

8th rendition
30.04.2026

PUBLIC SERVANTS GOVERNANCE ACT (PUBLIC SERVANT ETHICAL MANDATE) OF
THE STATE OF SAN ANDREAS
GOVERNED AND UPHELD BY THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE



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Preamble

The Public Servants Governance Act governs the behavior, responsibilities, and operational standards of public servants and state organizations in the State of San Andreas. This legislation establishes principles for civil service, public funding, and organizational governance, ensuring justice, transparency, and accountability through clear regulations and oversight implementation mechanisms.

Chapter 1: General Provisions

Article 1.1 Objectives

§1.1.1 Protect individual rights, including due process and equal treatment, in civil, administrative, and criminal proceedings.

§1.1.2 Regulate lawful conduct and streamline administrative operations.

§1.1.3 Promote ethical standards in law enforcement and public governance.

Article 1.2 Applicability

§1.2.1 The Code applies to all state organizations, their employees, and residents of San Andreas.

§1.2.2 Justice shall be administered equitably, without discrimination based on race, gender, religion, disability, or other protected characteristics.

Article 1.3 Principles of Justice

§1.3.1 Every individual is presumed innocent until proven guilty beyond a reasonable doubt.

§1.3.2 Evidence used in legal proceedings must be relevant, valid, and obtained lawfully.

Article 1.4. Concepts and Definitions

1. **Investigation:** An investigation is a formal process conducted by state officials, aimed at examining the facts surrounding a potential criminal offense. The purpose is to determine the nature of the offense and identify the individuals responsible for committing the crime.

2. **Law Enforcement Officer (LEO):** A Law Enforcement Officer refers to any individual or agency authorized by the government to enforce laws, ensure compliance with state regulations, and uphold the legal framework within its jurisdiction.
3. **Miranda Rights:** Miranda Rights are the inalienable legal rights that must be read aloud to a suspect before they are interrogated, arrested, or prosecuted. These rights must be communicated in a clear and understandable manner to ensure the suspect in custody fully comprehends them.

Miranda Rights:

Miranda Rights

“You have the right to remain silent, anything you say can and will be used against you in the court of law. You have the right to an attorney, if you can not afford an attorney one will be appointed to you by the state if available.”

4. **Presumption of Innocence:** A suspect is presumed innocent until proven guilty beyond a reasonable doubt. This means that no person can be considered guilty based on speculation, hearsay, or insufficient evidence.

§1.4.1 Principles of Evidence

1. **Illegal Evidence:** Evidence that has been obtained through unlawful means—such as through illegal search or seizure, or without proper legal authorization—is inadmissible in court. Any evidence acquired in violation of established legal procedures cannot be used in a legal proceeding.
2. **Manipulated Evidence:** Evidence, including photographs or videos, that has been altered or edited using third-party software is not admissible unless the original, unaltered version is also provided. While edits may be made for clarification or enhancement, they must not compromise the authenticity or integrity of the evidence.
3. **Corrupted Evidence:** Evidence that is of insufficient quality—such as photos or videos that are severely distorted, pixelated, or unclear to the point of making it impossible to discern relevant details—cannot be used in legal proceedings.
4. **Incomplete Evidence:** Evidence that is incomplete—such as partial or fragmented photos or videos—will not be accepted as valid unless the judge determines that the evidence is sufficient to support the case. This determination will be made after hearing both parties' arguments regarding the evidence and how it pertains to subject matter.

5. **Physical Evidence:** Physical items, such as tools, weapons, or other objects used in the commission of a crime, that bear traces or marks of the criminal act, are admissible as evidence in court. These items must be directly linked to the crime.
 6. **Direct Evidence:** Direct evidence includes items, such as money or valuable property, that were obtained during or immediately after the commission of a crime, as well as eyewitness testimony that directly links the suspect to the criminal act. This evidence is admissible in court if it can be directly connected to the offense.
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Chapter 2: Amendments

Article 2.1: The following rights and restrictions are hereby established under this legislation:

§2.1.1 Freedom of Speech: The State of San Andreas upholds the right to freedom of speech, allowing individuals to express their thoughts and opinions without censorship. However, this right is subject to reasonable limitations to ensure respect, safety, and the well-being of all citizens. The following restrictions apply:

1. **Prohibited Language:**
 - The use of explicit derogatory terms, including but not limited to the F-word and N-word, is strictly forbidden.
2. **Prohibition of Hate Speech and Political Incitement:**
 - Speech that is racially offensive, discriminatory, or incites political unrest is not permitted under any circumstances.
3. **Prohibition of Harmful Insults:**
 - Insults or language that could cause significant psychological harm or distress to others are strictly prohibited.

