

VINISH PENAL CODE

FOREWORD

A well-structured penal code is essential for maintaining order and justice within a thriving community. This Code serves as a framework for upholding the rights of all citizens while ensuring accountability for those who violate the laws of our society.

It is important to note that this Code is a living document, subject to review and modification as our community evolves. We encourage open dialogue and constructive feedback as we strive to create a fair and equitable legal system for all.

By adhering to the principles outlined in this penal code, we aim to foster a harmonious and prosperous community where everyone feels safe and respected.

VINISH PENAL CODE

1.01. Title and Effective Date

This Act shall be known and may be cited as the Penal and Correctional Code. It shall take effect on (INSERT DATE)

The Code shall not apply to offenses committed prior to its effective date. Such offenses shall be governed by the law in effect at the time of the offense.

For any proceeding commenced on or after the effective date of the Code involving an offense committed prior to such date:

- Procedural provisions of the Code may be applied where practicable and just.
- Substantive provisions of the Code conferring a defense or mitigation may be applied upon the defendant's consent.
- The court may, with the defendant's consent, impose sentence under the Code.
- The Code's provisions regarding the treatment and release of prisoners, probationers, and parolees shall apply, but the duration of confinement or supervision shall not be extended.

VINISH PENAL CODE

1.02. Purposes; Principles of Construction

This Code aims to:

- Prevent harmful and wrong actions that hurt people or the community.
- Control people who are likely to break the law.
- Protect innocent people from being punished.
- Clearly explain what actions are crimes.
- Decide which crimes are more or less serious.
- Stop people from committing crimes.
- Help criminals become better people.
- Make sure punishments are fair.
- Clearly explain what punishments can happen.
- Make sure courts and other groups work together.

When using this Code, the most important thing is to understand what it means. If there are different ways to understand something, we should choose the way that best fits the goals of this Code.

VINISH PENAL CODE

1.03. Territorial Applicability

A person can be held responsible for a crime in this Nation if:

- The crime happened within the Nation's boundaries.
- They planned or agreed to commit a crime within the Nation.
- Actions taken outside the Nation led to a crime happening within the Nation.
- They planned or agreed to commit a crime that happened within the Nation.
- Their actions outside the Nation contributed to a crime that is also illegal in this Nation.
- They failed to fulfill a legal duty connected to this Nation.
- The crime involves actions outside the Nation but is related to the Nation's interests.

There are exceptions to these rules in certain circumstances.

VINISH PENAL CODE

1.05. All Offenses Defined by Statute; Application of General Provisions of the Code.

An action is only a crime if it is specifically defined as a crime or violation by this Code or another law.

The rules in the first part of this Code apply to all crimes, unless this Code says otherwise.

This Code does not change the court's ability to punish people who disobey its orders or ignore court decisions.

VINISH PENAL CODE

1.12. Proof Beyond a Reasonable Doubt; Affirmative Defenses; Burden of Proving Fact When Not an Element of an Offense; Presumptions.

To convict someone of a crime, every part of the crime must be proven without any reasonable doubt. If there is not enough proof, the person is innocent.

There are some exceptions to this rule:

- The person accused of the crime must prove certain defenses if they claim them.
- The court decides who must prove certain facts, depending on who would benefit from the proof.
- If the law assumes something is true based on other facts, the jury decides if the assumed fact is true, but they can consider the other facts as evidence.

VINISH PENAL CODE

2.01. Requirement of Voluntary Act; Omission as Basis of Liability; Possession as an Act.

A person cannot be held responsible for a crime unless their actions were voluntary. This means they must have consciously chosen to do something or failed to do something they were physically able to do.

The following are not considered voluntary actions:

- Actions while unconscious or asleep
- Actions while hypnotized
- Actions beyond a person's control.

A person cannot be held responsible for failing to do something unless:

- The law specifically says they are responsible for not doing it.
- They had a legal duty to do it.

Possessing something is considered an action if the person knew they had it or controlled it for long enough to get rid of it.

VINISH PENAL CODE

2.02. General Requirements of Culpability

To be guilty of a crime, a person must have acted purposely, knowingly, recklessly, or negligently in committing the crime.

- **Purposely:** The person intended to do something wrong.
- **Knowingly:** The person was aware that their actions would likely cause harm.
- **Recklessly:** The person disregarded a significant risk of harm.
- **Negligently:** The person failed to be aware of a substantial risk of harm.

The level of culpability determines the severity of the crime.

There are specific rules for when each level of culpability applies.

VINISH PENAL CODE

2.03. Casual Relationship Between Conduct and Result; Divergence Between Result Designed or Contemplated and Actual Result or Between Probable and Actual Result.

A person's actions are the cause of a result if:

- The result wouldn't have happened without their actions.
- The connection between the actions and the result meets any other legal requirements.

If a crime requires a specific result, the person must have intended or known that their actions would cause that result, unless:

- The result was similar to what they intended, but involved a different person or place, or was less severe.
- The result was a natural and expected consequence of their actions.

If a crime requires a reckless or negligent action, the result must have been a possible outcome of their actions, unless:

- The result was similar to what they should have expected, but involved a different person or place, or was less severe.
- The result was a natural and expected consequence of their actions.

If a crime requires absolute liability, the result must be a likely outcome of the person's actions.

VINISH PENAL CODE

2.04. Ignorance or Mistake

A person may not be guilty of a crime if:

- They were mistaken about a fact that is important to the crime.
- The law says that their mistake is a defense.

However, if the person would still be guilty of a different crime if the facts were as they thought, they can still be punished for that lesser crime.

A person can claim they didn't know something was illegal if:

- The law was not published or available.
- They relied on official information that turned out to be wrong.

The person claiming this defense must prove it is true.

VINISH PENAL CODE

2.07. Liability of Corporations, Unincorporated Associations and Persons Acting, or Under a Duty to Act, in Their Behalf.

A corporation or organization can be held responsible for a crime if:

- The crime is a minor offense or the law specifically says corporations can be held responsible, and the crime was committed by someone working for the company.
- The corporation failed to do something it was legally required to do.
- The crime was authorized, ordered, or tolerated by high-level management.

If the law says a corporation is responsible for a crime without saying who is at fault, the corporation is responsible.

Unincorporated associations can be held responsible under similar conditions.

