



# **CODE OF PROCEDURES FOR THE STATE OF SAN ANDREAS**

GOVERNED AND UPHELD BY THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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**1st rendition,  
on the 31st of October  
2022**



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## **Article 1. General provisions**

- 1.1** The Code of Procedures establishes the principles of civil justice, in conjunction with the Penal Code, commences and empowers the state organizations with their official duties and responsibilities, coincided with the principals of justice. The Code of Procedures for the State of San Andreas must be interpreted and adhered in its entirety, in line with the moral values of law.
- 1.2** The objectives of the Code of Procedures are as follows
  - 1.2.1** Protection of liberties asserted to those of civil, administrative and criminal proceedings.
  - 1.2.2** Regulations of legal conduct.
  - 1.2.3** Regulation of legal administrations.
  - 1.2.4** Adequacy of legal procedures.
- 1.3** The Code of Procedure in conjunction with the Penal Code, shall be applicable to the State of San Andreas in its entirety, and those reside within.
- 1.4** Justice is carried out on the basis of equality and shall not be discriminate of protected characteristic.
- 1.5** Upon the issuance of an arrest warrant, published and officiated by a senior judiciary officer, acting on behalf of the Department of Justice, shall stay active until its execution, or until its rendered expired, as appointed by the senior judiciary officer. This warrant may be executed at any given time or place, within the boundaries of the State of San Andreas.
  - 1.5.1** An arrest warrant shall be approved and officiated by a senior judiciary officer, it shall contain the clear identification of the perpetrator, it shall describe the criminal charges, as conducted by the perpetrator and it shall command the perpetrators arrest.



## **Article 2. Concepts and definitions**

- 2.1** An investigation is a procedure conducted by the appointed officials of the State, they may research the circumstances associated with a criminal offense, to establish its nature and those responsible.
- 2.2** Law Enforcement Organization – an appointed authority that enforces legislation of the State.
- 2.3** An attorney – a legally licensed professional, approved by a senior official of the Department of Justice, who represents the interests of the accused, within matters of law.
- 2.4** Miranda Rights – Rights that must be administered to a suspected party prior to questioning/detention/prosecution.
- 2.5** Presumption of innocence – Any suspect shall be considered innocent of their accused criminal offenses, until proven guilty beyond a reasonable doubt, without hearsay or assumption.
- 2.6** All parties involved in a matter of law, must be able to justify their claims, with the relevant evidence.
- 2.7** Evidence may be deemed inadmissible by the court of law, based on its origin, content, and its validity.



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## **Article 3. Reasonable and justifiable force**

- 3.1** The principal of adequacy – a state employee is obligated to act with the appropriate conduct
- 3.2** The principle of urgency – a state employee is obligated to act without delay.
- 3.3** All use of force must be reasonable and justifiable.
  - 3.3.1** Non-physical force – justifiable force that does not require physical intervention.
  - 3.3.2** Restrictive force – justifiable force that is necessary for detention.
  - 3.3.3** Non-lethal force – justifiable force used at the time of threat, that does not cause threat to another life.
  - 3.3.4** Lethal force – justifiable force used at the time of threat that does cause threat to another life.



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## Article 4. Detention

- 4.1 Detention is a short-term deprivation of the citizens right to liberty. The usage of detention shall not be seen as an infliction of guilt, but rather a period of time for the law enforcing officers to gather the necessary evidence, for a potential incrimination.
- 4.2 A citizen may be detained on the suspicion of a criminal offense.
- 4.3 A citizen may be detained for the purpose of identification as and when required by law.
- 4.4 For procedures surrounding arrest and detention, please see *Procedure for detention and arrests act*.
- 4.5 A detention period may not exceed twenty-five (25) minutes, this timer shall cease the moment the detainee requests legal representation.
- 4.6 The arresting officer is obliged to ensure their body-worn camera is recording throughout the detention and arrest of the detainee.
- 4.7 Any evidence that may incriminate the detainee, shall be presented to the legal representative no later than ten (10) minutes, after the first demand has been made by the legal representative.
- 4.8 Any detention carried out by a civil servant or military staff, should adhere to the procedure for detention found within the *Procedure for detention and arrests act*
- 4.9 Any individual with a federally issued warrant, should be processed with accordance to the *Procedure for detention and arrests act*.
- 4.9.1 An attorney cannot request an individual with a federally issued warrant be released of detention, due to lack of evidence, but may still bail said individual.