These provisions are established to maintain a respectful and safe environment for all citizens. Violations of this section may result in legal consequences as determined by applicable laws.

§2.1.2 Refusal to Provide Identification

Citizens have the right to refuse to self-identify to **Law Enforcement** unless:

- a)** A valid reason or reasonable suspicion of a crime exists.
- b)** The request is part of a lawful investigation.
- c)** Evidence or probable cause exists for the request.
- d)** Failure to identify may result in criminal charges.
- e)** A citizen is standing on a state organization controlled building or property.

Without such grounds, citizens are not obligated to comply.

Exception:

Citizens with the intent to enter a state facility, must identify upon request. Failure to do so will conclude with denial of access and/or potential trespassing charges.

§2.1.3 Right to Bear Arms: Protects the right to keep and bear weapons, pursuant to:

- a)** Such weapons are not carried openly to the view of the public.
- b)** The Individual is in possession of a Government issued license.
- c)** Such weapons can not be carried into a state building.
- d)** The weapon in possession was directly purchased and issued from the authorized Gun stores.
- e)** The Individual is not carrying more than the allowed limit according to Legislation (1 Weapon + 100 Ammunition of that weapon).

§2.1.4 Search and Seizure: The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no Warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by Oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

§2.1.5 Excessive Punishment: The imposition of excessive fines, unreasonable bail, or cruel and unusual punishment is strictly prohibited.

Chapter 3: Chain of command

§3.1 The Government is the highest authority in the state, with the governor serving as the commander-in-chief. Compliance with the chain of command is mandatory for all officers including first persons.

§3.2 Each state organization must comply with its internal charter, aligned with state legislation.

Law Enforcement Organizations:

- San Andreas National Guard
- Federal Investigation Bureau
- Los Santos Police Department
- San Andreas Highway Patrol

Chain of command for Law Enforcement Organizations:

1. Government
2. NG - FIB
3. LSPD - SAHP

National Guardsmen are part of the executive branch and have the same rights and duties as civil servants, but are classified as soldiers.

Emergency Medical Services or EMS will come directly under Government's command, but not higher or lower than any other law enforcement Organizations. The government is the mediator when there is a conflict between the Emergency Medical Services and other Law Enforcement Organizations.

§3.3 Any and all contracts including but not limited to jurisdiction contracts between state organizations must be approved and authorized by both the **Attorney General's Office** and **Governor's Office**. If the contract is not approved by both of the aforementioned offices then the said contract will **not** be enforceable in the court of law. Submission of the contract can be done for both offices through John Changer.

§3.4 In the event of any conflict between the Law Enforcement or other state organizations, the **Government** shall be the one deciding the outcome. The decision from the **Government** will be final.

§3.5 Any and all legally binding organizational contracts including but not limited to employment contract and code of conduct, internal rules etc. must be approved and authorized by the **Attorney General** or the **Governor's Office**.

Chapter 4: Organizational Governance

§4.1 Record-Keeping Requirements

State organizations must maintain a detailed registry of employees, including:

- Full name and rank.
- Passport number or equivalent identification.
- Date of employment.
- Signed employment contracts.

§4.2 Records must be secured for no less than seven (7) days post-termination.

§4.3 Financial Accountability

Every financial transaction must be recorded in a logbook with:

- Date, amount, and purpose of the transaction.
- Supporting documentation, such as receipts or time stamped images.

Balances must be updated daily, and records must be retained for audit purposes.

Chapter 5: Ethics code

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

§5.1 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.
- Employees are prohibited from using slang, profanity, or obscene language in official communications.
- Every employee of a state organization must treat the property of others and of the state with respect.
- Every employee of a state organization must improve their working skills and help their colleagues to progress.
- Every employee of a state organization must be honest with their colleagues and superiors.
- Employees of state organizations must maintain confidentiality of information obtained during official duties.

- Employees must adhere to their organization's charter and uphold professional standards, including respectful and polite interactions with colleagues and the public.

§5.3 Whistleblower Protection

§5.3.1 Any public servant who reports misconduct, corruption, or violations of this Act in good faith shall be protected from **retaliation, demotion, or dismissal** on account of such reporting.

§5.3.2 Reports may be submitted anonymously to the **Attorney General's Office**. Substantiated reports shall trigger a formal **Department of Justice** investigation.

Chapter 6: Dress Code

§6.1 All employees of a state organization are prohibited from having any tattoos or paint on their hands or face and face paint. (Exceptions may occur, tattoos on the hands or face, as well as face paint, are prohibited unless required for specific undercover work with written approval from the organization's leader.)

§6.2 All employees of a state organization are required to follow the employing organizations set dress codes.

