

FIREARM LAW OF THE STATE OF SAN ANDREAS
GOVERNED AND UPHELD BY THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE



Kiana Kaslana

Kiana Kaslana
Governor



Mohit Maxx

Mohit Maxx
Deputy Governor



Edward Cullen

Edward Cullen
Attorney General

Article 1: General Provisions

§1.1 This Act regulates the acquisition, possession, transfer, transportation, use, and storage of civilian and service firearms, ammunition, and related equipment within the State of San Andreas.

§1.2 The regulation and oversight of all weapons and ammunition shall be the responsibility of the State Government and Law Enforcement Agencies, in accordance with state and federal laws.

§1.3 Firearms and related equipment are classified as follows:

§1.3.1 Close Combat Weapons - Weapons designed for direct physical impact through the application of force. Examples include but are not limited to: golf putters, hammers, split wrenches, flashlights, and baseball bats.

§1.3.2 Firearms - Weapons designed to discharge projectiles using the energy from a powder or other charge. This category includes:

- **Pistols:** Handguns including standard, vintage, and armor-piercing variants.
- **Submachine Guns:** Includes various models such as the SMG, SMG Mk II, PDW, and other compact automatic firearms.
- **Shotguns:** Includes pump-action, Heavy, Mk II, and sawed-off shotguns.
- **Assault Rifles:** Includes standard, bullpup, compact, and specialized assault rifles.
- **Light Machine Guns:** Includes normal and unique light machine guns.
- **Sniper Rifles:** Precision long-range firearms.
- **Revolvers:** Handguns with a rotating cylinder.
- **Signal Flare Guns:** Used for signaling and emergency response.

§1.3.3 Explosive Weapons - Devices utilizing high explosives to produce blast or fragmentation effects.

§1.3.4 Artillery Weapons - Heavy military-grade weaponry capable of launching projectiles over long distances. These are restricted to the National Guard.

§1.3.5 Ammunition - Includes all materials discharged from firearms and other weaponry, available for both civilian and service use.

§1.3.6 Bulletproof Vests - Protective gear designed to absorb firearm impact and fragmentation.

§1.3.6.1 Exception: A **gray bulletproof vest** or "Hype Body Armor" is permitted for civilian possession **without** a firearm license.

- **Camouflage patterns on a gray vest** do not constitute an illegal vest. State organization personnel may also wear such vests while on duty with **special authorization** from their organization's leader.
- Law enforcement must establish reasonable suspicion before conducting a physical search to verify the legality of a camouflage vest.

§1.3.7 Weapon Components - Parts used in the assembly and modification of firearms.

§1.4 The acquisition, possession, use, and storage of firearms and ammunition require a valid **Firearm License**. This applies to both civilian and service weapons.

§1.5 Before discharging a firearm, a verbal warning must be issued unless doing so would endanger the safety of the shooter or others. The use of firearms for self-defense must not cause harm to uninvolved third parties.

§1.6 Firearms may be used only in cases of **self-defense** or **reciprocal defense** as defined in Article 5.

Article 2: Civilian Firearms and Ammunition

§2.1 Civilians may only purchase firearms from **licensed firearm dealers** (Ammu-Nation stores). These firearms must bear a serial number with the identifier [AMMO].

§2.1.1 Firearms with altered, obscured, or missing serial numbers and the painted Firearms are considered illegal.

§2.1.2 Firearms bearing a **state organization identifier** are restricted to authorized personnel.

§2.1.3 Possession or use of illegal firearms is strictly prohibited. All illegal firearms must be surrendered to law enforcement for destruction.

§2.2 Authorized firearms must be stored in **one of the following locations:**

- A locked firearm safe at the owner's primary residence.
- A secured compartment in a vehicle.
- A locked container in a backpack.
- Firearms must always be unloaded and secured with a safety lock when stored.

Exception: This provision does not apply to law enforcement officers storing firearms in department-issued vehicles while on duty.

§2.3 Open carry of firearms is prohibited. Concealed carry is only permitted with a valid license. Firearms must be carried securely and in compliance with state laws governing concealed carry.

Exception: Open carry is permitted for authorized security personnel assigned to the first persons of the state, including the members of first person protection force.

§2.4 Firearms stored in a vehicle are the sole responsibility of the vehicle's operator.