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## **Article 5. Procedures for those who hold immunity**

- 5.1** Any individual possessing full immunity, who may be suspected of committing a criminal offense, may only be investigated once evidenced has been collated and provided to the Attorney General of San Andreas, who may file a motion to initiate an investigation with the Supreme Court of San Andreas. The Supreme Court may authorize said motion, or refuse providing justification to the Attorney General.
- 5.1.1** If the Attorney General or Supreme Court Justice is under investigation, all evidence shall be turned over to the immunity review board, for a majority decision on whether to suspend their immunity.
- 5.1.1.1** Immunity review board – Consists of a single leader of each state organization
- 5.2** The Attorney General conducts investigations into individuals with immunity, by the order of the Supreme Court.
- 5.3** An individual with immunity cannot be arrested, searched, interrogated or face other procedural actions, without a warrant from the Supreme Court.
- 5.3.1** In case of the Attorney General or Supreme Court Justice, any procedural actions may only be carried out, with a warrant issued by the Immunity review board.
- 5.4** In the event of procedural actions being taken against multiple individuals with full immunity, the Federal Investigation Bureau leads the organization of a meeting with all state organization leaders (Except those in which procedural actions are being taken) The meeting can result in the following outcomes.
- Impeachment of the Governor/Governess including the termination of the government.
  - Impeachment of the Governor/Governess including the termination of other government officials.
  - Termination and arrest of specific government officials with full immunity..
  - No further action to be taken.



## **Article 6. Grounds for release of a suspect**

- 6.1** A Suspect shall be released from detention if one of the following apply.
- No justification to believe the individual was involved in a criminal offense, or no direct evidence of the individuals guilt.
  - No grounds for the application of a felony classed criminal offense.
  - Multiple violations of the *Code of Procedures*.
- 6.2** Failure to comply in accordance with *Procedure for detention and arrests act* shall lead to the immediate release of the detainee.
- 6.2.1** Failure to complete the Procedures described in the *Procedure for detention and arrests act*, before the end of the 25<sup>th</sup> minute, from the minute of detention, shall result in immediate release of the detainee.

## **Article 7. Search as a procedural coercive measure**

- 7.1** Any individual may be subjected to a search of their person, this may take place as part of the detention and arresting procedure, as described in the *Procedure for detention and arrests act*, or if warranted by any senior member of the court of San Andreas.
- 7.2** Any state citizen within the vicinity of a U.S.S.S guarded person, whilst in the proximity of capitol may be subjected to a search of their person by any member of the U.S.S.S or High Commanding government officials.
- 7.2.1** Any state civilian may be requested by an employee of the state, to subject themselves to a search of their person, on the grounds of their continued presence in the proximity of state property, should the civilian refuse, they may be served a notice of trespass.