§6.3 Employees are prohibited from displaying unnecessary accessories, such as shoulder pets, wristbands, bags or decorative items, during official duties unless explicitly approved by their leader.

§6.4 Employees must perform their duties in attire appropriate for their workplace and the nature of their responsibilities.

- State-issued facial coverings (e.g., balaclavas) may only be worn by special officers with classified identities or with the organization leader's approval.
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Chapter 7: Reasonable and justifiable force

§7.1 The Principle of Adequacy – A state employee is obligated to act with the appropriate level of force based on the situation at hand, requiring the correct measurements to be applied. All while maintaining the safety of the public as well as their own.

§7.1.1 Law Enforcement shall be required pursuant to justifiable force to provide the opportunity to any offender the right to comply voluntarily to any demands by giving a 5 secs countdown to comply with the lawful demands of the officer/agent.

§7.1.2 Ordering a vehicle to stop thereby no compliance the officer will be required to make 2 additional requests along with the initial one before proceeding to the engine block of the suspect's vehicle.

b) The Principle of Urgency – A state employee is obligated to act promptly and without unnecessary delay.

§7.3 Use of Force

All use of force must be reasonable, necessary, and justifiable under the circumstances.

- **Non-physical force** – Force that does not involve physical intervention but is still justifiable under the situation (e.g., verbal commands, use of authority).
- **Restrictive force** – Force that is necessary to detain an individual and prevent further harm or escape.
- **Non-lethal force** – Force used in response to a threat that does not endanger another life (e.g., tasers, rubber bullets).
- **Lethal force** – Force used when a legitimate threat to another life exists, and no other reasonable option is available.

Chapter 8: Detention and arrest

§8.1 Detention

Detention is a short-term deprivation of a citizen's liberty for the purpose of gathering evidence or confirming suspicion of a criminal offense. Detention is not an implication of guilt but a necessary step in the investigative process.

- A citizen may be detained based on reasonable suspicion of a crime or for identification purposes, as required by law.

- The detention period shall not exceed twenty-five (25) minutes. This timer shall pause when the detainee requests legal representation and resume only after the legal representative has arrived and the officer's investigation concludes. Same thing applies when the detainee is from a State Organization, the timer will stop when the detainee's High command is requested and resume when the high command fires the detainee from the organization after the due process or the detainee is released based on the officers investigation.
- The suspect must be made aware of their charges and the reason for the arrest.
- The arresting officer at the earliest convenience read the Miranda rights to the detainee in a clear and understandable way.
- The officer can search the detainee if there is probable cause for it, such as the detainee was open carrying or they were trying to sell contraband. This search is only to be done for imposing further charges. The Officer can only confiscate the items in the Department of Correction prison cell, just before putting the charges and fines on the detainee. In case the detainee asks for a lawyer, the officer can only confiscate when the lawyer approves. The approval of the lawyer is must, given it is crucial for safety for both parties. In court, the confiscation should only happen by the order of the Judge. Any violations of this will result in illegal search. Evidence obtained through illegal search will be inadmissible in the court of law.
- If the officer tackled the detainee to the ground, then the officer must provide medical attention to the detainee. Also if the officer has been in any accident during the transportation of the detainee to the Department of correction or the Courtroom, they also need to give the detainee medical attention at the safest opportunity.

If the detainee is an employee of a state organization, the arresting officer must verify the rank and immunity status of the detained individual. If the detainee is classified then the arresting officer should contact the Federal Investigation Bureau and confirm the detainee's organization. The officer then should contact the said organization of the detainee for the verification. Upon verification, the officer must follow the appropriate procedures.

- If the detainee is not immune, the arresting officer must inform **high command**. If requested by the detainee, the officer must also provide legal representation if available.
- High command after exchanging the identification with the arresting officer **can request proof** of the detainee's involvement in criminal activity. **They can not act as lawyer in any capacity**, but have the right to request the proof as they are responsible for terminating the detainee from the organization and are

answerable to the leader for the same. The High command can consult with the detainee's lawyer upon reviewing the footage for legal advice. After the review and consultation, if the **High Command** (for officers) determines that the applied charges are not correct, they can request the **Leader** to help investigate the situation. The arresting officer must wait for the **Leader** to arrive before processing the detainee. The **Leader** then has the right to request the evidence incriminating the detained member of his/her organization. The **Leader** will hold the final decision in case the **Leader** believes that the detained member of his/her organization is not guilty of the applied charges. In case the **Leader** is not available then the **Deputy Leader** can come in his/her place. But the **Deputy Leader** does not hold the power to deny or approve in this case, they can only present their lawful wish after reviewing the evidence, and the arresting officer's decision is final. In case the arresting officer believes that the **Leader's** decision was unjust or unlawful, then the arresting officer can appeal it to the **Supreme Court** with the evidence in a motion. The **Court** shall then hold a closed trial with the individual under suspicion, the **Leader** and the plaintiff. If the **Leader** is not available at the time of the hearing, the **Deputy Leader** can come to represent with a written permission from the **Leader**. The **Court's** final ruling is absolute and has to be obeyed by all parties. In case the **Leader** is found abusing this authority, the **Leader** will be held accountable according to the immunity laws. Said abuse of authority must be proven beyond a reasonable doubt in the court of law. If a **Supreme Court** final ruling needs to be challenged, then the parties must follow **Article 19.6** and the due procedures of the immunity laws.

