Data Management**

Blockchain has the potential to improve all facets of government.<sup>9</sup> While smart contracts have traditionally been introduced primarily in the financial sector, smart contracts have many more automation applications that have



the potential of making many processes in both the public and the private sector more efficient and less costly. Criminal justice management presents a beneficial application for blockchain. Because of the criminal justice systems large scale bureaucratic nature, there is much to improve on in terms of efficiency.

### **DApp Based Conditional Discharge Sentencing**



The criminal justice system continues to lag far behind other sectors when it comes to implementing secure solutions to data storage and sharing. Civil is the first blockchain smart contract solution proposed for this purpose with a use case potentially in any jurisdiction in the world.

The Civil DApp is a smart contract with a web user interface web application that is built on top of an open, decentralized, peer-to-peer infrastructure service.



## **Blockchain Technology Generally**

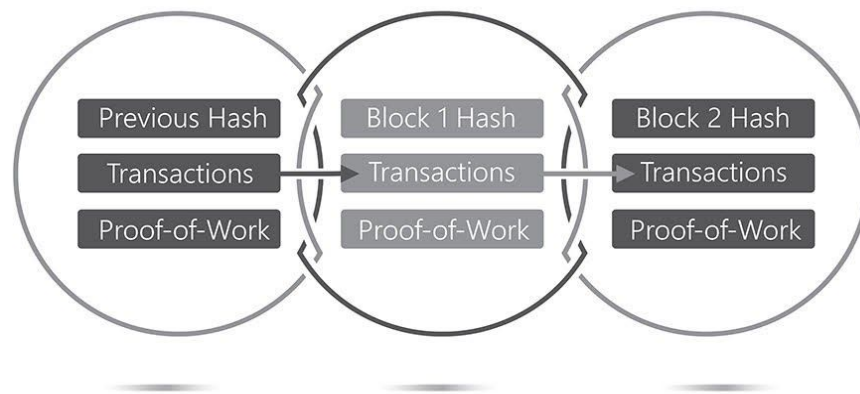
Blockchain is a distributed ledger technology that is managed by different peers on a peer-to-peer network.<sup>10</sup> Blockchain technology enables the sharing of information by distributing data across all of the nodes, or individual computers, allowing the system to operate on a decentralized basis. A blockchain database is not held in a single location, but rather, is hosted by numerous computers all at once. Because of this, the network is usually referred to as a distributed registry as data is stored on each node operating in each of the individual networks.<sup>11</sup>

The blockchain network automatically verifies itself at certain intervals<sup>12</sup>, often referred to as “consensus”, creating a self-auditing system that guarantees the accuracy of the data it holds<sup>13</sup>. Groups of this data are known as “blocks,” and as these blocks are cryptographically chained together, the pieces of data become intertwined and resistant to manipulation.<sup>14</sup> A block is a collection of required information (block header) about the comprised transactions. If blocks are not properly linked together in the blockchain, the distributed software will recognize an attempted transaction as fake. The result is that altering any piece of data on the blockchain is nearly impossible. This property of immutability allows the basic security feature of blockchain networks to be enforced.<sup>15</sup>



The blocks are added to the network by miners, which are network nodes that find valid proof of work for new blocks by repeated hashing. Blockchain technology provides transaction integrity and has been in existence for over a decade.