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- 7.3** The searching of properties is to be conducted for one of the following reasons
- To apprehend those suspected of committing a criminal act.
  - To assure the safety of those who may be located within said building.
- 7.3.1** To conduct the search of a property, the law enforcement agency must have one of the following
- A warrant from the Attorney General or the Supreme Court
  - Consent from the deed holder.
  - Evidence to suggest the possibility of a threat on the life of another citizen of the State of San Andreas.
- 7.3.1.1** If a suspect fled into a property and/or building, the law enforcement agency is to maintain a cordon around the perimeter of said building. Anyone found in breach of said perimeter, may be detained under suspicion of *Obstruction of Lawful activity*. The perimeter allows law enforcement officers to request a warrant for the search of said building, prior to the entrance of the building. The building cannot be entered without the required warrant.
- 7.4** A search of a vehicle may only be carried out under the following circumstances
- Warrant from the Attorney General or the Supreme Court
  - The vehicle is involved during a felony criminal act or chase of a suspect.
  - During a raid, approved by the Governor/Governess, their deputies, Attorney General or the Supreme Court.
  - During checks of state organizations, sanctioned by the Government.
  - The vehicle is located in a suspicious and/or criminal area and violates a legislative piece of the State of San Andreas.
- 7.5** All state employees must carry a recording body-worn camera, during impactful interactions with members of the public or other state employees. This footage must be held available for no less than forty-eight (48) hours.
- 7.5.1** State employees offering state issued services in their place of employment are not required to hold body-worn camera.
- 7.6** All law enforcement agencies are permitted to take usage of any measure necessary for the purpose of stopping a vehicle, that has been ordered to stop no less than twice.





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## Article 8. Small claims court

- 8.1 The small claims court is a civil process between two (2) parties, for the agreement of monetary compensation.
- 8.2 All state citizens may file a claim directly to the small claims court, without the presence of legal representation, the judiciary member solely delivers a verdict based on the testimony of the parties involved.
- 8.2.1 Small Claims Court shall be, in the first instance, heard by the Superior Court.
- 8.2.2 Following the ruling of a Superior Court Judge, parties involved have the right to appeal the verdict to the Supreme Court, within twenty-four (24) hours.
- 8.3 For the procedures of the Small Claims Court, please see the information in *Small Claims Court Pamphlet*.

## Article 9. The Court of Law in the State of San Andreas.

- 9.1 The Superior Court shall hear the following cases
- Any and all civil cases, without the involvement of a criminal element.
  - Any case with the involvement of a misdemeanor
  - Criminal cases that involve any citizen, not tied to a state organization
    - Unless directed by the Attorney General or the Supreme Court
  - Cases involving traffic code violations
- 9.1.1 A Superior Court Judge has the following judicial powers.
- Issue arrest warrants for citizens who do not hold immunity status
  - Issue a warrant of seizure of property following a civil case.
  - Issue a sentence of imprisonment up to the maximum allowed by legislation
  - Issue a verdict on fines up to \$1.000.000
  - Issue a subpoena for appearance or information
  - Issue a gag order.
  - Hold individuals in contempt of court
  - Issue an order for the removal of any license, apart from the license to practice law.
  - May review casefiles submitted by the Federal Investigation Bureau, if so directed by the Attorney General or Supreme Court
- 9.2 The Supreme Court Justice has the following Judicial powers.
- All Judicial powers granted to the Superior Court Judge
  - Revoke a first-person immunity
  - Issue arrest warrants with immunity status
  - Issue a verdict on fines of any amount
  - Grant witness protection status
  - May review casefiles submitted by the Federal Investigation Bureau
  - May assign and revoke districts to/from Superior Court Judges.



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- May revoke a casefile from a Superior Court Judge, if deemed too complex or of significant importance, to be processed by the Supreme Court.
  - May assign personnel deemed necessary in accordance with their lawful duties to his/herself and to that of the Attorney General. Said personnel shall be chosen and vetted by the official of which they are assigned to.
  - May issue licenses to practice law to any citizen passing the requirements set by the Attorney General.
  - May reject, revoke or remove from the Department of Justice, any individual and/or their license to practice law for any reason.
  - Holds the final say in the implement, revoke or amend any given charge or citation.

**9.3** The Attorney General has the following Judicial powers.

- All the Judicial powers granted to the Supreme Court Justice, apart from
- May assign and revoke districts to/from Superior Court Judges.
- Hold individuals in contempt of court
- Holds the right to implement, revoke or amend any given charge/citation or legislation within the State of San Andreas.
- May perform routine or unscheduled inspections on any state organization.
- In conjunction with the Governor/Governess, oversees the Department of Corrections.