- If the detainee is partially immune, the arresting officer must either contact the **Leader** or **Deputy Leader** of the detainee's organization for their permission to persecute or desist the suspect. The **Leader** and the **Deputy Leader** have the right to request the evidence that incriminates the detainee. After reviewing the evidence, the **Leader** or the **Deputy Leader** can approve the said arrest or deny it. If neither is available, the officer must contact the **Supreme Court Justice** (SCJ) or **Attorney General** (AG), as outlined in **Chapter 10: Legal Immunity Law**. If the **Deputy Leader** denies the arrest without valid lawful reason, the arresting officer's decision is final. However, the **Leader** will hold the final decision in case the **Leader** believes that the detained member of his/her organization is not guilty of the applied charges. In case the arresting officer believes that the **Leader's** decision was unjust or unlawful, then the arresting officer can appeal it to the **Supreme Court** with the evidence in a motion. The **Court** shall then hold a closed trial with the individual under suspicion, the **Leader** and the plaintiff. If the **Leader** is not available at the time of the hearing, the **Deputy Leader** can come to represent with a written permission from the **Leader**. The **Court's** final ruling is absolute and has to be obeyed by all

parties. In case the **Leader** is found abusing this authority, the **Leader** will be held accountable according to the immunity laws. Said abuse of authority must be proven beyond a reasonable doubt in the court of law. If a **Supreme Court** final ruling needs to be challenged, then the parties must follow **Article 19.6** and the due procedures of the immunity laws. The detainee can still seek **legal representation** which must be provided.

- If the detainee has full immunity, the officer cannot stop, arrest, search, interrogate, or carry out any other procedural actions without a valid warrant issued by the **Supreme Court**. The Detainee should be released immediately from the detention and the officer must contact the **Attorney General** office for filing a motion to arrest the said immune person to send to the **Supreme Court**. The Supreme Court may entertain said motion or reject it based on the merit of the evidence provided in the said motion.
- If the detainee is an **Attorney General** or **Supreme Court Justice**, any procedural actions (including stop, arrest, search, or interrogation) may only be carried out with a warrant issued by the **Immunity Review Board**. The Detainee should be released immediately from the detention and the officer must contact the **IRB** for filing a motion to issue an arrest warrant of the said immune person.
- In the event a fully immune person is **off-duty** and subjected to a **stop, search, detention** or **arrest** or Any procedural actions, they may present the arresting authority with their ID to evidence their immunity status, after which the arresting authority must comply to release them, without objections or questions.

P.S: If the detainee is not in any state org but still classified, the officer must confirm the reason and the status of the said individual if they are Qualified informants and individuals in witness protection, approved by the Supreme Court or Attorney General. If the detainee is classified without any status, the immunity shall be revoked immediately and they should be processed according to the civilian arresting procedure.

State-appointed legal representatives, upon the evidence's validity incriminating the suspect, can only present their **lawful wish** to the officer, which the arresting officer can comply or deny with their own discretion of the evidence. **Private attorneys** or **high command (for officers)** may present arguments, but the arresting officer's decision is final. Attorneys may seek a **subpoena** to challenge the decision. However, if the High Command (for officers) determines that the applied charges are not correct,

they can request the **Leader** to help investigate the situation. The arresting officer must wait for the **Leader** to arrive before processing the detainee. The **Leader** then has the right to request the evidence incriminating the detained member of his/her organization. The **Leader** will hold the final decision in case the **Leader** believes that the detained member of his/her organization is not guilty of the applied charges. In case the **Leader** is not available then the **Deputy Leader** can come in his/her place. But the **Deputy Leader** does not hold the power to deny or approve in this case, they can only present their lawful wish after reviewing the evidence, and the arresting officer's decision is final. In case the arresting officer believes that the **Leader's** decision was unjust or unlawful, then the arresting officer can appeal it to the **Supreme Court** with the evidence in a motion. The **Court** shall then hold a closed trial with the individual under suspicion, the **Leader** and the plaintiff. If the **Leader** is not available at the time of the hearing, the **Deputy Leader** can come to represent with a written permission from the **Leader**. The **Court's** final ruling is absolute and has to be obeyed by all parties. In case the **Leader** is found abusing this authority, the **Leader** will be held accountable according to the immunity laws. Said abuse of authority must be proven beyond a reasonable doubt in the court of law. If a **Supreme Court** final ruling needs to be challenged, then the parties must follow **Article 19.6** and the due procedures of the immunity laws.