## Blockchain

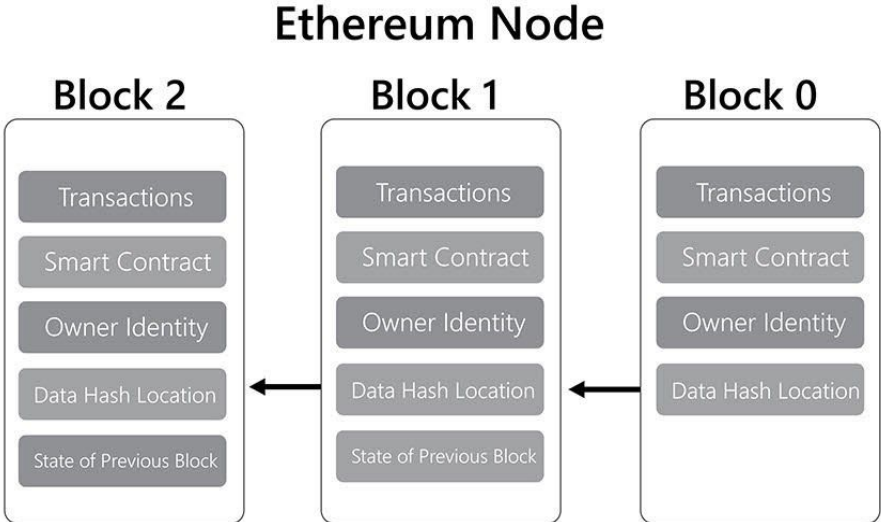


## Smart Contracts

The concept of smart contracts was first articulated in 1994 by cryptographer Nick Szabo who proposed recording contracts in the form of computer code.<sup>16</sup> The notion was that these digital, self-executed contracts, would be stored on a decentralized ledger. However, the concept could not be fully realized until 2015 when Ethereum introduced the first working smart contract building off of the Bitcoin architecture which represented the first use of blockchain technology in 2009. Ethereum is a global, open-source platform for decentralized applications.<sup>18</sup> The principal Ethereum smart contract is a contract which utilizes computer code and is activated automatically by self-execution when certain conditions are met.<sup>19</sup> Blockchain-based contracts have integrated compliance and no room for

misinterpretation. Additionally, non-technologists can better understand the transactions they enter into and what the smart contract represents.

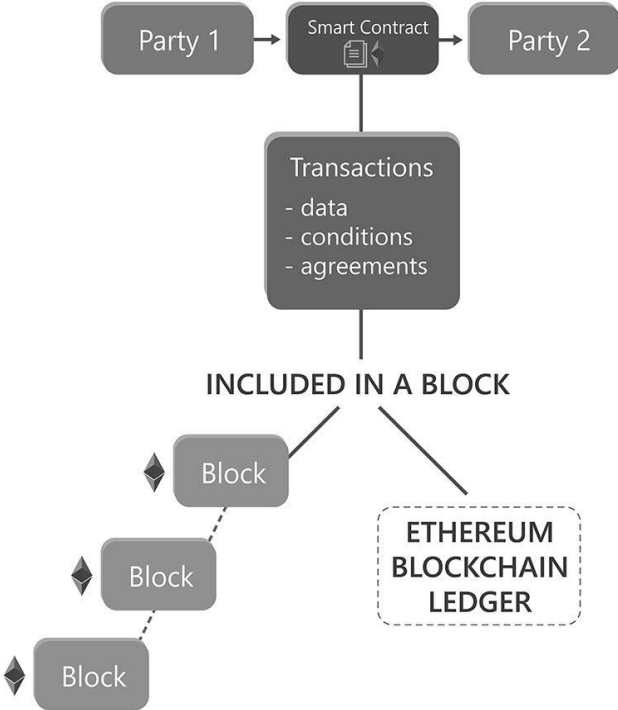
### Ethereum Block Contents



### The Civil Smart Contract

Civil implements an Ethereum based solution for CDS agreement data storage, data sharing and compliance tracking. Operating as a decentralization application, Civil is a blockchain based smart contract system which uses distributed ledger technology to create a shared, decentralized, ledger accessible by all parties to an agreement offering transparency, security and efficiency.