**9.4** For the procedure of Bench Trials, please see the information in  
*Procedure of Bench Trial pamphlet*

**9.5** For the procedure of Military Court, please see the information in  
*Procedure of Military Court pamphlet*



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## **Article 10. Legal immunity law**

**10.1** Legal immunity is a legal status, wherein the possessing individual cannot be held liable for violations of the law, unless written approval from the Supreme Court, the Attorney General or the immunity review board is present.

**10.2** Full immunity status is given to the following individuals

- The Governor/Governess
- The Deputy Governor/Governess
- Leaders of state organizations.
- Deputies of state organizations.
- Judiciary members of the Supreme Court
- Judiciary members of the Superior Court
- Judiciary members of the Military Court
- The Attorney General

**10.3** The personal information of those holding full immunity, must be kept confidential by the Federal Investigation Bureau.

**10.4** Incomplete immunity is a legal status, wherein the possessing individual cannot be held liable for violations of the law, without the consent of one of the following individuals

- The suspects organizations leader.
- The suspects organizations deputy leader.
- By the warrant of a senior member of the Judiciary chambers.
- By the warrant of the Attorney General

**10.5** Incomplete immunity status is given to the following individuals

- Division directors and their Deputies within state organizations.
- 00 agents within the Federal Investigation Bureau
- Undercover law enforcement officers approved of the Director of Federal Investigation Bureau.
- Qualified informants, approved by the leader of a state organization, the Supreme Court or the Attorney General.
- Military personnel appointed by the General of the National Guard
- Individuals protected by witness protection, granted by the Supreme Court or the Attorney General

**10.6** Individuals with full immunity, have the right to wear and use special equipment to ensure their own safety, in absence of government guards.

**10.7** Vehicles used or owned by individuals with full immunity, cannot be stopped, inspected or searched, without an order from the Attorney General, Supreme Court or the Immunity review board.



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**10.8** The following individuals may have their identities classified.

- The Governor/Governess
- The Deputy Governor/Governess
- Leaders of state organizations.
- Deputies of state organizations.
- Judiciary members of the Supreme Court
- Judiciary members of the Superior Court
- Judiciary members of the Military Court
- The Attorney General
- Division directors and their Deputies within state organizations.
- 00 agents within the Federal Investigation Bureau
- Undercover law enforcement officers approved of the Director of Federal Investigation Bureau.
- Qualified informants, approved by the leader of a state organization, the Supreme Court or the Attorney General.
- Military personnel appointed by the General of the National Guard
- Individuals protected by witness protection, granted by the Supreme Court or the Attorney General



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## **Article 11. Ethics Code**

**11.1** The Ethics Code is a set of principles and basic rules of conduct, that all citizens of the state of San Andreas must abide by.

**11.2** General rules of conduct are as follows.

- To show politeness to each other, and to all state employees.
- To cooperate and assist with the state organizations.
- To be honest and fair with themselves and those around them.
- To not neglect state property or commit acts of vandalism.
- To not discriminate against protected characteristics.

**11.3** Rules of conduct in public places.

- To not make excessive noise.
- To always communicate in English.
- To always be dressed.
- To not perform sexual acts
- To not use vulgarity in any language.

**11.4** Professional ethics.

- Every employee of a state organization must be polite and respectful to visitors and colleagues.
- Every employee of a state organization must comply with the chain of command.
- Every employee of a state organization must act professional, and not take usage of slang, obscene words and expressions in their speech.
- Every employee of a state organization must treat the property of other and of state with respect.
- Every employee of a state organization must improve their workings skills and help their colleagues to progress.
- Every employee of a state organization must be honest with their colleagues and superiors.
- Every employee of a state organization must be secretive of information obtained in the course of their official duties.
- Every employee of a state organization must comply with the charter of their organization.