If the detainee is from a State Organization, the High Command that was called by the arresting officer, should fire the detainee from the organization and the arresting officer will prosecute the suspect in custody.

Any evidence that may incriminate the detainee must be presented to the legal representative within ten (10) minutes of the initial request.

If the detainee requests state legal representation during scheduled bench trials, the detainee will be taken to the Capitol for a trial to determine guilt. If the detainee does not request legal representation, the officer may arrest the individual directly from the court or from the Department of Corrections (DOC) during the bench trial.

§8.2 Detention for Identification

A citizen may be detained for identification purposes if there is a valid reason or reasonable suspicion of a crime, or if the detention is part of a lawful investigation.

§8.3 Arrest Procedures

All arrests shall be made in strict conformity pursuant to the "**Procedures Of Detention And Arrest Code 3rd Rendition**"

§8.4 Body-Worn Camera Requirement

§8.4.1 The arresting officer is required to ensure that their body-worn camera is recording throughout the detention and arrest process. Exception to this requirement shall be made on account of the arresting officer having been delegated the custody and processing by another authority which does not hold the jurisdiction to arrest and process said individual. Notwithstanding a bodycam evidence or reproduction of the footage must be witnessed of the individual committing the alleged offense either by the delegated officer or the arresting authority. The arresting officer while delegating to another officer, must provide (a) Detainee identity (b) Final Charges (c) Confirm if the detainee has been mirandized (d) If the detainee asked legal representation (e) Identity of the arresting officer (f) The body camera footage according to Article 8.4.2. The transfer of the detainee must be done for valid lawful reasons.

§8.4.2 The recorded footage must include:

- Evidence of the officer's arrival at the scene.
- The commission of the crime.
- The entire detention and arrest procedure.
- The only evidence required to be produced shall be limited to that particular incident only. Exceptions to this article shall exist on the order of a Judge.

§8.4.3 The footage must be preserved for a minimum of 48 hours and may be requested by the **Department of Justice**.

§8.4.4 Body-worn camera evidence must adhere to the standards set forth in the **Chapter 12-16: Body-Worn Camera Validity Act**.

§8.4.5 The validity of the body-worn camera evidence must be verified by the suspect's lawyer or High Commands (In the case of state organizations) before proceeding to argue or amend the charges. Exceptions to this article shall exist on the intervention of a judge presiding over bench trials and the scenario has been subjected to the same.

§8.5 Processing with a Warrant

Any individual with an active warrant for their arrest must be processed in accordance with the **"Procedures Of Detention And Arrest Code 3rd Rendition"**

- Legal representation does not have the right to request the release of an individual with a valid court-issued warrant. However, they may appeal the warrant to the Supreme Court with justification and merit to seek such intervention.

Chapter 9 Grounds for Release of a Suspect

§9.1 Conditions for Release

A suspect must be released from detention if any of the following conditions apply:

- There is no justification or direct evidence to suggest the individual was involved in a criminal offense.
- There are no grounds to apply a felony-class criminal offense to the individual.
- The detention violates the Procedures Of Detention And Arrest Code 3rd Rendition.
- The burden of proof has not been made beyond a reasonable doubt in a court of law.

§9.2 Non-Compliance with Detention Procedures

Failure to comply with the **Procedures Of Detention And Arrest Code 3rd Rendition** will result in the immediate release of the detainee. Exceptions shall be made on the decision of a judge presiding and pursuant to examination of all applicable laws.

§9.3 Gross or Multiple Violations

If the officer's detention of the suspect involves gross violations or multiple breaches of the provisions in the **Procedures Of Detention And Arrest Code 3rd Rendition** or the **Article 9.7 Violations of the Code of Civil and Procedural Law**, the suspect must be released. Exceptions to this article shall exist on the decision of a judge, after comprehensive examination on all mitigating factors.

§9.4 Detention Time Limit

Failure to complete the required procedures described in the **Procedures Of Detention And Arrest Code 3rd Rendition** within 25 minutes from the start of detention will result in the suspect's immediate release.

§9.5 Federally Issued Warrants

An attorney cannot request the release of an individual detained under a federally issued warrant due to a lack of evidence. Bailing is prohibited in this scenario. But the lawyer may appeal to the Supreme Court.

