Property Conveyances as a Programming Language

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SPLASH Onward! Oct. 24, 2019

Disclaimer

I am not a lawyer

(and I don't play one on TV*)

and this presentation (& paper) does not constitute legal advice

*though if you have entertainment industry contacts, let me know

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Multiple types of deeds Differing requirements by jurisdiction Short documents with standardized language

The right to possess the property is called an *interest. Possessory* if owner has right to possess *now*, otherwise, *future interest.* Some Examples

O conveys P to A. O conveys P to A for life. O conveys P to A until A graduates.

O conveys P to A for life, then to B.

O conveys P to A for life, then to B, but if C marries to C.

Dude, where's my λ ?

O conveys P to A until A graduates, then to B.

O conveys P to A, but if A graduates to B.

O conveys P to A until A graduates, then to B.



O conveys P to A, but if A graduates to B.



Example: Limitations

- Determinable Estate (immediate transfer)
- phrased as measure of the duration of the estate until, so long as, while, during
- placed *before* the punctuation mark signaling the end of the description

- Estate Subject to a Condition Subsequent (requires claim)
- phrased like an afterthought but if, provided that, however
- placed *after* the the punctuation mark signaling the end of the description

Ideal for a DSL

- Well-defined(-ish) syntax
 - · People, properties, conditions, keywords, punctuation.
- Rich language of events and conditions
 - · dies, graduates, survives, marries vs. is married
- Deterministic, agreed-upon rules

What we did

- Develop a core calculus for conveyances
- Translate surface syntax into a core calculus
- Operational and denotational semantics
- Prove equivalence between the semantics
- Prove that semantics obey property law principles
- Implementation and evaluations

- 1 Olive owns.
- 2 Olive conveys to Alice for life, then to Bob for life until Bob marries, then to Carol.
- 3 Alice dies.
- 4 Bob conveys to Dave for life.
- 5 Bob marries.

1. Olive owns.

Atom Olive



Olive owns. Olive conveys to Alice for life, then to Bob for life until Bob marries, then to Carol. Alice dies.



Olive owns. Olive conveys to Alice for life, then to Bob for life until Bob marries, then to Carol. Alice dies.



Olive owns. Olive conveys to Alice for life, then to Bob for life until Bob marries, then to Carol. Alice dies.

Bob conveys to Dave for life.







Olive owns. Olive conveys to Alice for life, then to Bob for life until Bob marries, then to Carol. Alice dies. Bob conveys to Dave for life. Bob marries.



Core Calculus

Interest $\Gamma \ni \gamma ::= \text{To} (n \in \mathbb{N}, g, o \in \mathbb{P})$ Transfer

Terms $t \ni T$::= Atom γ One Interest| Seq (t_1, t_2) Sequencing| While (c, t)Termination| If (c, t)Precondition| BottomReversion

Statement $S \ni s ::=$ Conveys $(\gamma, t) \mid e$ Program $\pi ::= [$ Owns $p; s_0 \dots s_n]$

p, but if c then $q \rightarrow while(not c, (p; Atom g)); q$

Operational Semantics

- Conditions as black boxes
- Interleave stepping and simplification
 - Stepping moves conditions ahead & expands terms
 - Simplification removes expired terms
- Observe possessory interest from leftmost term
- Based on derivatives of regular expressions

Evaluation

Theorems Implementation

Theorems

- A fee simple is perpetual and unconditional
- Ownership is always unambiguous
- * Nemo dat quod non habet
- First in time, first in right
- Conservation of estates
- Proved using the denotational semantics

Implementation

Computational Conveyances

Choose an example or write your own

O owns Blackacre. O conveys Blackacre to B until B dies. B dies.

Interpret! Show trace

Examples for Onward! 2019

O conveys Blackacre to A.

O conveys Blackacre to A for life. A dies.

O conveys Blackacre to A for life, then to B. Λ dies.

O conveys Blackacre to A for the life of X.

O conveys Blackacre to A for life, then to B for life, then to C

O conveys Blackacre to A until B marries.

O conveys Blackacre to A until B marries, then to C.

O conveys Blackacre to A, but if B marries then to C.

O conveys Blackacre to A for life until B marries.

O conveys Blackacre to A for life, but if B marries then to C.

	See the results
	O owns the property
	0 has a pessessory estate in fee simple
	Conveyance by O
~	O has a possibility of reverter in fee airple simple determinable
	B dies
	0 has a prosessory estate in fee simple
to C.	

Implementation

- 119 examples from Estates in Land and Future Interests: A Step-by- Step Guide by Linda Edwards
- * 104 passed without issue (26 required minor edits)
- * 13 had complicated conditions; 2 required extra syntax



- * It's an interesting experiment!
- An exploration of (dis-)similarities between legal
 & computational reasoning
- Potential pedagogical tool for law students
- Proof assistants & explorers for legal reasoning

https://conveyanc.es