## **Article 12. Dress code.**

**12.1** All employees of a state organization are prohibited from having any tattoos on their hands or face and face paint.

**12.1.1** Exceptions may occur, when it is required for special undercover work.



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- 12.2** All employees of a state organization are required to follow the employing organizations set dress code.
- 12.3** All employees of a state organization are prohibited from displaying their accessories during their official duties.
- 12.3.1** Accessories shall be defined as items, not necessary for the procedural actions of their official duties.
- 12.3.1.1** Shoulder pets, wrist-accessories, glasses, earrings, or other means of self-expressional items may be worn, with the approval of their leader.
- 12.4** All employees of a state organization shall perform their official duties in attire deemed reasonable for their workplace and the purpose of their duties.



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## **Article 13. Engagement code.**

### **13.1 General provisions**

**13.1.1** All state organizations residing in the State of San Andreas are accountable to the Governor/Governess.

**13.1.2** The executive branch of the State of San Andreas is headed by the Governor/Governess

**13.1.3** All state organizations are guided by their internal regulatory charters.

**13.1.3.1** State organizations must comply with the legislation of San Andreas and shall be submitted to the Attorney General for approval.

**13.1.4** State organization leaders have the right to request funding from the Government.

**13.1.5** All employees of the state organization are prohibited from having links with any criminal organization or gathering.

**13.1.5.1** Exception may apply, when the connections serve the purpose of bettering the outcome on an investigation.

**13.1.6** All employees of the state organization may submit a written complaint about the misconduct of their leader, to the Attorney General.

**13.1.7** San Andreas Highway Patrol, Los Santos Police Department, United States Secret Service, Federal Investigation Bureau may perform procedural actions in cooperation with one another.

**13.1.8** Undercover work can only be carried out, with the approval of their respective leader.

**13.1.9** All employees of a state organization are required to record videographic evidence of their official duties and store their recordings for no less than 48 hours. These recordings are to be presented to the Department of Justice, on request.

**13.1.10** Employees of a state organization performing their official duties are required to show their official organization issued identification at the first request of any citizen, to said detainee.

**13.1.10.1** Exception may apply, when an agent is performing undercover work.



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## **13.2 Los Santos Police Department**

**13.2.1** Los Santos Police Department is headed by the Chief of Police.

**13.2.2** The Los Santos Police Department is a law enforcement agency responsible for the public order within their Jurisdiction.

**13.2.3** Los Santos Police Department possess jurisdiction of all areas within the city perimeter of Los Santos.

**13.2.3.1** This excludes the highways within the city perimeter of Los Santos.

**13.2.4** Los Santos Police Department may conduct investigations, patrols and special operations within the jurisdiction of San Andreas Highway Patrol with their approval, or in the case of their absence.

**13.2.5** Los Santos Police Department must provide the maximum assistance to other state organizations, allowed by the attendance of their official duties.

**13.2.6** Los Santos Police Department must provide the following cases to the Federal Investigation Bureau and the National Guard

- Federal criminal offenses

- Crimes that may encroach on the life of Government officials.

**13.2.7** Los Santos Police Department employees are immune to legislation regarding the traffic code, during the performance of their official duties.

**13.2.7.1** The application of said immunity, shall be done with a risk assessment, prior to the performance.





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### **13.3 San Andreas Highway Patrol**

**13.3.1** San Andreas Highway Patrol is headed by the Sheriff.

**13.3.2** The San Andreas Highway Patrol is a law enforcement agency responsible for the public order within their Jurisdiction.

**13.3.3** San Andreas Highway Patrol possess jurisdiction of all areas outside the perimeter of the city of Los Santos.

**13.3.3.1** This includes the highways with the city perimeters of Los Santos.

**13.3.4** San Andreas Highway Patrol may conduct investigations, patrols and special operations within the jurisdiction of Los Santos Police Department with their approval, or in the case of their absence.