The term "agent" includes anyone working for the corporation or organization, including managers.

A corporation or organization can defend itself by proving that management tried to prevent the crime.

Individuals who work for corporations or organizations can be held personally responsible for crimes they commit on behalf of the company.

VINISH PENAL CODE

2.08. Intoxication.

Being intoxicated is generally not a defense to a crime, unless it prevents someone from understanding what they are doing or from controlling their actions.

If a crime requires recklessness, being drunk and not realizing the risk is not a defense.

Being drunk is not the same as having a mental illness.

Being involuntarily intoxicated or having a severe allergic reaction to a substance can be a defense if it prevents someone from understanding the crime or controlling their actions.

- **Intoxication** means being affected by drugs or alcohol.
- **Self-induced intoxication** means getting drunk or high on purpose.
- **Pathological intoxication** means becoming extremely intoxicated unexpectedly.

VINISH PENAL CODE

2.09. Duress.

A person may claim they committed a crime because they were forced to do so by threats or violence against themselves or someone else. This defense is only valid if a person of ordinary strength would have acted the same way in that situation.

This defense is not valid if the person recklessly or carelessly put themselves in a situation where they were likely to be threatened or harmed.

If the person's actions could also be justified under another law, they can use that law as a defense.

VINISH PENAL CODE

2.10. Military Orders.

A person in the military may claim they committed a crime because they were following an order from a superior officer that they believed was lawful.

VINISH PENAL CODE

2.11. Consent.

A person's consent to something being done to them can be a defense to a crime if:

- The crime requires the person to do something without consent.
- The person's consent prevents the harm the law is trying to protect against.

Consent to being hurt is a defense if:

- The harm is not serious.
- The harm is a normal risk of a legal activity like sports.
- The consent is justified under another law.

Consent is not valid if:

- The person cannot legally give consent.
- The person is too young, mentally ill, or intoxicated to understand what they are agreeing to.
- The law is trying to protect people from making bad decisions.
- The consent was gained through force, threats, or deception.

VINISH PENAL CODE

2.12. De Minimis Infractions.

The court can dismiss a case if:

- The defendant's actions were something people normally do and don't break the law.
- The defendant's actions didn't cause any real harm or the harm was very minor.
- There are other reasons why the defendant's actions shouldn't be considered a crime.

If the court dismisses a case for the third reason, they must explain why in writing.

VINISH PENAL CODE

2.13. Entrapment.

Law enforcement cannot trick people into committing crimes. This is called entrapment. Entrapment happens when:

- The police lie about something to make someone commit a crime.
- The police use pressure or persuasion that would make anyone commit a crime.

If someone can prove they were tricked into committing a crime, they can be found not guilty. The judge decides if entrapment happened, not the jury.

However, this defense doesn't apply if the crime involved hurting someone other than the person who was tricked.

VINISH PENAL CODE

3.01. Justification an Affirmative Defense; Civil Remedies Unaffected

If someone claims their actions were justified, they must prove it.

Just because someone's actions were justified under this law doesn't mean they can't be sued for damages.

VINISH PENAL CODE

3.02. Justification Generally: Choice of Evils.

A person can claim their actions were justified if they believed it was necessary to avoid a greater harm to themselves or others. This is only valid if:

- The harm they were trying to avoid was greater than the harm caused by their actions.
- The law doesn't already have a rule for this situation.
- The law didn't intend to prevent this kind of action.

However, this defense is not valid if the person was reckless or careless in creating the situation that forced them to choose.

VINISH PENAL CODE

3.03. Execution of Public Duty.

An action is justified if it is required or allowed by:

- A law that defines the duties of a public official.
- A law that governs legal procedures.
- A court order.
- Military law or the rules of war.
- Any other law that creates a public duty.

The rules about using force against someone still apply to public officials, except for when the law specifically allows deadly force, like in war.

A public official can still be justified in their actions even if they made a mistake about the law or the situation.

VINISH PENAL CODE

3.04. Use of Force in Self-Protection

A person can use force to defend themselves against someone who is attacking them.

However, there are limits to this right:

- You cannot use force to resist an unlawful arrest, even if the arrest is wrong.
- You cannot use force to defend property unless you believe you are in danger of serious harm.
- You can only use deadly force (force that could kill someone) if you believe your life is in danger or you are about to be seriously injured or kidnapped.
- You must try to escape or avoid the danger if you can do so safely, unless you are in your own home or workplace.

When using force, a person can make quick decisions about what is necessary without having to retreat or give up their property.

Using force to restrain someone is only allowed if the person takes steps to release them as soon as it is safe.

VINISH PENAL CODE

3.05. Use of Force for the Protection of Other Persons.

A person can use force to protect another person if:

- They believe the other person is in immediate danger of being harmed.
- They believe they would be justified in using force to protect themselves if they were in the same situation.
- They believe their intervention is necessary to protect the other person.

There are exceptions to this:

- If the person being protected could have avoided the danger by retreating or giving up something, the person defending them doesn't have to do the same, unless they can ensure the other person's safety by doing so.
- If the person being protected would have had to retreat or give up something to avoid the danger, the person defending them should try to make them do the same if it's safe.
- Neither the person defending another nor the person being defended has to retreat if they are in their own home or workplace.

VINISH PENAL CODE

3.06. Use of Force for Protection of Property

A person can use force to protect their property if they believe it's necessary to:

- Stop someone from trespassing on their land or taking their property.
- Get their property back if it was taken illegally.

However, there are limits:

- You must ask the person to stop interfering with your property unless it's dangerous or useless to do so.
- You cannot use force if it puts someone in serious danger.
- You cannot use force to stop someone from legally taking back their property.
- You can only use deadly force if you believe your home is being invaded illegally or if someone is trying to steal something important and is violent or threatens violence.
- You can only restrain someone on your property if you release them as soon as it's safe.
- You can use devices to protect your property, but they cannot be designed to kill or seriously injure someone.

VINISH PENAL CODE

3.07. Use of Force in Law Enforcement

Law enforcement officers can use force to make an arrest if they believe it is necessary.