§9.6 Release on Bond and Scheduled Court Appearance

A suspect may be released on bond under the condition that they appear in court at a scheduled date and time. (Refer to §8.8 for follow-up procedures.)

Failure to appear before a judge on the indicated date and time will result in the re-issuance of a warrant consecutively without bail nor appeal to remove restriction.

§9.7 Violations of the Code of Civil and Procedural Law

For purposes of this Act and all related legal proceedings, the term “Code of Civil and Procedural Law” shall be deemed synonymous with the “Procedures Of Detention And Arrest Code 3rd Rendition”

§9.7.1 Gross Violations

A **gross violation** occurs when:

- One major breach of the detention procedure is committed knowingly and negligently, or
- Two minor infractions are committed knowingly and negligently.

§9.7.2 Major Violations

The following are considered **major violations**:

- a) Failure to inform the detainee of their Miranda Rights according to **Chapter 8, Article 8.1 Detention** in Public Servants Governance Act 8th Rendition or refusal to show a badge upon request.
- b) Moving the detainee to another location without a valid explanation.
- c) Forcefully removing a compliant detainee's mask without allowing them to remove it themselves.
- d) Denying the detainee the right to a lawyer before processing.
- e) Processing the detainee without confirming their identity.
- f) Charging the detainee with the wrong offense.
- g) Failure to inform the detainee of their charges.

§9.7.3 Minor Violations

All other violations of the **Code of Civil and Procedural Law** are considered **minor**.

§9.7.4 Isolation Cell procedure

In the case when the arrested inmate needs to be taken to an isolation cell for any reason, the arresting officer or the DOC officer will need to detain and lead the inmate to the second floor isolation cell area and put them inside the Isolation cell. The admission to the Isolation cell should be an extra curricular punishment for bad

behaviour such as not following directions, making continuous demands, disobedience and unruly acts. Any Inmate admitted to the Isolation cell will receive an additional 10 months to their prison term.

Chapter 10: Legal Immunity Law

Article 10.1 Definition of Legal Immunity

Legal immunity prevents individuals from being held liable for violations of the law without written approval from the **Supreme Court, Attorney General, or the Immunity Review Board (IRB).**

Article 10.2 Full Immunity

Full immunity is granted to the following individuals:

- The Governor and their Deputies.
- The Attorney General and the Supreme Court Justice.
- Leaders and Deputies of State Organizations.

Article 10.3 Privileges of Full Immunity

Individuals with full immunity:

- May wear and use special equipment for safety purposes.
- Have their identities classified to ensure personal safety.
- Can carry their state issued identification every time even while off duty and while not performing official duties.

Article 10.4 Exemptions for Full Immunity Holders

Individuals holding full immunity cannot be held liable for the following offenses:

- **Class E, D, C, and B Felonies.**
- **Class C, B, and A Infractions.**
- **Traffic Violations including Class E, D, C and B Infractions**

Evidence of Class A offenses can be used in a case file against the individual. In no circumstances the first person can be fined or held liable for any **traffic violations**.

In such cases the fully immune person has the right to ask compensation up to the fine amount from the organization's leader that the officer (who fined the first person) belongs to.

§10.4.1 Procedures for starting investigation and procedural actions against a Fully Immune Person:

a) Governor of San Andreas or a Leader of State organizations

Ten (10) valid pieces of evidence of Class A felonies committed by the individual or the Organization collated in a casefile approved by the Supreme Court Justice.

b) State organization's Deputy Leaders

Any evidence of them committing a crime of Class A felony collated in a casefile approved by the Supreme Court Justice.

c) Attorney General, Supreme Court Justice

Any evidence of them committing a crime of Class A felony collated in a casefile approved by the Immunity Review Board.

Article 10.5 Restrictions on Law Enforcement Actions

Law enforcement officials and organizations cannot arrest, detain, search, stop, question, or force actions upon individuals with full immunity or their property without written permission from the **Supreme Court**. The evidence must be collated and presented to the **Attorney General** against the individual in question, who shall then file a motion to the **Supreme Court** for suspending the immunity and starting an investigation on the individual. The Supreme Court may approve or deny the motion, providing justification as the highest authority for executive decisions. In the event that the **Attorney General** and/or the **Supreme Court** is under investigation, the fate of their immunity shall rest solely at the hands of the **Immunity Review Board**.