**13.3.5** San Andreas Highway Patrol must provide the maximum assistance to other state organizations, allowed by the attendance of their official duties.

**13.3.6** San Andreas Highway Patrol must provide the following cases to the Federal Investigation Bureau and the National Guard.

- Federal criminal offenses

- Crimes that may encroach on the life of Government officials.

**13.3.7** San Andreas Highway Patrol employees are immune to legislation regarding the traffic code, during the performance of their official duties.

**13.3.7.1** The application of said immunity, shall be done with a risk assessment, prior to the performance.



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### **13.4 Federal Investigation Bureau**

**13.4.1** The Federal Investigation Bureau is headed by the Director.

**13.4.2** The Federal Investigation Bureau is residing in the State of San Andreas and has federal jurisdiction.

**13.4.3** They host the role of an internal intelligence agency and leads investigation in federal crimes.

**13.4.4** The Federal Investigation Bureau must provide the maximum assistance to other state organizations, allowed by the attendance of their official duties.

**13.4.5** The Federal Investigation Bureau may take command of any situation involving crime, regardless of its status.

**13.4.6** The Federal Investigation Bureau is tasked with keeping records of confidential information and the classification of individuals as stated in the Code of Procedures for the State of San Andreas.

**13.4.7** The Federal Investigation Bureau employees are immune to legislation regarding the traffic code, during the performance of their official duties.

**13.4.7.1** The application of said immunity, shall be done with a risk assessment, prior to the performance.



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### **13.5 United States Secret Service**

**13.5.1** The United States Secret Service is headed by the Director of USSS.

**13.5.2** The United States Secret Service is a law enforcement agency, residing in the State of San Andreas with Federal Jurisdiction.

**13.5.3** Their first priority is that of the safety of Government Officials and their families, along with all foreign heads visiting the State.

**13.5.4** The United States Secret Service holds part of the United States Department of Treasury, and therefore hold responsibility for the state encashment.

**13.5.5** The United States Secret Service must provide the maximum assistance to other state organizations, allowed by the attendance of their official duties.

**13.5.6** The United States Secret Service Directors and their deputies may use their private vehicles in the performance of their official duties.

**13.5.6.1** Private vehicles may not be used to detain citizens.

**13.5.7** The United States Secret Service may detain and search anyone who may be within the proximity of Government Officials, in proximity of the Capitol.

**13.5.8** The United States Secret Service employees are immune to legislation regarding the traffic code, during the performance of their official duties.

**13.5.8.1** The application of said immunity, shall be done with a risk assessment, prior to the performance.



## **13.6 The National Guard of San Andreas**

**13.6.1** The National Guard of San Andreas is headed by The General

**13.6.2** The National Guard hold the right to perform their official duties in the entire State of San Andreas.

**13.6.3** The National Guard is the State of San Andreas official Military Force.

**13.6.4** The National Guard has full authority to request a signed contract and acquire a fee for said contract. The National Guard may demand a fee of fifteen thousand dollars (\$15.000) per truck delivered. The National Guard may however only demand financial compensation, if a supply run has already been successfully executed for the requesting organization, that foregoing day.

**13.6.4.1** Any more than two (2) successful supply runs, The National Guard may increase the per truck fee to twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25.000).

**13.6.5** The National Guard of San Andreas holds base at Fort Zancudo, where restricted areas apply, to ensure the continuance operation of the base.

