## THE SCIENCE OF LAWS

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## SCIENCE OF LAWS

#### INSTITUTE

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#### PURPOSE

#### **ESTABLISH THE**

#### SCIENCE OF LAWS

## (1) GOVERNMENT (2) LAWS (3) **TRADITIONAL** LAWMAKING (4) **SCIENCE OF LAWS**



## GOVERNMENT

#### GOVERNMENTS

- NECESSARY
  - ORGANIZATION
  - **STABILITY**
  - **PROTECTION**
  - **RESOLUTION DISPUTES**

#### IN CONGRESS, JULY 4, 1776. DECLARATION BY THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. IN GENERAL CONGRESS ASSEMBLED.

ITEN in the Courie of Instance Evenue, it becomes presifier for our People. In children the Political Bands which have counted there tool couldar, and an efficient strong the Porent of the Earth, the Separate and equal decision to which the Laws of Nations and of Names's God outside them, a dotroit flatped to the Opinion of Mackaol requires that they finald dishaw the casele which hepef them to the Separation.

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## D. OF INDEPENDENCE PURPOSE OF GOV'T

 SECURE RIGHTS AND LIBERTY OF THE PEOPLE

## PARAMETERS DEFINE RIGHTS AND LIBERTY?

# PARAMETERS 1) HUMAN RIGHTS 2) LIVING STANDARDS 3) QUALITY OF LIFE

## TASK OF GOV'T • SOLVE PROBLEMS Degrade or Threaten to Degrade Rights, Liberty

# HOW DOES GOV'T SOLVE

**PROBLEMS?** 



### LAWS



#### • PROBLEM SOLVING MEANS OF GOV'T

• **USEFUL** 

LAWS

• HUMAN-MADE • CONSUME RESOURCES • **OUTCOMES** • SIDE EFFECTS

## LAWS ARE TOOLS COMPUTERS • **PESTICIDES** • LAWN MOWERS • SOFTWARE

#### LEGISLATURE

# CREATES LAWS RULE OF LAW

## LEGISLATURE • USES TRADITIONAL METHOD OF LAWMAKING **TO MAKE LAWS**

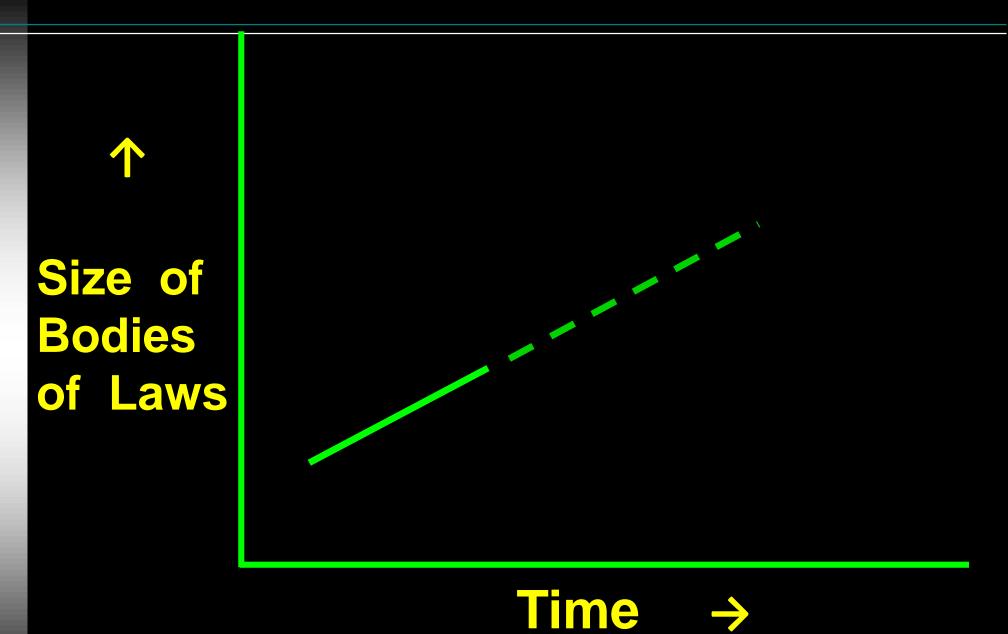
(3)TRADITIONAL METHOD OF LAWMAKING

## TRADITIONAL METHOD 1) **BEGIN = IDEA FOR A LAW** 2) TRANSCRIBE = BILL3) LEGISLATURE = MODIFY 4) END = ENACT LAW

#### LAWMAKING PROCESS



## PERFORMANCE T-M • MAKING LAWS • SUCCESS • **STATE GOVERNMENTS** • 40-50,000 LAWS / YEAR



#### PERFORMANCE T-M

#### SOLVING PROBLEMS

#### • FAILURE

## FAILURE OF LAWS Poverty, Pollution • War, Crime, Illiteracy • Unemployment, Debt...

## EVALUATION OF TRADITIONAL METHOD

#### TEN DEFECTS

## TRADITIONAL METHOD

#### DEFECTS

# NO PROBLEM DEFINITION NO PRIORITY NO PURPOSE

4) NO DESIGN EXPERTISE 5) NO MODELING 6) INCOMPLETE COST **EVALUATION** 