There are limits to this:

- The officer must identify themselves as a police officer unless they believe it is dangerous to do so.
- If the arrest is based on a warrant, the officer must believe the warrant is valid.
- Deadly force can only be used in very specific situations:
 - The crime is a serious felony.
 - The officer believes there is no risk of harming innocent people.
 - The officer believes the person will use deadly force or seriously injure someone if not arrested.

Officers can use force to stop someone from escaping custody, up to and including deadly force for serious crimes.

Civilians helping the police can use the same level of force as the police officer, but only if they believe the arrest is lawful.

Force can be used to prevent suicide, serious self-harm, or violent crimes, but deadly force is only allowed in extreme situations to protect others or to stop a riot.

VINISH PENAL CODE

3.09. Mistake of Law as to Unlawfulness of Force or Legality of Arrest; Reckless or Negligent Use of Otherwise Justifiable Force; Reckless or Negligent Injury or Risk of Injury to Innocent Persons.

The defense of justification is not valid if:

- The person was mistaken about the law or the facts of the situation.
- The person was reckless or careless in their belief that they needed to use force.
- The person recklessly or carelessly harmed an innocent person while using force.

VINISH PENAL CODE

3.10. Justification in Property Crimes.

Actions that involve damaging or interfering with property can be justified if they would be allowed in a civil case, unless:

- The law specifically addresses this situation.
- The law clearly shows that this kind of justification is not allowed.

VINISH PENAL CODE

5.01. Criminal Attempt.

A person is guilty of attempting a crime if they:

- Intended to commit a crime and took actions that would have completed the crime if the circumstances were as they believed.
- Intended to cause a specific result and took actions to make that happen.
- Took a significant step towards committing a crime.

To be considered a significant step, the actions must strongly suggest the person intended to commit the crime. Examples of significant steps include:

- Waiting for or searching for a victim.
- Luring a victim to a specific location.
- Checking out a place where the crime will happen.
- Entering a building or vehicle where the crime will happen.
- Having the tools needed for the crime.
- Getting the tools ready for the crime.
- Asking someone else to commit the crime.

A person who helps someone else commit a crime is also guilty of attempting that crime.

A person can avoid being charged with attempted crime if they completely abandon their plans to commit the crime before it happens. This must be a genuine change of heart, not just delaying the crime.

VINISH PENAL CODE

5.02. Criminal Solicitation.

A person is guilty of solicitation if they ask, encourage, or tell someone else to commit a specific crime. This includes attempts to get someone to commit the crime or help with it.

It doesn't matter if the person they asked never heard the request, as long as the person soliciting intended for them to hear it.

A person can avoid being charged with solicitation if they convince the other person not to commit the crime before it happens. This must be a genuine effort to stop the crime, not just a change of plans.

VINISH PENAL CODE

5.03. Criminal Conspiracy.

Two or more people can be guilty of conspiracy if they agree to commit a crime together. This agreement can involve:

- Planning the crime
- Helping each other commit the crime
- Asking someone else to commit the crime

Someone can be part of a conspiracy even if they don't know everyone else involved, as long as they know they are working with at least one other person to commit the crime.

If someone agrees to commit multiple crimes, it's considered a single conspiracy as long as the crimes are part of the same plan.

People charged with conspiracy can be tried together if:

- They planned the crime together.
- Their crimes are connected parts of a larger criminal operation.

However, the trial must be fair to everyone involved. A judge can separate the trials or change how evidence is presented if necessary.

There can only be a conspiracy conviction for lesser crimes (not major felonies) if someone took a concrete step towards committing the crime, like buying tools or scouting a location.

Someone can avoid being charged with conspiracy if they take steps to stop the crime from happening before it's committed. They must genuinely abandon the plan, not just put it on hold.

A conspiracy ends when the crime is committed, everyone involved agrees to stop, or no one involved takes any steps towards the crime for a long time. Someone can also leave a conspiracy by telling the others they are out or by reporting the conspiracy to the police.

VINISH PENAL CODE

5.04. Incapacity, Irresponsibility or Immunity of Party to Solicitation or Conspiracy.

It doesn't matter if:

- The person you asked to commit the crime is unable to commit the crime because they don't have the right position or status.
- The person you asked to commit the crime is too young, mentally ill, or has immunity from prosecution.

However, you cannot be charged with solicitation or conspiracy if the crime you wanted to commit would not be a crime for you if you had done it yourself.

VINISH PENAL CODE

5.05. Grading of Criminal Attempt, Solicitation and Conspiracy; Mitigation in Cases of Lesser Danger; Multiple Convictions Barred.

Severity: Attempts, solicitation, and conspiracy are usually considered as serious as the crime itself. Attempting, planning, or encouraging a major crime is a serious crime itself.

Exceptions: If the attempt, solicitation, or conspiracy was so unlikely to succeed that it doesn't pose a significant threat to the public, the court can reduce the charge or dismiss the case entirely.

Multiple Charges: A person cannot be charged with multiple crimes for the same criminal plan.

VINISH PENAL CODE

5.06. Possessing Instruments of Crime; Weapons.

A person can be charged with a crime if they possess something that:

- Was specifically made for illegal use.
- Is commonly used for illegal purposes and is being possessed in a way that suggests it will be used for an illegal purpose.

If someone is found with a weapon on their person, in their car, or somewhere they can easily reach it, it is assumed they intend to use it illegally, unless:

- They are in their home or business.
- They have a legal permit to carry the weapon.
- The weapon is a type commonly used for sports.

If a weapon is found in a car with multiple people, everyone in the car is assumed to possess it, unless:

- The weapon is on one specific person.
- The weapon is hidden in a locked compartment and doesn't belong to the driver.
- The car is a taxi and the weapon is in the passenger area.

VINISH PENAL CODE

5.07. Prohibited Offensive Weapons.

A person can be charged with a crime if they:

- Make, repair, sell, or otherwise deal in weapons.
- Use or possess a weapon without legal permission.

A "weapon" includes:

- Bombs
- Blackjacks, sandbags, metal knuckles, daggers, or other items designed to cause serious injury and have no other practical use.

A person can defend themselves against these charges by proving they possessed the weapon for a legal reason, like a collection or a theatrical performance, or that they found it and didn't have time to get rid of it.

The rules about possession of weapons in cars also apply to this law.