### **13.6.5.1 The Economic Influence Zone**

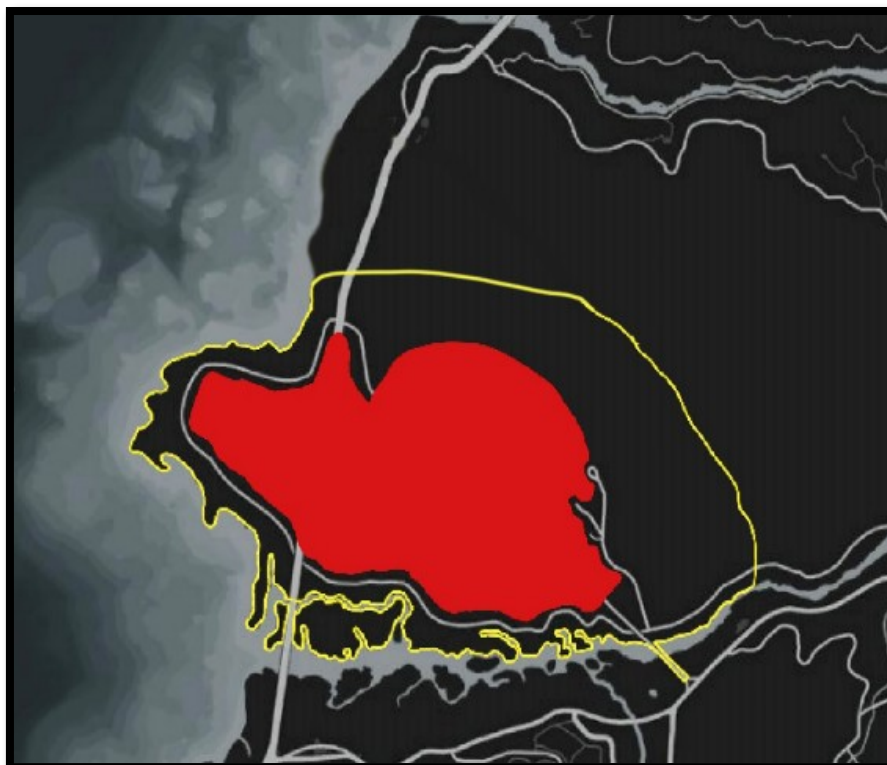
The region surrounding Fort Zancudo, where many soldiers live and reside. This region may be patrolled by the U.S Marshal Service.

### **13.6.5.2 Yellow zone of Fort Zancudo**

A region surrounding Fort Zancudo, controlled and patrolled by the National Guard. Within this zone, the National Guard holds the right to stop and detain any individual for identification. They may perform bodily and vehicular searches, aswell as serve the individual a notice of trespass.

### **13.6.5.3 Red zone of Fort Zancudo**

A region surrounding Fort Zancudo, where any individual found with unauthorized access may be detained with lethal force and arrested, in conjunction with the Penal Code of San Andreas.



*Exhibit i Fort Zancudo Zone perimeters.*



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- 13.6.6** The access to Fort Zancudo is granted to the following individuals
- The Governor/Governess and their deputies.
  - The Attorney General
  - The Judiciary members of the Supreme Court
  - Individuals with a warrant from a Judiciary member of the court.
  - Law enforcement officers or State officials who has received authorization from the National Guard.
- 13.6.7** The National Guard supplies the state organizations with inventory to carry out their official duties.
- 13.6.8** Should a vehicle transporting inventory during a supply run for a state organization, the National Guard is to record the incident internally, which should be provided if they are audited by the Government or Federal Investigation Bureau.
- 13.6.9** The Military police personnel may patrol the state of San Andreas, in search of deserting military personnel, and charge them with the according offenses in conjunction with Penal Code of San Andreas.
- 13.6.10** The National Guard employees are immune to legislation regarding the traffic code, during the performance of their official duties.
- 13.6.10.1** The application of said immunity, shall be done with a risk assessment, prior to the performance.



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### **13.7 Emergency Medical Services**

**13.7.1** The Emergency Medical Services is led by the Chief.

**13.7.2** The Emergency Medical Services is a state health care system, to the citizens of the State of San Andreas.

**13.7.3** The Emergency Medical Services may conduct scheduled healthcare inspections on the state organizations.

**13.7.4** The Chief of the Emergency Medical Services has the right to establish rules in relation to medical services and sale of medication, in conjunction with the legislation of San Andreas.