# Ethereum Smart Contract

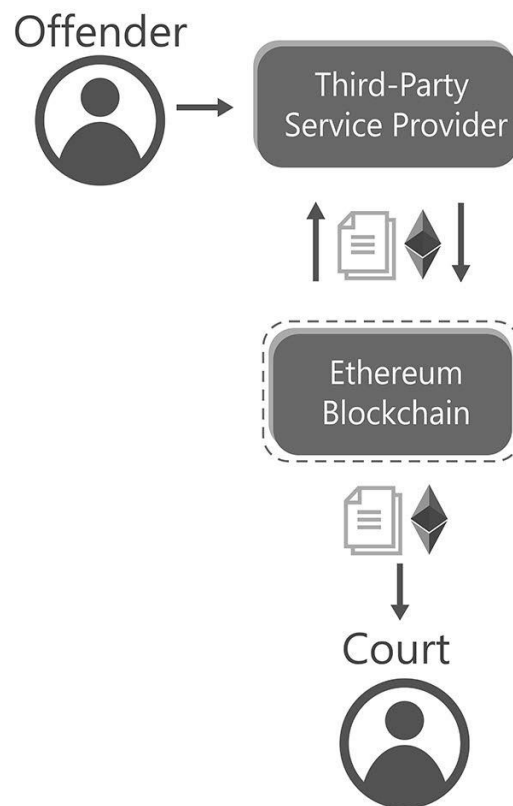


The Civil smart contract is a unique protocol which digitally facilitates, verifies and stores the conditions set out in the CDS agreement. The Civil smart contract converts the agreement to code which is then stored and replicated on the system and supervised by the network of computers that run the Ethereum blockchain.

The Civil smart contract can act to guarantee the validity of any condition or agreement made possible by the automation of those agreements using code which is then verified by math<sup>20</sup>. The Civil platform enables self-executing computer code to take actions at specified times or based on reference to the occurrence or non-occurrence of an action or event relating

to the compliance of the CDS agreement. The code executes when an event or condition outlined in the contract is triggered. The transactions that happen in the smart contract are processed by the blockchain which allows them to be sent automatically without a third party. The Civil smart contract on the Ethereum blockchain is autonomous, decentralized, and auto-sufficient. Once the contract initiator launches the smart contract, it performs without further action from the initiator. It is auto-sufficient in that it executes the terms of the contract on its own according to its programming.

### Civil Smart Contract



The Civil platform provides a secure solution to judicial administration of agreements. In the Ethereum blockchain, the records are encrypted, then split into many pieces before being distributed across the entire network of storage servers. No documents can be lost or stolen because they are encrypted and stored on a secured shared ledger. The blockchain also provides a secure backup by having the documents duplicated many times and are further protected by the complex cryptography which keeps the documents safe. As the contracts are stored on a public database, they cannot be changed. The code and conditions in the contract are publicly available on the ledger.

The Civil smart contract enables permission for certain records to be set at various levels. Based on the specifics of the CDS agreement, compliance data can be made retrievable only when requested from authorized individuals holding the correct private key and data-hash. For example, a document containing HIPAA protected data can have permissions set for the offender and the agency who provided the document, subject to permission approval following an executed HIPAA agreement.

The Civil smart contract boosts accuracy and efficiency by preventing the errors that come from manual filings and saves the time that would ordinarily be spent on manually processing, sending or transporting compliance data. As a result, the Civil platform provides a solution that is undeniably faster and more secure than the current system.

The Civil smart contract code will be publicly available on Etherscan and Github when it is complete.





## **Mechanism for Ensuring Validity of Compliance Data**

The requirement that the offender submit compliance data establishing that the CDS conditions have been met is fundamental to the agreement. These conditions form the basis of the Civil smart contract. The ordering entity and the offender are parties to the contract. With Civil, a third party such as a program administrator can call the contract to submit verification to the ordering entity on behalf of the offender as to whether the condition has or has not been met. Generally, the statutes require the administrator of the program to provide written notice to the court of any violation of program participation by the defendant. The Civil smart contract enables secured, verifiable proof of compliance or noncompliance to be given through a seamless, verified and secured transaction on the Ethereum blockchain.

## **Conditions**

Conditional discharge sentencing statutes impose conditions relating to rehabilitation.<sup>21</sup> Examples of conditions that could exist on the Civil blockchain may include but are not limited to:

- working at a suitable employment
- faithfully pursuing a course of study or vocational training
- undergoing medical or psychiatric treatment
- remaining in medical or psychiatric treatment facility
- participating in an alcohol or substance abuse program or an intervention program



- participating in a motor vehicle accident prevention course
- making restitution of the fruits of his or her offense or make reparation, in an amount he can afford to pay, for the actual out-of-pocket loss caused thereby
- performing services for a public or not-for-profit corporation, association, institution or agency, including but not limited to services for the division of substance abuse services, services in an appropriate community program for removal of graffiti from public or private property, including any property damaged in the underlying offense

### **Contractual Timelines**

The Civil smart contract enables multiple agreements to be enforced separately or concurrently depending on the specific conditions set in the agreement. The code used in each smart contract is unique and based on the conditions set forth by the ordering entity. For example, a contractual timeline reflected on a smart contract could look as follows:

Period of conditional discharged imposed → Period of conditional discharge begins.