VINISH PENAL CODE

6.01. Degrees of Felonies.

Felonies are divided into three categories for sentencing purposes:

- First-degree felonies
- Second-degree felonies
- Third-degree felonies

A crime is considered a first or second-degree felony if the law specifically says so. If the law says it's a felony but doesn't specify the degree, it's a third-degree felony.

Any felony defined in other laws is considered a third-degree felony for sentencing purposes.

VINISH PENAL CODE

6.02. Sentence in Accordance with Code; Authorized Dispositions.

The court decides the punishment for a crime based on the rules in this section.

The court can:

- Fine the offender.
- Place the offender on probation.
- Send the offender to prison for a specific amount of time.
- Combine a fine with probation or imprisonment.

The court can also decide not to sentence someone immediately and delay the sentencing decision.

In addition to these punishments, the court can also take away the offender's property, licenses, or job.

VINISH PENAL CODE

6.03. Fines.

The maximum fine for a crime is:

- \$10,000 for a first or second-degree felony.
- \$5,000 for a third-degree felony.
- \$1,000 for a misdemeanor.
- \$500 for a petty misdemeanor or violation.

The court can also impose a fine that is double the amount of money the offender gained from the crime.

There may be specific laws that allow for higher fines.

VINISH PENAL CODE

6.04. Penalties Against Corporations and Unincorporated Associations; Forfeiture of Corporate Charter or Revocation of Certificate Authorizing Foreign Corporation to Do Business in the State.

A corporation or association can be:

- Sentenced to pay a fine.
- Have its operating license suspended.

If a corporation or its management repeatedly engages in criminal activity, the government can take further action to dissolve the corporation or revoke its operating license.

These actions can be taken in addition to any other legal actions against the corporation.

VINISH PENAL CODE

7.02. Criteria for Imposing Fines.

The court can only impose a fine as the sole punishment if it believes a fine is enough to protect the public.

The court cannot impose a fine in addition to prison or probation unless:

- The offender made money from the crime.
- The court believes a fine is the best way to deter this type of crime or rehabilitate the offender.

The court can only impose a fine if:

- The offender can afford to pay it.
- Paying the fine won't prevent the offender from paying restitution to the victim.

The court must consider the offender's financial situation when deciding the amount and payment plan for the fine.

VINISH PENAL CODE

210.1. Criminal Homicide.

A person commits criminal homicide if they purposely, knowingly, recklessly, or negligently cause the death of another person.

Criminal homicide can be classified as murder, manslaughter, or negligent homicide.

VINISH PENAL CODE

210.2. Murder.

Murder is a type of criminal homicide.

A person commits murder if they:

- Intentionally kill someone.
- Act recklessly with extreme disregard for human life. This is presumed to exist if the killing happened during or after a violent crime like robbery, arson, burglary, kidnapping, or felonious escape.

Murder is a felony of the first degree and a person convicted may be sentenced to death.

VINISH PENAL CODE

210.3. Manslaughter.

Manslaughter is a type of criminal homicide.

A person commits manslaughter if they:

- Recklessly cause the death of another person.
- Kill someone while under extreme emotional distress caused by a significant event, even if this doesn't fully excuse the crime.

Manslaughter is a second-degree felony.

VINISH PENAL CODE

210.4. Negligent Homicide.

Negligent homicide occurs when someone causes the death of another person through criminal negligence.

Negligent homicide is a third-degree felony.

VINISH PENAL CODE

210.5. Causing or Aiding Suicide.

Causing Suicide: A person can be charged with criminal homicide if they intentionally force, threaten, or deceive someone into committing suicide.

Aiding or Soliciting Suicide: A person who intentionally helps or encourages someone to commit suicide can be charged with a second-degree felony if their actions lead to the suicide or attempted suicide. Otherwise, it is a misdemeanor.

VINISH PENAL CODE

210.6. Sentence of Death for Murder.

If someone is found guilty of murder, the court must decide whether to sentence them to death.

Factors considered by the court:

No death penalty if:

- There is no evidence of any aggravating factors.
- There is strong evidence of mitigating factors.
- The defendant pleads guilty to murder and agrees to a prison sentence.
- There is reasonable doubt about the defendant's guilt.

Death penalty: The court must hold a separate hearing to decide on the sentence. This hearing can be before a judge or a jury.

Evidence: Both the prosecution and defense can present evidence about the crime, the defendant's background, and any aggravating or mitigating factors.

Aggravating factors: Circumstances that make the crime worse, such as:

- The defendant has a history of violence.
- The murder was committed during another felony.
- The murder was especially cruel or violent.

Mitigating factors: Circumstances that might lessen the sentence, such as:

- The defendant has no criminal history.

The court or jury must find at least one aggravating factor and that the mitigating factors are not strong enough to warrant a prison sentence in order to impose the death penalty.

VINISH PENAL CODE

211.1. Assault.

Simple Assault:

- Intentionally, knowingly, or recklessly causing bodily harm to another person.
- Negligently causing bodily harm to another person with a deadly weapon.
- Threatening someone with violence in a way that makes them fear immediate serious harm.

Simple assault is usually a misdemeanor, unless it happens during a mutual fight, in which case it's a lesser offense.

Aggravated Assault:

- Attempting to cause serious bodily harm or intentionally, knowingly, or recklessly causing serious bodily harm with extreme disregard for human life.
- Attempting to cause or intentionally or knowingly causing bodily harm with a deadly weapon.

Aggravated assault is a more serious crime:

- Causing or attempting to cause serious bodily harm is a second-degree felony.
- Causing or attempting to cause bodily harm with a deadly weapon is a third-degree felony.

VINISH PENAL CODE

211.2. Recklessly Endangering Another Person.

A person commits a misdemeanor if they act recklessly in a way that could cause serious harm or death to another person.

There is a presumption of recklessness if someone knowingly points a firearm at another person, regardless of whether they believe the firearm is loaded.

VINISH PENAL CODE

211.3. Terroristic Threats.

A person commits a third-degree felony if they threaten to commit a violent crime with the intent to:

- Terrorize someone.
- Cause people to evacuate a building or public place.
- Cause significant public disruption.

The crime can also be committed recklessly if the person disregards the risk of causing terror or public inconvenience.

VINISH PENAL CODE

212.1. Kidnapping.

A person commits kidnapping if they unlawfully:

- Take someone from their home, workplace, or a significant distance from where they were found.
- Confine someone for a significant period in an isolated place.