**13.7.5** The Emergency Medical Services employees are immune to legislation regarding the traffic code, during the performance of their official duties.

**13.7.5.1** The application of said immunity, shall be done with a risk assessment, prior to the performance.



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### **13.8 Department of Corrections**

**13.8.1** The Department of Corrections is led by the Warden.

**13.8.2** The Department of Corrections is a correctional institution of the State of San Andreas, which provide facilities for the incarcerations of the citizens.

**13.8.3** The Department of Corrections is overseen by the Department of Justice and the executive branch of the Government.

**13.8.4** Any employee of the Department of Corrections may, for any reason, order any state employee or citizen to vacate themselves of the premises of the correctional facility.

**13.8.5** Any citizen within the vicinity of a correctional facility, facilitated by the Department of Corrections, may be subjected to a search of their person by any member of the Department of Corrections or high commanding government officials.

### **13.9 Department of Economics**

**13.9.1** The Department of Economics is led by the Director.

**13.9.2** The Department of Economics is responsible for to continued operation of the Internal Revenue Services

**13.9.3** The Department is responsible for providing licenses to the citizens of San Andreas.

**13.9.4** The Department of Economics key goal is to maintain a healthy interaction between the Government and the citizens of San Andreas.

**13.9.5** The Department of Economics is responsible for providing Government sponsored events to the citizens of the State of San Andreas.



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**13.10 Department of Justice**

- 13.10.1** The Department of Justice is headed by the Attorney General and the Supreme Court Justice.
- 13.10.2** The Attorney General is the legal advisor to the Governor/Governess.
- 13.10.3** The Department of Justice oversees the Department of Corrections.
- 13.10.4** The Department of Justice is responsible for providing all individuals held detained with legal representation, should they request it.
- 13.10.5** The Department of Justice shall be unprejudiced in its judgement.
- 13.10.6** The Department of Justice is responsible for upholding the law within the State of San Andreas.
- 13.10.7** The Department of Justice is the governing power in relation to state legislation and practices thereof.
- 13.10.8** The Department of Justice resides within the Capitol of San Andreas.
- 13.10.9** The Department of Justice and its chambers hold precedence over the Court of San Andreas.
- 13.10.10** The Department of Justice is the principal body, in all matters of law within the State of San Andreas.





### **13.11 State inspections**

**13.11.1** The state inspections are carried out by the Governor/Governess or their deputies or the Attorney General.

**13.11.1.1** The Supreme Court may order the Attorney General to conduct an inspection on a state organization, with the relevant court judgment.

**13.11.2** The Government, with the help from the state organizations, may initiate an inspection on a state organization for the purpose of finding prohibited weapons, illegal items or general misconduct within the organization. This may be done by the manner of a bodily or vehicular search.

**13.11.3** The Governor/Governess and their deputies or the Attorney General have the right to initiate an audit of internal regulations and activities of state organizations

**13.11.4** The Governor/Governess and their deputies or the Attorney General have the right to make recommendations to the leaders of the inspected state organization in relation to disciplinary action, including but not limited complete dismissal of an employee.



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## Article 14. Election Rules

- 14.1** After the government has finalized their terms, an election shall be held where all citizens of San Andreas may vote on who shall take office.
- 14.2** The candidates in each election will be chosen by divine inspiration.
- 14.3** It is unlawful for any candidate, or anyone involved with political or personal motives for the candidates success, to buy or accumulate votes, by the exchange of money, promises, items or any other mean of value.
- 14.4** During the time of voting, there shall be a period campaign silence.  
All candidates and anyone with a political or personal motive of that candidates success, shall remain no closer than 500 meters from the place of voting.
- 14.5** Campaigning shall be defined as
- Requesting people to vote for a candidate
  - Advertising through any official channel or through Life Invader.
  - Debating
  - Hosting of events.
- 14.6** All State organizations shall be present during the time of voting to ensure these election rules are upheld, if allowed by the attendance of their official duties.