DEFECTS

## DEFECTS 7) NO RISK ANALYSIS 8) ETHICAL PROBLEMS (EARMARKS, PATRONAGE)

DEFECTS

# 9) LACK OF KNOWLEDGE 10) NO QUALITY ASSURANCE

#### DEFECT SUMMARY

 Lack of Knowledge Lack of Expertise Compromise of Ethics Lack of Quality

## LAWMAKING RESULT

INCREASING BURDEN LAWS
PROBLEMS NOT SOLVED
RESOURCES DIVERTED



 $\uparrow$ 

#### Number of Laws

# HOW TO CORRECT THE FAILURE

**OF LAWMAKING?** 

## MODELS OF SUCCESS **INDUSTRIES:** AGRICULTURE MANUFACTURING, ELECTRONICS PHARMACEUTICAL, ENERGY **INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY...**

### SUCCESSFUL INDUSTRIES

#### • INCREASING KNOWLEDGE

#### • CHANGE = IMPROVEMENT

#### KEY DIFFERENCE

# SUCCESSFUL INDUSTRIES BASIS IN SCIENCE

LAWMAKING INDUSTRY
 NO SCIENCE

# **OPPORTUNITY GRAND EXPERIMENT** TO IMPROVE GOVERNMENT

#### EXPAND <u>SCIENCE</u>

#### TO ENCOMPASS LAWS

#### AND LAWMAKING

SCIENCE -- FORTE Knowledge Expertise • Ethics • Quality



### CREATE A

### SCIENCE OF LAWS

#### SCIENCE OF LAWS

#### Creative Science

### **Investigative** Science

ENGINEERING APPROACH TO LAWMAKING

# SOLVE PROBLEMS DESIGN LAWS

• QUALITY AND ETHICAL STANDARDS FOR THE DESIGN OF LAWS

#### • **DESIGN METHODOLOGIES** (Modeling and Simulation)

#### MODELING OF LAWS

• ENGINEERING, LAW • ECONOMICS, SOCIOLOGY • STATISTICS, BUSINESS • PSYCHOLOGY, POLITSCI...



#### **MULTI - DISCIPLINARY**

#### ENGINEERING

#### COMPUTER SIMULATION

MODELS
10,000's VARIABLES
SIMULATION
10<sup>10-15</sup> OPERATIONS / SEC

### GOAL = IDEAL LAW• 100% EFFECTIVE COST EFFICIENT, SAFE MINIMAL SIDE EFFECTS MAXIMUM BENEFIT TO THE PEOPLE

**PROTOTYPE LAW** SUBMITTED TO LEGISLATURE FOR VOTE

# INVESTIGATIVE

SCIENCE OF LAWS

#### **INVESTIGATIVE SCIENCE**

#### • MEASURE OUTCOMES

• ACCUMULATE KNOWLEDGE

#### UNIVERSAL PREMISE OF LAWMAKING

#### Law — Desired Outcome

(Cause)

(Effect)

OUTCOMES

 HISTORY OF LAWS
 QUALITY ASSURANCE PROGRAM

#### SCIENCE OF LAWS

#### Q – ASSURANCE

QA PROGRAM **EVALUATE LAWS:**  Necessary and Proper ? • If Not, REPEAL

### Q-A Repeal Laws

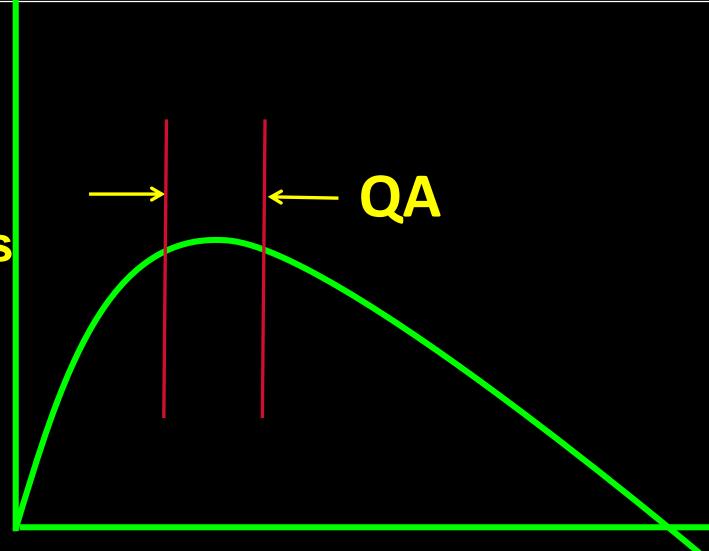
 Ineffective / Outmoded Not Enforced / No Purpose Redundant / Conflicting Cannot Be Measured