If multiple periods are imposed at the same time → Civil can have them run concurrently.

If multiple periods are imposed at the same time → Civil can have them run separately.

If multiple periods are imposed at different times → Civil can have them run concurrently.

If multiple periods are imposed at different times → Civil can have them run separately.



## **Tolling Breach of Contract In the Period of Conditional Discharge**

If there is a breach of contract and or declaration of delinquency, the sentencing period is interrupted and the interruption continues until a final determination as to the delinquency has been made by the court pursuant to a hearing held in accordance with the provision of the criminal procedure law of that jurisdiction.

## **Termination of Conditional Discharge Sentencing Period**

In most jurisdictions, an ordering court may at any time terminate a period for conviction of a crime or a period of conditional discharge for an offense. The Civil smart contract is uniquely created to be responsive to the specifications of each CDS agreement and each jurisdictional requirement.

## **Modifiable and Revocable as Functions of the Civil Smart Contract**

A sentence of conditional discharge is a modifiable and revocable disposition. A violation of the condition set out in the CDS agreement may result in a modification of the agreement or a revocation of the sentence due to the breach of contract.<sup>22</sup> Civil allows the parties to the agreement to track compliance by providing a protocol on an immutable platform which stores conditional discharge sentencing data and provides information as to whether a condition has been met thus informing the ordering entity as to whether a condition should be increased, modified, or the sentence completely revoked as a whole.

When a court imposes a sentence of conditional discharge the offender is released without imprisonment or probation but subject to conditions within the time frame that the agreement runs. The timeframe is dictated either by statute and or the ordering entity. Civil creates a smart contract using



coding language which automates the conditions and timeframe established in the sentence.

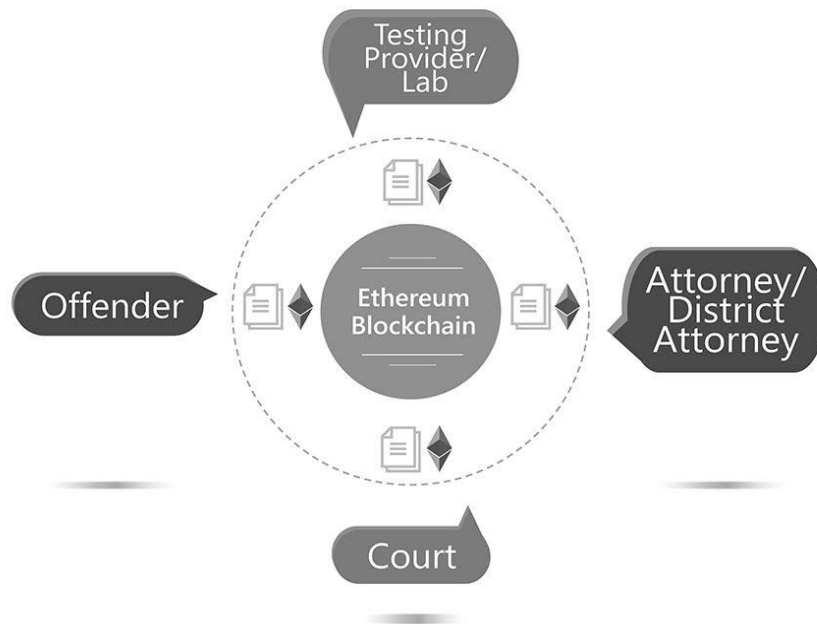
## **Sharing Drug Testing and Other Laboratory Data**

Drug testing<sup>23</sup> is the most frequent condition ordered by judges in conditional discharge sentences. Civil allows the sharing of the drug testing results via blockchain smart contracts by enabling laboratories to provide the drug testing results directly to the ordering entity while allowing the offender, their attorney, and the prosecutor to view the results. In its application, an offender who has been sentenced by a court to submit to drug testing visits a laboratory for a drug test. After being processed, the laboratory will place the results into the offender's records, and the court receives notification via Ethereum blockchain giving them notice that the lab results of the drug tests are accessible.