The purpose of the kidnapping must be one of the following:

- To hold someone for ransom or as a hostage.
- To help commit another crime or escape after committing a crime.
- To harm or terrorize the victim or someone else.
- To interfere with government operations.

Kidnapping is a first-degree felony unless the victim is released unharmed before the trial, in which case it's a second-degree felony.

To be considered kidnapping, the victim must be taken or confined against their will through force, threats or deception.

VINISH PENAL CODE

212.2. Felonious Restraint.

A person commits a third-degree felony if they knowingly:

- Unlawfully restrain another person in a way that puts them at risk of serious bodily harm.
- Hold another person in a condition of slavery or forced labor.

VINISH PENAL CODE

212.3. False Imprisonment.

A person commits a misdemeanor if they knowingly restrict another person's freedom of movement in a way that significantly interferes with their liberty.

VINISH PENAL CODE

212.5. Criminal Coercion.

A person commits criminal coercion if they intentionally threaten to:

- Commit a crime.
- Accuse someone of a crime.
- Reveal a secret that would harm someone's reputation.
- Use or misuse their position of power.

The goal of these threats is to force someone to do something against their will.

There is a defense if the person making the threat believed the accusation or secret was true and their goal was to correct a wrong or prevent future harm.

Criminal coercion is usually a misdemeanor, but it becomes a third-degree felony if the threat involves a felony or the person making the threat has a criminal intent.

VINISH PENAL CODE

220.1. Arson and Related Offenses.

Arson: Intentionally starting a fire or causing an explosion to destroy someone else's building or occupied structure. This is a second-degree felony unless the actions didn't endanger anyone.

Reckless Burning or Exploding: Intentionally starting a fire or causing an explosion that recklessly endangers someone's life or property. This is a third-degree felony.

Failure to Control or Report Fire: Failing to put out a fire or call for help when you have a legal duty to do so or when you started the fire is a misdemeanor.

VINISH PENAL CODE

220.2. Causing or Risking Catastrophe.

Causing Catastrophe: Intentionally or recklessly causing widespread damage or injury through explosions, fires, floods, or other dangerous means is a felony. The severity of the crime depends on the level of intent.

Risking Catastrophe: Recklessly creating a risk of widespread damage or injury through the use of fire, explosives, or other dangerous substances is a misdemeanor.

Failure to Prevent Catastrophe: Knowingly or recklessly failing to prevent or reduce a catastrophe is a misdemeanor if the person has a legal duty to act or if they caused or contributed to the situation.

VINISH PENAL CODE

220.3. Criminal Mischief.

A person commits criminal mischief if they:

- Purposely, recklessly, or negligently damage someone else's property through fire, explosives, or other dangerous means.
- Purposely or recklessly tamper with someone else's property in a way that endangers people or property.
- Purposely or recklessly cause financial loss to another person through deception or threats.

The severity of the crime depends on the amount of financial loss caused:

- **Felony:** Causing over \$5,000 in financial loss or disrupting essential services.
- **Misdemeanor:** Causing between \$100 and \$5,000 in financial loss.
- **Petty Misdemeanor:** Causing up to \$25 in financial loss.
- **Violation:** Less than \$25 in financial loss.

VINISH PENAL CODE

221.1. Burglary.

A person commits burglary if they enter a building or occupied space without permission with the intent to commit a crime inside. This doesn't apply if the place is open to the public or the person has permission to be there.

Burglary is a second-degree felony if it happens at night in someone's home, or if the burglar harms or threatens to harm someone during the crime. Otherwise, it's a third-degree felony.

A person cannot be convicted of both burglary and the crime they intended to commit inside, unless the crime inside is a serious felony.

VINISH PENAL CODE

221.2. Criminal Trespass.

Entering Buildings and Structures: A person commits a crime if they knowingly enter or stay in a building or occupied space without permission. This is a misdemeanor if it happens at night in a dwelling, otherwise it's a lesser offense.

Defiant Trespass: A person commits a crime if they knowingly enter or stay in a place where there is a clear notice against trespassing. This notice can be:

- Directly communicated to the person.
- Posted in a clear location.
- Indicated by a fence or other barrier.

Defying a request to leave by the property owner or someone with authority upgrades the offense to a minor crime.

Defenses: There are some defenses to a trespass charge:

- The building or place was abandoned.
- The place was open to the public and the person followed the rules.
- The person had a reasonable belief they were allowed to be there.

VINISH PENAL CODE

222.1. Robbery.

Robbery is the crime of stealing something while using force or threats of violence.

Specifically, a person commits robbery if they:

- Steal something and physically harm the victim.
- Steal something while threatening to harm the victim.
- Steal something while committing or threatening to commit a serious felony.

Robbery is a second-degree felony unless the perpetrator attempts to kill someone or causes serious bodily harm during the crime, in which case it's a first-degree felony.

VINISH PENAL CODE

223.1. Consolidation of Theft Offenses; Grading; Provisions Applicable to Theft Generally.

Theft is a single crime that includes different ways of stealing. The specific method of theft doesn't matter for charging purposes.

Severity of Theft:

- Felony: Stealing something worth over \$500 or stealing specific items like cars, firearms, or other vehicles. Also applies to people who buy or sell stolen goods as a business.
- Misdemeanor: Stealing something worth between \$50 and \$500.
- Petty Misdemeanor: Stealing something worth less than \$50, unless it involves force, threats, or a breach of trust.

Defenses: There are some defenses to a theft charge:

- Not knowing the property belonged to someone else.
- Believing you had a right to the property.
- Taking something with the intent to pay for it later.

VINISH PENAL CODE

223.2. Theft by Unlawful Taking or Disposition

Theft of Movable Property: A person commits theft if they intentionally take or control someone else's movable property without permission and with the intent to keep it permanently.

Theft of Immovable Property: A person commits theft if they intentionally transfer ownership of someone else's real estate or property rights without permission and with the intent to benefit themselves or someone else who is not entitled to it.

VINISH PENAL CODE

223.3. Theft by Deception.

A person commits theft by deception if they intentionally obtain someone else's property through dishonest or misleading actions. This includes:

- Creating a false impression about facts, law, value, or intentions.
- Preventing someone from getting information that would influence their decision.
- Failing to correct a false impression that they created or know exists.
- Failing to disclose known problems with property that they are selling.