### **Body of Laws: Size** Cost Complexity

#### Usefulness of Laws

 $\mathbf{T}$ 



#### Number of Laws

### Q-Assurance

 Eliminate Arbitrary Enforcement Of Laws
 Strengthen Rule Of Law

### SCIENTIFIC

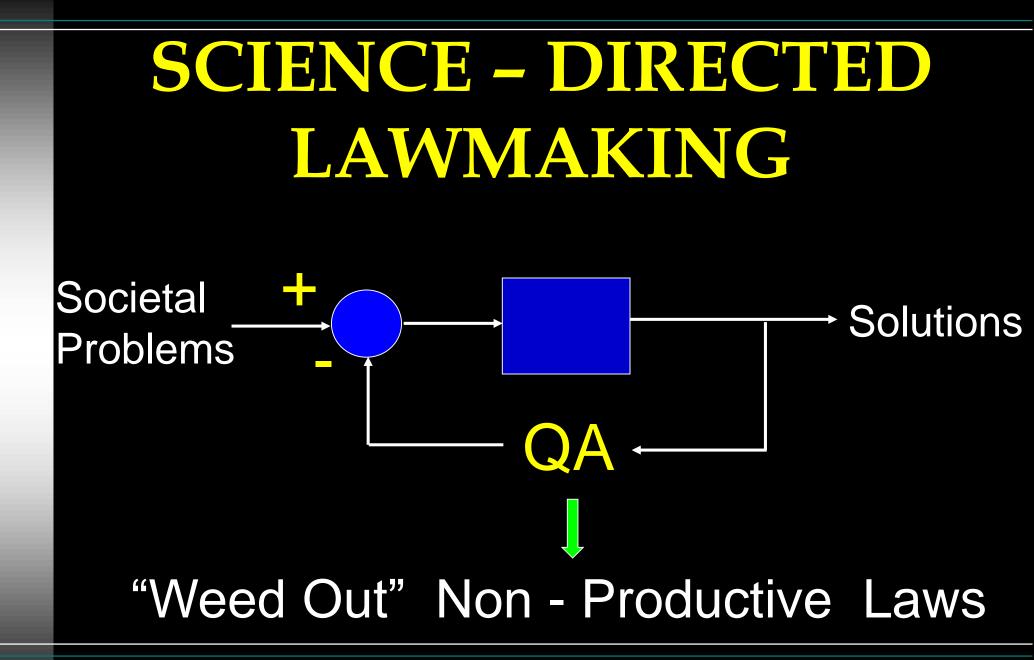
#### LAWMAKING

#### RESULTS

TRADITIONAL LAWMAKING







#### ADVANTAGE OF SCIENTIFIC LAWMAKING

 Self - correcting in the direction of <u>optimum</u> <u>outcomes</u> in the best interests of the people

# SCIENCE OF LAWS FAILS?

Chaos of Ineffective, Complex, Wasteful Bodies of Laws

## SCIENCE OF LAWS SUCCEEDS ? A Rule of Law

 Solution of Problems
 Human Rights, Living Std's, Quality of Life

### SUMMARY SCIENCE OF LAWS

BRING FULL RESOUCES AND EXPERTISE OF SCIENCE TO BEAR UPON THE SOLUTION OF SOCIETAL PROBLEMS

### SUMMARY SCIENCE OF LAWS

#### GOV'T'S SATISFY PUBLIC BENEFIT PURPOSE

### SUMMARY SCIENCE OF LAWS

### AN EXPERIMENT WORTH TRYING

TODAY'S CONFERENCE

MARK BEGINNING DISCUSSION OF THE SCIENCE OF LAWS

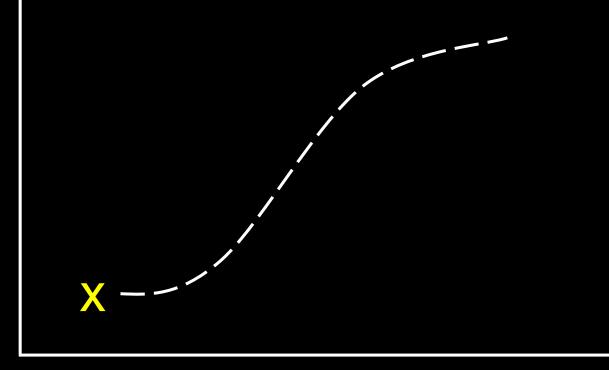
### INPUTS AND

#### FEEDBACK

#### WELCOME

### THANK YOU

#### **Performance of Tools**



Cycles of QA / QI  $\rightarrow$