By allowing the drug test results to be posted on the blockchain, an offender avoids having to carry the laboratory results on their own or having to arrange for the records to be mailed or faxed to all the necessary stakeholders. This also ensures that the court has all of the necessary information to make an accurate determination as to whether or not the conditions set out in the conditional discharge sentencing order have been complied with. Laboratories also reduce the expense of having to provide multiple copies and the price reduction is then passed on to the offender.



## Civil Smart Contract for Drug Testing and Laboratory Data Sharing



## Civil System Design and Development

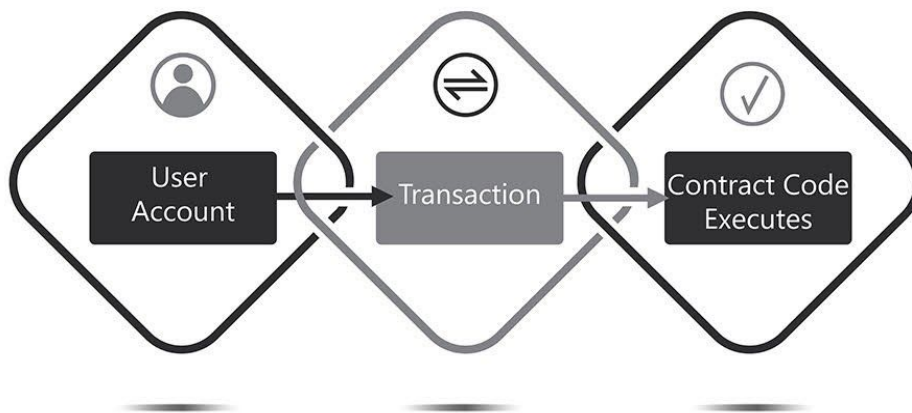
The Civil platform is a Web3<sup>24</sup> decentralized application (DApp) connected to the Ethereum blockchain with a back-end distributed file system (DFS).<sup>25</sup> Ethereum is the best network to use for this platform as it is the leading global decentralized platform for running smart contracts and has already been successfully used by thousands of developers all over the world to invent new kinds of applications.<sup>26</sup> in the sectors of finance, social networks, and gaming<sup>27</sup>. Currently, the platform uses a proof-of-work consensus algorithm but is expected to transfer to proof-of-stake.<sup>28</sup>

The Civil front end appears like a regular web or mobile application. The front end and files will be hosted on a decentralized storage network.



Currently, the proposed decentralized storage networks under consideration are Swarm or IPFS.<sup>29</sup>

Unlike regular web or mobile applications, no API is utilized. A wallet is used instead to communicate with the blockchain to manage blockchain addresses and cryptographic public keys. The public key infrastructure is used for user authentication and user infrastructure. As a result, instead of an API connection to the database, the wallet software triggers the activities of the smart contract and keeps a record of private keys and blockchain addresses which represent the unique identities of the users and provide a point of a reference. As such, a wallet will be used to accurately manage the users digital identities and to interact with the blockchain in the implementation of the smart contracts. Each user has an account which consists of an address, balance, nonce and the smart contract code. The address is a contract which can receive (destination address) or send (source address) transactions to the blockchain.



The Civil software communicates directly with the Ethereum blockchain which manages the state of all network actors. The smart contract represents the core logic of the Civil platform and is an integral building



block that processes information from external sensors and events and helps the blockchain manage the state of all Civil users. The smart contracts are on-chain code that directly interacts with the blockchain whereas the off-chain code does not directly interact with the blockchain.

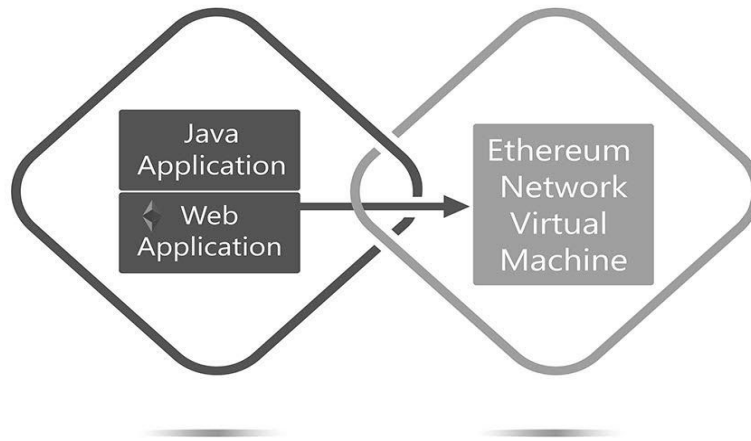
By comparing DFS content with ledger records, Civil is able to determine compliance with the conditions set out in the CDS agreement. The main elements of the smart contracts are functions, events, state variables and modifiers all of which are written in the Solidity programming language.