However, this does not include minor untruths or exaggerations that wouldn't typically mislead someone.

VINISH PENAL CODE

223.4. Theft by Extortion.

A person commits theft by extortion if they intentionally obtain someone else's property through threats or coercion. This includes threats to:

- Inflict physical harm or commit a crime.
- Accuse someone of a crime.
- Damage someone's reputation.
- Misuse power or authority.
- Engage in industrial action (like a strike or boycott) that doesn't benefit the group they claim to represent.
- Withhold information or testimony in a legal case.
- Cause other forms of harm.

There is a defense if the property obtained was fair compensation for a previous harm caused by the person being threatened.

VINISH PENAL CODE

223.5. Theft of Property Lost, Mislaid, or Delivered by Mistake.

A person commits theft if they find lost or mistakenly delivered property and intentionally keep it without making reasonable efforts to return it to the rightful owner.

VINISH PENAL CODE

223.6. Receiving Stolen Property.

A person commits theft by receiving stolen property if they knowingly obtain, control, or dispose of property that they know or believe to be stolen, with the intent to permanently deprive the owner of it. This includes buying, selling, or lending money against stolen property.

There is a presumption that someone knows property is stolen if they:

- Have received stolen property on multiple occasions.
- Have received stolen property in the past year.
- Are a dealer in the type of property that was stolen and bought for a price that is significantly below its value.

VINISH PENAL CODE

223.7. Theft of Services.

A person commits theft of services if they intentionally obtain services that require payment by:

- Deception or threats.
- Failing to pay for services that normally require immediate payment (like at hotels or restaurants).

Additionally, someone who has control over services they are not entitled to and intentionally diverts those services for personal gain or the benefit of others also commits theft.

VINISH PENAL CODE

223.8. Theft by Failure to Make Required Disposition of Funds Received.

A person commits theft if they obtain property under an agreement or legal obligation to pay for it or handle it in a specific way, but instead treats the property as their own and fails to fulfill their obligation. This applies even if the specific property cannot be traced back to the victim.

Government officials and financial institution employees are presumed to know their legal obligations regarding handling funds and are considered to have treated the property as their own if they fail to account for it or if there are discrepancies in the accounts.

VINISH PENAL CODE

223.9. Unauthorized Use of Automobiles and Other Vehicles.

A person commits a misdemeanor if they operate someone else's vehicle (car, airplane, motorcycle, boat, etc.) without the owner's permission.

A person can defend against this charge by proving they reasonably believed the owner would have granted permission if they had known about it.

VINISH PENAL CODE

224.1. Forgery.

Forgery is the crime of creating or altering a document with the intent to deceive. This includes:

- Changing a document without permission.
- Creating a fake document.
- Using a fake document knowing it's fake.

The severity of the crime depends on the type of document involved:

- **Second-degree felony:** Forging government documents.
- **Third-degree felony:** Forging legal documents like wills, deeds, or contracts.
- **Misdemeanor:** Forging other types of documents.

VINISH PENAL CODE

224.2. Simulating Objects of Antiquity, Rarity, Etc.

A person commits a misdemeanor if they intentionally create, alter, or use an object to make it appear valuable due to its age, rarity, origin, or creator, with the intent to deceive others.

VINISH PENAL CODE

224.3. Fraudulent Destruction, Removal or Concealment of Recordable Instruments.

A person commits a third-degree felony if they intentionally destroy, remove, or hide any legal document (like a will, deed, mortgage, or contract) with the intent to deceive or harm someone.

VINISH PENAL CODE

224.4. Tampering with Records.

A person commits a misdemeanor if they knowingly and without authorization alter, destroy, remove, or conceal any document or record with the intent to deceive or harm someone or hide wrongdoing.

VINISH PENAL CODE

224.7. Deceptive Business Practices.

A person commits a misdemeanor if they engage in deceptive business practices, including:

- Using or possessing false weighing or measuring devices.
- Selling or delivering less than the advertised amount of a product or service.
- Charging more than the advertised price for a product or service.
- Selling or advertising products that are impure or falsely labeled.
- Making false or misleading advertising claims.
- Making false or misleading statements to obtain property or credit.
- Making false or misleading statements to sell securities or omitting required information about securities.

There is a defense if the person can prove that their actions were not knowingly or recklessly deceptive.

VINISH PENAL CODE

224.8. Commercial Bribery and Breach of Duty to Act Disinterestedly.

A person commits a misdemeanor if they offer, accept, or agree to accept a benefit in exchange for violating a position of trust. This includes:

- Bribing or being bribed as a partner, agent, employee, trustee, guardian, or other fiduciary.
- Bribing or being bribed as a professional (lawyer, doctor, accountant, etc.) or someone providing advice or information.
- Bribing or being bribed as an officer or director of an organization.
- Bribing or being bribed as an arbitrator or other neutral decision-maker.

Additionally, a person who claims to be an independent evaluator or critic commits a misdemeanor if they accept a benefit to influence their opinion.

Finally, offering or agreeing to accept a bribe is also a misdemeanor.

VINISH PENAL CODE

224.9. Rigging Publicly Exhibited Contest.

A person commits a misdemeanor if they:

- Attempt to influence the outcome of a public contest through bribery, threats, or tampering.
- Solicit or accept a bribe to influence the outcome of a public contest.
- Participate in a contest that they know is being rigged.

VINISH PENAL CODE

224.10. Defrauding Secured Creditors.

A person commits a misdemeanor if they intentionally damage, hide, move, or otherwise tamper with property that is used as collateral for a loan in a way that makes it harder for the lender to get their money back.

VINISH PENAL CODE

224.12. Receiving Deposits in a Failing Financial Institution.

An officer or manager of a financial institution commits a misdemeanor if they knowingly accept deposits, premiums, or other investments while aware that:

- The institution is facing financial difficulties that will soon force it to close or restructure.
- The person making the deposit is unaware of the institution's financial problems.

VINISH PENAL CODE

224.13. Misapplication of Entrusted Property and Property of Government or Financial Institution.

A person in a position of trust, such as a trustee, guardian, executor, or corporate officer, commits a misdemeanor if they misuse property entrusted to them in a way that creates a significant risk of loss to the rightful owner. This includes using the property for personal gain or other unauthorized purposes.

