

Interactive Sovereign Society

JUSTICE RULES

These rules have been decided by the Justice Committee in accordance with [ISS Inter-sovereign Relations](#).

Limits on panel size for judicial hearings

Maximum panel size for judicial hearings shall be 9 members. At such time that there are 5 members qualified to act as panel chair, this limit shall be increased to 15.

For societal hearings, the panel size shall be chosen by the complainant. For civil hearings, the panel size shall be chosen by the defendant. For external legislation hearings, the panel size shall be chosen by the party that finds the disputed legislation to be inconsistent with ISS principles.

Panel Chairs replacing vetoed panel members

If a panel chair calls a hearing and the Chief of Justice selects a different panel chair to preside over the hearing, then the panel chair that called the hearing shall be the first choice to replace any vetoed members of the panel, unless a secondary hearing was called against that panel chair for calling the original hearing that did not result in at least one less than two thirds of the members of the panel in the secondary hearing indicating preference to dismiss the charges.

If an ISS member is available with expertise on the matter in contention in a hearing, then the Panel Chair must give preference to that member to be appointed to the panel to replace a vetoed choice. If there is no member available with any distinguishing expertise on the matter, then the Panel Chair must give preference to other qualified Panel Chairs to be appointed to the panel to replace a vetoed choice.

When choosing a member to replace a vetoed choice for the panel, the chair must consult the party who chose the vetoed panel member. The party may describe the desired qualities that were involved in the selection of the panel member, and the chair should attempt to find an alternate choice who also demonstrates those qualities.

In a hearing citing the consistency of a law of an external government with ISS principles, where that law has previously been shown dissent in an external legislation hearing and no decision was agreed upon for or against the consistency by at least two thirds of the members of the panel, any party in the present hearing whose choices are vetoed must be able to select at least one replacement from the members of the panel in the external legislation hearing who were favourable to that party's views regarding consistency of the law with ISS principles.

In the specific case of a hearing where wages to be paid to the judiciary are in dispute, all of the above is preempted. The panel chair must consult the Justice Committee to appoint replacements for vetoed panel members. Only committee members who do not serve a legislative or judicial function in the society may participate in the selection process. This means that no members who hold any votes toward any position that is involved in deciding on wages for the judiciary may participate and also neither the Chief of Justice nor any panel chair may participate. The according members of the Justice Committee will use an election by runoff

ballot to choose from among their members who to appoint for the panel. If there are not enough eligible or willing members of the Justice Committee to fill vetoed positions on the panel, then other ISS members may be selected as designated otherwise in these rules.

Panel Chairs accepting votes to elected positions

A Panel Chair being offered their first vote (other than their own) for an elected position in the ISS will not accept the vote without first consulting the Justice Committee.

The committee may by motion authorize the Panel Chair to accept a specified number of votes for that position. The committee may revise this authorization at a later date to increase the number of votes allowable.

Once having approved a certain number of votes for a Panel Chair to receive toward an elected position, the committee may not reduce this number unless the elected official presently in that position has their standings reduced such that the Panel Chair would end up being elected to that position, in which case the committee may ask the Panel Chair to resign enough votes so as not to be holding that elected position.

In the event of a Panel Chair accepting votes toward an elected position in the society, that Panel Chair may not be appointed to preside in a hearing in which any legislation is involved that the Panel Chair has expressed an opinion for or against while holding votes toward a legislative position involved in deciding that legislation.

*These are the present decisions of the
ISS Justice Committee, chaired by Kane Follis.*