§2.5 Civilians may not possess or transport more than:

- **One (1) firearm and 100 rounds of ammunition** in a backpack.
- **Three (3) firearms and 300 rounds of ammunition** in a vehicle.

Exception:

- **Off-duty civil servants** are considered **regular civilians** and must comply with this article.
- **Undercover law enforcement officers, National Guard with Military IDs, Government Secret Service agents and state employees designated as "always-on-duty"** by their leader are **exempt** and may carry additional firearms and ammunition in accordance with their designation.
- First Persons of the State, including the Governor, Deputy Governor, Attorney General, Supreme Court Justices, and Leaders/Deputy Leaders of State Organizations, are **exempt from all limitations** on firearm and ammunition possession, whether on or off duty.

§2.6 Civilians are prohibited from possessing, carrying, or using firearms designated for **state organizations**.

§2.7 Civilian possession of **tasers** is strictly prohibited and subject to criminal penalties.

Article 3: Service Firearms and Ammunition

§3.1 Service firearms are those **registered and stored** within state law enforcement and government agencies.

§3.2 Law enforcement and government personnel may only carry service weapons while **on duty** and in **official uniform**.

Exception:

- This restriction does **not** apply to **state employees with written authorization** from their leader to carry service weapons **off-duty**. This includes **undercover agents** and **Government Secret Service** agents operating without a uniform.
- The issued equipment **must be logged**, and Logs must be maintained by the issuing agency and reviewed **monthly** by High Command and the Attorney General's Office.
- **First Persons of the State**, including the **Governor, Deputy Governor, Leader and Deputy Leaders of State Organizations, Attorney General, and Supreme Court Justices**, are **fully exempt** from this article and may carry **additional firearms and ammunition**, regardless of uniform status or duty status.

§3.3 State employees are personally responsible for all issued firearms and are subject to **criminal liability** for any loss, misuse, or unauthorized transfer.

§3.4 Service firearms may only be used:

- To fulfill official duties.
- In response to an **imminent threat** to life.
- When a suspect **actively evades arrest** or disregards lawful orders.
- Under explicit orders from high-ranking command officials.

§3.5 Open carrying of a service weapon must be justified by the presence of sufficient reasons for its immediate use.

Exception: *Open carry is permitted for authorized security personnel assigned to the first persons of the state, including the members of first person protection force.*

§3.6 Service firearms must be **surrendered at the end of a shift**, unless otherwise authorized.

Exception:

- Employees **may be approved** to carry **organizational equipment** beyond their **normal work shift**, provided they remain **on duty** and comply with **Article 3.2** of this law.

§3.7 It is strictly prohibited for state employees to **sell, transfer, or loan** service firearms to civilians, including family members.

§3.8 Negligent firearm handling is subject to **disciplinary action** and **administrative fines**. Willful misconduct, including the unauthorized use or loss of service firearms, may result in **termination** and **criminal prosecution**.

Note: A violation of this article constitutes **Professional Misconduct**.

§3.9 Oversight and compliance for service firearms shall be managed by **designated state officials** and the **Attorney General's Office**.

§3.10 Law enforcement officers may carry **personal firearms** while on duty if:

- The firearm was **legally purchased**.
- Approval has been granted by **their commanding officer**.

Exception:

- **EMS personnel** are strictly prohibited from carrying firearms while on duty.

Article 4: Firearm Licensing

§4.1 A **Firearm License** is required for civilians to legally acquire, carry, and store firearms.

§4.2 State and law enforcement agencies are responsible for issuing and revoking licenses.

§4.3 A **Firearm License may be revoked** if the license holder violates any provisions of the Firearm Law or the Penal Codes that warrant revocation.

§4.4 A valid **personal liability insurance policy** covering firearm-related incidents is required to obtain a firearm license.

§4.5 The government reserves the right to document **photo, audio, and video records** during the license issuance process.

§4.6 The cost of a firearm license shall be determined by the government.