VINISH PENAL CODE

224.14. Securing Execution of Documents by Deception.

A person commits a misdemeanor if they intentionally deceive someone into signing a document that will harm the person's financial interests.

VINISH PENAL CODE

240.1. Bribery in Official and Political Matters.

Bribery is a third-degree felony. It occurs when a person offers, gives, or receives something of value to influence the actions of a public official or someone in a position of trust. This includes:

- Bribing a public official to make a specific decision or take a particular action.
- Bribing a public official or someone in a position of trust to violate their duty.

It doesn't matter if the person being bribed is actually in a position to act on the bribe or if they have the authority to make the requested decision.

VINISH PENAL CODE

240.2. Threats and Other Improper Influence in Official and Political Matters.

A person commits a misdemeanor if they threaten a public official with harm to influence their decision or actions. This includes threats related to:

- Their personal safety or that of their loved ones.
- Their reputation or career.
- Their position or authority.

The threat must be intended to influence the official's decision or actions in their official capacity.

If the threat involves a violent crime, the offense is elevated to a third-degree felony.

VINISH PENAL CODE

240.3. Compensation for Past Official Action.

A person commits a misdemeanor if they offer, accept, or agree to accept a payment or other benefit for influencing a public official's decision, opinion, or action. This includes:

- Bribing a public official for a favorable decision.
- Accepting a bribe for making a favorable decision.
- Agreeing to engage in bribery.

VINISH PENAL CODE

240.4. Retaliation for Past Official Action.

A person commits a misdemeanor if they harm another person as retaliation for something the victim lawfully did in their role as a public official.

VINISH PENAL CODE

240.5. Gifts to Public Servants by Persons Subject to Their Jurisdiction.

Public officials in certain positions are prohibited from soliciting, accepting, or agreeing to accept financial benefits from people who may be impacted by their decisions or actions. This applies to officials in the following areas:

- Regulatory and law enforcement (inspections, investigations, litigation)
- Government contracts and financial transactions
- Judicial and administrative proceedings
- The legislature

There are exceptions for:

- Fees required by law or other legitimate compensation.
- Gifts from personal relationships (family, friends, business associates).
- Trivial benefits from incidental contacts that don't impact impartiality.

Offering a prohibited benefit is also a crime.

The offense for violating this section is a misdemeanor.

VINISH PENAL CODE

240.6. Compensating Public Servant for Assisting Private Interests in Relation to Matters Before Him.

A person commits a misdemeanor if they:

- Offer, accept, or agree to accept a payment or benefit for influencing a public official's decision or action on a matter related to a contract, purchase, payment, or other financial transaction.
- Offer or agree to pay a public official for their assistance or advice on a matter within their official duties.

VINISH PENAL CODE

240.7. Selling Political Endorsement; Special Influence.

A person commits a misdemeanor if they:

- **Sell political endorsements:** Solicit, accept, or agree to accept a payment or benefit for supporting or opposing a public appointment, government transaction, or political candidate.
- **Trade on special influence:** Solicit, accept, or agree to accept a payment or benefit for using personal relationships to influence a public official.
- **Pay for political endorsements or influence:** Offer or agree to pay a public official or other person for their support or influence in a political matter.

VINISH PENAL CODE

241.1. Perjury.

Perjury is the crime of lying under oath in an official proceeding.

A person commits perjury if they:

- Make a false statement under oath.
- Affirm the truth of a previous false statement made under oath.

The false statement must be material to the proceeding, meaning it could have influenced the outcome.

Technical errors in the oath-taking process do not excuse perjury.

A person who admits to lying under oath before the lie becomes public can avoid perjury charges.

If a person makes conflicting statements under oath, they can be charged with perjury for one of the statements without the prosecution having to prove which one is false.

A perjury conviction cannot be based solely on the testimony of one other person.

VINISH PENAL CODE

241.2. False Swearing.

False Swearing in Official Matters: A person commits a misdemeanor if they lie under oath or affirmation in an official proceeding or to mislead a public official in their duties.

Other False Swearing: A person commits a petty misdemeanor if they lie under oath or affirmation for any other purpose required by law (such as swearing before a notary public).

VINISH PENAL CODE

241.3. Unsworn Falsification to Authorities.

A person commits a misdemeanor if they intentionally mislead a public official by:

- Making a false written statement.
- Omitting information from a written application to create a false impression.
- Submitting a forged or altered document.
- Submitting a false sample, model, or other representation.

If the false statement is made on a form that warns about the penalties for false statements, the offense is a petty misdemeanor.

VINISH PENAL CODE

241.4. False Alarms to Agencies of Public Safety.

A person commits a misdemeanor if they knowingly trigger a false alarm for a fire or other emergency that activates emergency response services.

VINISH PENAL CODE

241.5. False Reports to Law Enforcement Authorities.

A person commits a misdemeanor if they knowingly provide false information to law enforcement with the intent to falsely incriminate another person.

A person commits a petty misdemeanor if they knowingly report a false crime or incident to law enforcement or pretend to have information about a crime or incident.

VINISH PENAL CODE

241.6. Tampering with Witnesses and Informants; Retaliation Against Them.

A person commits a crime if they attempt to influence a witness or informant in an ongoing or upcoming official proceeding or investigation by:

- Encouraging them to lie or withhold information.
- Preventing them from testifying or providing evidence.
- Preventing them from attending a proceeding.

This offense is a third-degree felony if it involves force, deception, threats, or bribery. Otherwise, it's a misdemeanor.

A person who harms another as retaliation for their actions as a witness or informant commits a misdemeanor.

A witness or informant who accepts a bribe to influence their testimony or actions commits a third-degree felony.

VINISH PENAL CODE

241.7. Tampering with or Fabricating Physical Evidence.

A person commits a misdemeanor if they believe an official investigation or proceeding is pending or about to occur, and they:

- Alter, destroy, conceal, or remove any document or item to prevent it from being used as evidence.
- Create or use a false document or item to mislead officials involved in the investigation or proceeding.

VINISH PENAL CODE

241.8. Tampering with Public Records or Information.

A person commits an offense if they:

- Knowingly make a false entry in or alteration to a government record.
- Create, present, or use a false government record.
- Purposely destroy, conceal, remove, or damage a government record.