The authority and responsibility of suspending immunities by the **Attorney General** or the **Supreme Court Judge**, if used or abused for personal gain and/or is unlawful in any regards, said evidence shall be collated and presented in a motion to the **Governor's** office. The Governor then shall review the evidence to ensure its validity and justify the summoning of the **Immunity Review Board**. The **Governor** then can either reject or approve the said motion, but must be lawful, and the **Governor's office** must issue rationale. In case the motion is granted, then the Governor must summon the **IRB (Article 10.6)** within 24 hours. Then the **Attorney General** or **Supreme Court Judge**, whomever in question, must be suspended for investigation and the **Governor**

must issue an immediate summons of the **IRB** (Article 10.6) to be held within 24 hours. The Governor being in direct conflict of interest, shall be only responsible for calling the board meeting. The meeting shall be administered by the **Federal Investigation Bureau Director** and the decision shall be based on a majority vote and the board then must provide rationale. The name of the plaintiff, motion, evidence, charges, formation of the IRB board, IRB members, legal findings in the meeting and final decision with the rationale behind the decision shall be collated in a casefile and presented to the Governor's office by the **IRB** within **24 hours** of the meeting being held. This casefile is a must to start investigation on the person being convicted.

In the case of the **Attorney General** or **Supreme Court** being convicted of a crime, the evidence shall be collated and presented in a motion to the **Governor's** office. The Governor then shall review the evidence to ensure its validity and justify the summoning of the **Immunity Review Board**. The **Governor** then can either reject or approve the said motion, but must be lawful, and the **Governor's office** must issue rationale. In case the motion is granted, then the Governor must summon the IRB (Article 10.6) within 24 hours. The **IRB** (Article 10.6) should suspend the immunity and issue a warrant for the arrest of the individual in question if the evidence proves the commission of a crime beyond a reasonable doubt. Evidence must be collated and presented to the **IRB** (Article 10.6) and the board shall analyze and scrutinize the evidence to verify its validity and whether it's incriminating the suspect. The board will then have an internal meeting to decide the outcome of the situation. The Board shall decide **whether** to suspend the immunity of the convicted individual and issue an arrest warrant on the same **or** to dismiss the motion based on the merit of the evidence, but must be lawful, and the board will then need to provide rationale. The name of the plaintiff, motion, evidence, charges, formation of the IRB board, IRB members, legal findings in the meeting and final decision with the rationale behind the decision shall be collated in a casefile and presented to the Governor's office by the **IRB** within **24 hours** of the meeting being held. This casefile is a must to start investigation on the person being convicted.

Article 10.6: Immunity Review Board (IRB)

The **IRB** is responsible for overseeing investigations, procedural actions and is authorized to suspend immunity and issue an arrest warrant for the following individuals:

- a)** Attorney General of San Andreas
- b)** Supreme Court justice of San Andreas

The IRB should only be summoned when only these individuals are under suspicion of committing a crime, the board shall be administered by the **Federal Investigation Bureau Director**.

Composition:

- Governor of San Andreas.
- Chief of EMS.
- General of the National Guard.
- Director of the Federal Investigation Bureau.
- Chief of Police of Los Santos Police Department.
- Sheriff of San Andreas Highway Patrol.

Since the **Governor** is in conflict of interest when the **Attorney General** or the **Supreme Court Justice** is under suspicion, the Governor will only call the **IRB** board when said individuals are under suspicion, and shall not enjoy any voting privileges in this regard. The board's decision shall be decided by a majority vote.

In case any of the members of the board, including but not limited to the **FIB Director**, is requesting the formation of the IRB, since there is also conflict of interest, then the **appealing party/parties** must not have voting privileges as well. If the **FIB Director** is the one requesting the formation of the IRB, the **National Guard General** shall take the lead of the Board. If both **NG** and **FIB** are in conflict of interest, then all of the remaining members will have equal rights, and none shall have the lead. Also, in both these cases the voting must be **unanimous**.

The **IRB** must take a decision within **24 hours** of holding the meeting. The casefile including the final decision and all of the aforementioned information in Article 10.5 should be submitted to the **Governor's office**, with the rationale. In case the IRB can not reach its final decision within the said 24 hours, then the **IRB** must be dissolved as it will be considered that the **evidence** can not prove the crime **beyond a reasonable doubt**. If any member of the board is not present within the time the Governor has to summon the **IRB**, then they can send any one of their deputies to take the decision on their behalf. This deputy must have written permission from the leader. Still the rationale shall be only given by the leader in the casefile after reviewing the whole situation once available.

§10.7 Investigations and Procedural Actions for Full Immunity Holders

1. **Initiating an Investigation (On leader and Deputies of a State organization):**
 - The evidence must be collated and presented to the **Attorney General** against the individual in question, who shall then file a motion to the

Supreme Court for suspending the immunity and starting an investigation on the individual. The Supreme Court may approve or deny the motion, providing justification as the highest authority for executive decisions. In the event that the **Attorney General** and/or the **Supreme Court** is under investigation, the fate of their immunity shall rest solely at the hands of the **Immunity Review Board**.