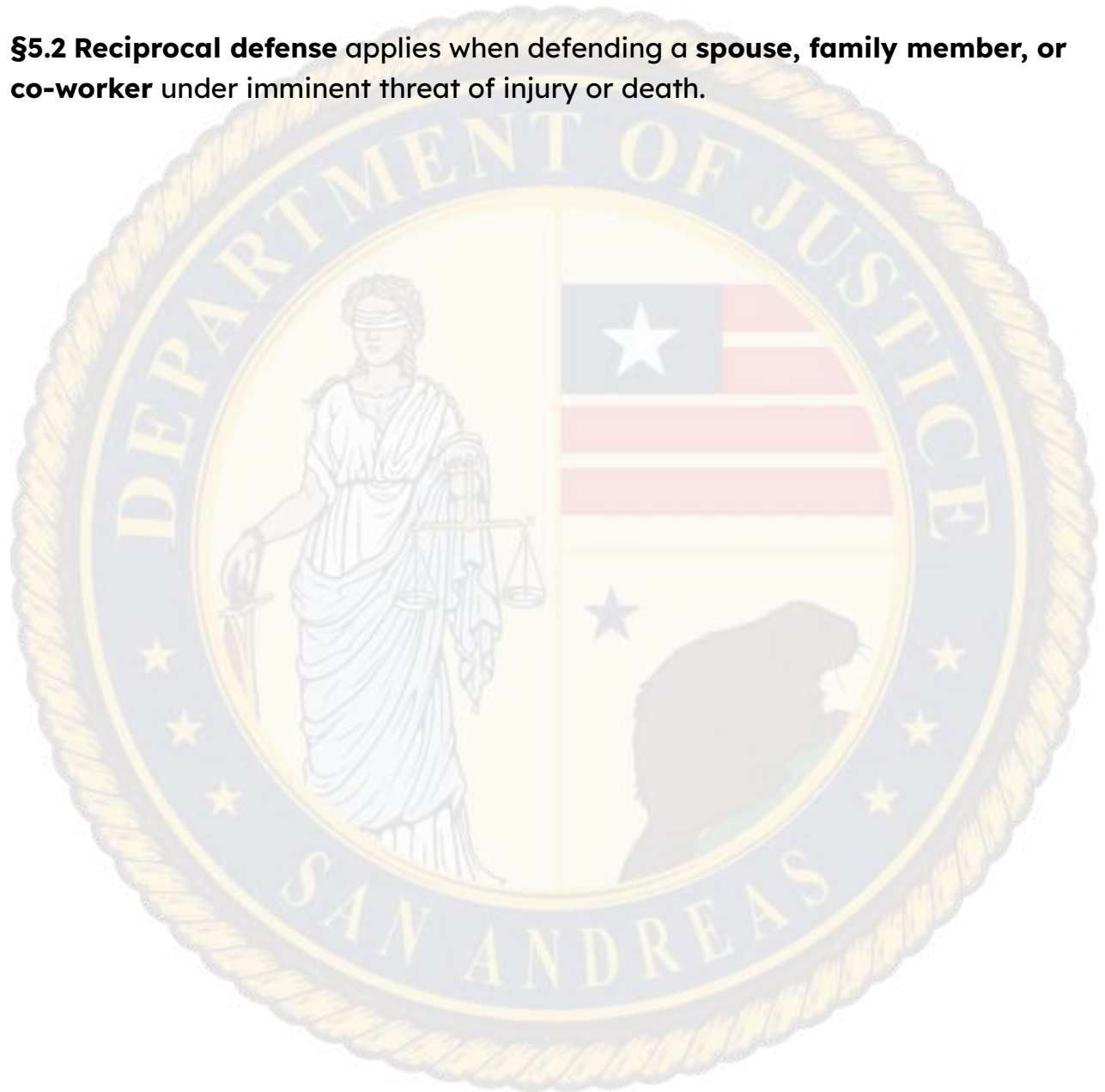
Article 5: Self-Defense & Reciprocal Defense

§5.1 Self-defense is defined as the justified use of force to prevent imminent harm.

It requires:

1. The presence of an imminent and unlawful threat of physical violence;
2. A reasonable fear of serious injury or death.

§5.2 Reciprocal defense applies when defending a **spouse, family member, or co-worker** under imminent threat of injury or death.





Aly Spectre

Signature of the FIB Director

NATEQ BLAKELY

Nateq Blakely

Signature of the Sheriff



Jemmy Diaz

Jemmy Diaz

Signature of the Chief of Police

Sky Hellburn

Sky Hellburn

Signature of the National Guard General



Majestic Blooms

Signature of the EMS Chief