This offense is a misdemeanor unless it's done with the intent to defraud or harm someone, in which case it's a third-degree felony.

VINISH PENAL CODE

241.9. Impersonating a Public Servant.

A person commits a misdemeanor if they falsely claim to be a public official to deceive someone into obeying their orders or acting based on that false claim.

VINISH PENAL CODE

242.1. Obstructing Administration of Law or Other Governmental Function.

A person commits a misdemeanor if they intentionally interfere with government operations through:

- Force or violence.
- Physical obstruction.
- Breach of official duty.
- Other unlawful means.

This does not include actions like fleeing from arrest, failing to comply with general laws, or other methods of avoiding legal obligations that don't directly interfere with government functions.

VINISH PENAL CODE

242.2. Resisting Arrest or Other Law Enforcement.

A person commits a misdemeanor if they intentionally prevent a law enforcement officer from making an arrest or fulfilling their duties by:

- Creating a significant risk of bodily harm to the officer or others.
- Using force or resistance that requires the officer to use substantial force to overcome.

VINISH PENAL CODE

242.3. Hindering Apprehension or Prosecution.

A person commits a crime if they intentionally hinder a criminal investigation or prosecution by:

- Hiding or protecting the suspect.
- Providing them with weapons, transportation, or disguises to evade capture.
- Destroying or tampering with evidence.
- Warning the suspect of impending arrest.
- Providing false information to law enforcement.

This crime is a third-degree felony if the underlying crime was a serious felony. Otherwise, it's a misdemeanor.

VINISH PENAL CODE

242.4. Aiding Consummation of Crime.

A person commits a crime if they intentionally hinder a criminal investigation or prosecution by:

- Hiding or protecting the suspect.
- Providing them with weapons, transportation, or disguises to evade capture.
- Destroying or tampering with evidence.
- Warning the suspect of impending arrest.
- Providing false information to law enforcement.

This crime is a third-degree felony if the underlying crime was a serious felony. Otherwise, it's a misdemeanor.

VINISH PENAL CODE

242.5. Compounding.

A person commits a misdemeanor if they accept or agree to accept money or other benefits in exchange for not reporting a crime to law enforcement.

There is a defense to this crime if the amount received was a reasonable estimate of the harm caused by the crime.

VINISH PENAL CODE

242.6. Escape.

Escape means unlawfully breaking free from custody. This includes escaping from jail, prison, or while under arrest.

Helping someone escape is also a crime. This can include providing tools, information, or other assistance to enable an escape.

Legal factors: Whether there were legal issues with the imprisonment generally doesn't excuse an escape, especially if others were put at risk.

Severity: The seriousness of the crime depends on factors like:

- Whether the person was arrested for a serious crime.
- If violence or weapons were used during the escape.
- If the escape was helped by a prison official.

VINISH PENAL CODE

243.1. Official Oppression.

Anyone acting as an official, or pretending to be one, commits a misdemeanor if they knowingly misuse their position to:

- Harm someone by arresting, detaining, searching, seizing property, or treating them unfairly.
- Prevent someone from exercising their rights.

VINISH PENAL CODE

243.2. Speculating or Wagering on Official Action or Information.

A public official commits a misdemeanor if they use their position to gain a personal advantage. This includes:

- Investing in something that could be affected by their official work.
- Gambling or betting based on information gained from their job.
- Helping others to do the same.

VINISH PENAL CODE

250.1. Riot; Failure to Disperse

Riot. A person is guilty of riot, a felony of the third degree, if he participates with two or more others in a course of disorderly conduct:

- with purpose to commit or facilitate the commission of a crime;
- with purpose to obstruct or interfere with governmental functions; or
- when the actor or any other participant uses or plans to use a deadly weapon.

Failure to Disperse. Where three or more persons are engaged in disorderly conduct likely to cause substantial harm or alarm, a peace officer may order the persons to disperse. A person who knowingly disobeys such an order commits a misdemeanor.

VINISH PENAL CODE

250.2. Disorderly Conduct.

A person commits disorderly conduct if they act in a way that is likely to cause trouble or alarm to the public by:

- Fighting, threatening violence, or behaving aggressively.
- Making loud or offensive noises or gestures.
- Creating a dangerous or unpleasant situation without a good reason.

This is a misdemeanor unless the person aims to cause serious harm or trouble, or continues to act this way after being told to stop.

VINISH PENAL CODE

250.3. False Public Alarms

A person commits a misdemeanor if they knowingly spread a false report about a bomb, crime, or disaster that could cause people to panic or evacuate buildings.

VINISH PENAL CODE

250.4. Harassment

Someone commits a misdemeanor if they try to bother or harass another person by:

- Making unnecessary calls.
- Using insults or threats.
- Making repeated communications using offensively coarse language..
- Touching someone in an offensive way.
- Acting in other ways to scare or upset someone.

VINISH PENAL CODE

250.5. Public Drunkenness; Drug Incapacitation.

A person can be charged with a misdemeanor if they are publicly intoxicated by alcohol or drugs to the point of being a danger to themselves or others, or causing annoyance.

VINISH PENAL CODE

250.6. Loitering or Prowling.

A person commits a misdemeanor if they loiter or wander in a public place under circumstances that cause alarm to others. This includes actions like refusing to identify oneself, trying to hide, or running away when approached by law enforcement. However, police must first ask the person to explain their presence before making an arrest.

VINISH PENAL CODE

250.7. Obstructing Highways and Other Public Passages.

A person can be charged with a misdemeanor for blocking a public area like a road or sidewalk. This includes things like blocking traffic or preventing people from moving freely. If someone refuses to move after being asked by law enforcement, they can face a more serious charge.

VINISH PENAL CODE

250.8. Disrupting Meetings and Processions.

A person commits a misdemeanor if they intentionally try to stop a peaceful meeting, parade, or gathering by:

- Physically interfering with the event.
- Saying or doing things meant to upset the people involved.

VINISH PENAL CODE

250.11. Cruelty to Animals.

A person commits a misdemeanor if they:

- Intentionally harm an animal.
- Neglectfully fail to care for an animal in their charge.
- Kill or injure someone else's animal without permission.