The contract code will be written in a low-level, stack-based bytecode language, referred to as "Ethereum virtual machine code" or "EVM code". The code consists of a series of bytes, where each byte represents an operation.

The Civil smart contract is created in three stages which are 1) writing, then 2) compiling and 3) announcing. These all take place using the Solidity programming platform. An Ethereum wallet will be used for announcing smart contracts to the blockchain. Once the smart contract is announced, it is compiled into bytecode at the machine level where each byte represents an operation after which it is uploaded to the blockchain as an ECM-1 transaction. It is then picked up by a miner on the Ethereum blockchain who verifies the data and confirms it as "Block 1". Once a user sends the request through the web interface (the front-end), the EVM-2 queries the web-based data and embeds it into Transaction (tx) and sends it to the blockchain. The status of transaction tx is updated in Block 2. As a result, if at a later point node 3 wants to check the states that are stored in the contract it must, at minimum, synchronize to at least Block-2 to see tx causes.



The advantage of the Civil platform as a decentralized application is that it connects users directly to the platform without a need for a middleman to host and manage code and user data. Instead, the code and user data are hosted and managed on the Ethereum blockchain.



## Transaction Costs

The execution of the programmable calculations of the Civil smart contracts on the Ethereum blockchain have fees associated with them to avoid the abuse of the network and overcome other computation related issues. These fees are referred to as "gas"<sup>30</sup>. Gas is the payment or price value required to complete a successful transaction or execution of a contract on the Ethereum blockchain. As a result, gas is required to run any transaction in the network including the creation and deployment of smart contracts and storage on the Ethereum Virtual Machine (EVM). In order to implement any operation on the EVM, the person calling the contract must have a specific amount of gas in their account to execute the transaction. Ether is the native currency of Ethereum required to purchase the gas needed by the Ethereum Virtual Machine. After a miner approves the transaction pursuant to having received the appropriate gas amount, the miner then executes the computation in order to add the transaction to a block. After the successful





execution of transactions, a miner can then broadcast the new block into the network. That information is now securely stored and capable of being viewed and transferred from one stakeholder to another with no risk of loss.

## **The CIV Token**

The CIV token is the currency used within the Civil ecosystem by all parties to the smart contract. The CIV token will be used for a variety of transactions relating to the smart contract. The primary expected use of the CIV token, subject to compliance with various regulatory frameworks, will be to facilitate the interoperability between institutions and all parties of the CDS agreement.

A digital wallet is an online or mobile account in which users can store all payment information for CIV tokens. Wallets will be integrated on the Civil platform for all users including courts, service providers, offenders and lawyers.

The Civil web and mobile application is expected to enable Ethereum wallet and CIV token holders to:

1. Use CIV tokens to call the contract and;
2. Send CIV tokens as remittances from an Ethereum wallet to users of the CIV application or another Ethereum wallet

Civil platform participants (users such as the court, the offender, and third party service providers) will conduct all transactions within the Civil platform. The CIV token provides users with the ability to use the product. The CIV token will be built on the Ethereum Token Standard, also known as ERC 20.<sup>31</sup>



# CIV Token Distribution

CIV tokens are distributed to the 4 major participating groups in Civil as follows. Each group is critical to Civil’s creation, development, growth, and maintenance.

- 40% to Government Participants (*Government Allocation*)
  - This amount is distributed to government / court accounts to incentive use of Civil solutions.
- 40% to Investors (*Public Sale*)
  - The amount is being sold during the ICO for funding network development, business development, partnerships, support and more.
- 10% to Developers (*Development*)
  - For research, engineering, deployment, business development, distribution and more.
- 10% to Advisers and Marketing
  - For marketing, partner support, grants, public works, and community building.

TYPE	CIV TOKENS	%
Public Sale	320,000,000	40%
Government Allocation	320,000,000	40%
Development	80,000,000	10%
Advisers and Marketing	80,000,000	10%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>800,000,000</b>	

# The CIV Token Sale

Civil is committed to following a number of best practices: (I) the CIV token sale will require KYC (Know Your Customer) and AML (Anti-Money Laundering) protection measures to ensure contributors can legally participate in the token sale. A KYC form is available from [civsolution.com](http://civsolution.com) homepage.

The contributions raised by Civil will be used for the research and development of the Civil platform, operations, legal establishment, and marketing.

## CIV Token Sale Schedule

The CIV token sale will begin on August 1, 2020 and will continue until June 30, 2021. A total of 320,000,000 CIV will be available for purchase during this phase at 10,000 CIV per 1 Ether.



At the end of the ICO, a proportion of any unsold CIV tokens will be distributed to ICO participants at a pro-rata bonus pursuant to the following schedule:

Purchases made August 1, 2020 through November 30, 2020: 20% bonus

Purchases made December 31, 2020 through February 28, 2021: 10% bonus

Purchases made March 31, 2021 through May 31, 2021: 5% bonus

## **Civil Global Expansion**

Once the Civil platform is fully developed, we expect to focus on offering this platform to criminal justice institutions in emerging countries. One possibility is to license portions of the Civil proprietary software as an open-source platform. We expect this to enable us to increase the volume of transactions and reduce criminal justice system inefficiency. With the help, knowledge, and insight of local stakeholders who will be able to leverage the technology for the benefit of their criminal justice institutions. We expect and plan the CIV token to be a fundamental part of this global platform, enabling our customers to make transactions on the platform while maintaining security, transparency, and decentralization.

## **Civil Transparency Above All**

The driving force behind Civil is not only to make the criminal justice system more efficient but also more transparent. These values are fundamentally integrated into our relationship with our contributors and our community. Information regarding product development, marketing, and implementation will be shared with all contributors on a regular basis via updates on our listserv where all contributors are automatically added in addition to our website at <http://www.civilsolution.io> Our fiscal year will be calculated from



the CIV token sale end date to the last report end date. Our website will be updated to contain the following information:

1. Percentage of contributed sum spent in the last fiscal year.
2. Percentage of contributed sum spent on product development in one fiscal year.
3. Percentage of contributed sum spent on marketing in the last fiscal year.
4. Percentage of contributed sum spent on technological and socio-economic research spend in one fiscal year.



## Notes and Further Reading

1. DOJ Accused of Wiping 1 Million Immigration Records:  
<https://tinyurl.com/Court-Records-Disappeared>
2. Disappearing Dockets: When Public Dockets Have Holes, The Public's Right to Open Judicial Proceedings is Jeopardized: <https://tinyurl.com/disappearing-dockets>
3. AL Code §32-5A-191; AK 12.55.085 ; AZ Laws 13-914; AR Ark. Code § 16-93-303; CA Section 1000, subdivision (a)(4); CO Rev Stat § 18-1.3-102; CT Code Sec. 53a-29; DE Code Sec. 1. Amend § 4218, Title 11; DC § 24-904; FL CP 948.08; GA O.C.G.A. 16-13-2; HI §712-1255; ID 19-2604.;; IL 730 Ilcs 5/5-1-4;IN IC 35-48-4-12; IA 907.3; KS 22-2909; KY KRS 532.043; LA. 504.361.2928; ME Criminal Code §1902 & CP Rule B; MD Crim. Pro. § 6-220; MA Chapter 276A; MI MCL § 333.7411; MN Statutes Sec. 609.3751; MS Code § 99-20-11; MO Rev Stat § 306.114; MT 46-23-1020; NE CP 29-2264; NV NRS 176A.230 & NMSA 1978, Section 31-20-13; NH RSA 135-C:45(3); NJ Statute N.J.S.A. 2C:36A-1; NM NM Stat § 31-20-13 (2018); NY CP 65.05; NC N.C. Gen. Stat. Ann. § 90-96 & G.S. 15A-1341(a4)
4. Criminal Code of Canada Section 730 (1); 731(2).
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