- The authority and responsibility of suspending immunities by the **Attorney General** or the **Supreme Court Judge**, if used or abused for personal gain and/or is unlawful in any regards, the evidence shall be collated and presented in a motion to the **Governor's** office. The Governor then shall review the evidence to ensure its validity and justify the summoning of the **Immunity Review Board**. The **Governor** then can either reject or approve the said motion, but must be lawful, and the **Governor's office** must issue rationale. In case the motion is granted, then the Governor must summon the **IRB (Article 10.6)** within 24 hours. Then the **Attorney General** or **Supreme Court Judge**, whomever in question, must be suspended for investigation and the **Governor** must issue an immediate summons of the **IRB (Article 10.6)** to be held within 24 hours. The Governor being in direct conflict of interest, shall be only responsible for calling the board meeting. The meeting shall be administered by the **Federal Investigation Bureau Director** and the decision shall be based on a majority vote and the board then must provide rationale. The name of the plaintiff, motion, evidence, charges, formation of the IRB board, IRB members, legal findings in the meeting and final decision with the rationale behind the decision shall be collated in a casefile and presented to the Governor's office by the **IRB** within **24 hours** of the meeting being held. This casefile is a must to start investigation on the person being convicted.

2. **Special Cases (Attorney General or Supreme Court):**

- In the case of the **Attorney General** or **Supreme Court** being convicted of a crime, the evidence shall be collated and presented in a motion to the **Governor's** office. The Governor then shall review the evidence to ensure its validity and justify the summoning of the **Immunity Review Board**. The **Governor** then can either reject or approve the said motion, but must be lawful, and the **Governor's office** must issue rationale. In case the motion is granted, then the Governor must summon the **IRB (Article 10.6)** within 24 hours. The **IRB (Article 10.6)** should suspend the immunity and issue a warrant for the arrest of the individual in question if the evidence proves the commission of a crime beyond a reasonable doubt. Evidence must be collated and presented to the **IRB (Article 10.6)** and the board

shall analyze and scrutinize the evidence to verify its validity and whether it's incriminating the suspect.

- The board will then have an internal meeting to decide the outcome of the situation. The Board shall decide **whether** to suspend the immunity of the convicted individual and issue an arrest warrant on the same **or** to dismiss the motion based on the merit of the evidence, but must be lawful, and the board will then need to provide rationale.
- The name of the plaintiff, motion, evidence, charges, formation of the IRB board, IRB members, legal findings in the meeting and final decision with the rationale behind the decision shall be collated in a casefile and presented to the Governor's office by the **IRB** within **24 hours** of the meeting being held. This casefile is a must to start investigation on the person being convicted.

3. **Procedural Actions:**

- No arrest, search, interrogation, or other procedural actions can occur without a warrant from the **Supreme Court**.
- For the **Attorney General** or **Supreme Court Justice**, procedural actions require a warrant issued by the **IRB**.

4. **Multiple Immunity Holders:**

- If procedural actions involve multiple individuals with full immunity, the **Federal Investigation Bureau (FIB)** will convene a meeting of all state organization leaders (excluding those under investigation). The actions have to be proven beyond a reasonable doubt, and to start such actions, the FIB must follow **Article 10.4.1, Article 10.5 and Article 10.7**.
- Possible outcomes:
 - Impeachment of the Governor and termination of the government.
 - Termination and arrest of specific government officials.
 - No further action.

§10.8 Individuals with Incomplete/Partial Immunity:

- Division directors and their deputies within state organizations
- Ministers and Cabinet Members of the Government of San Andreas.
- District Court Judges.
- 00 agents within the Federal Investigation Bureau
- Undercover law enforcement officers approved by the Director of the 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.
- Qualified informants and individuals in witness protection, approved by the **Supreme Court or Attorney General.**

§10.8.2 Investigations and Procedural Actions for Incomplete Immunity/Partial Holders

- Individuals that hold incomplete/partial immunity, if subjected to a detention or arrest, shall show their state issued identification while on duty, and can show their passport to the arresting officer and request to verify their identity, which must be done immediately by the officer. And should follow the procedure of the **Article 8.1 Detention.**
- The Individual with Partial/Incomplete Immunity can be detained when suspected of committing a crime, but the Leader or the Deputy Leader must be informed and the evidence shall be presented for them to either dismiss the suspect from the organization or to present arguments in favor of the suspect. The **Leader** and the **Deputy leader** may present arguments but the arresting officer's decision is final. If requested the detainee shall be provided legal representation as well.

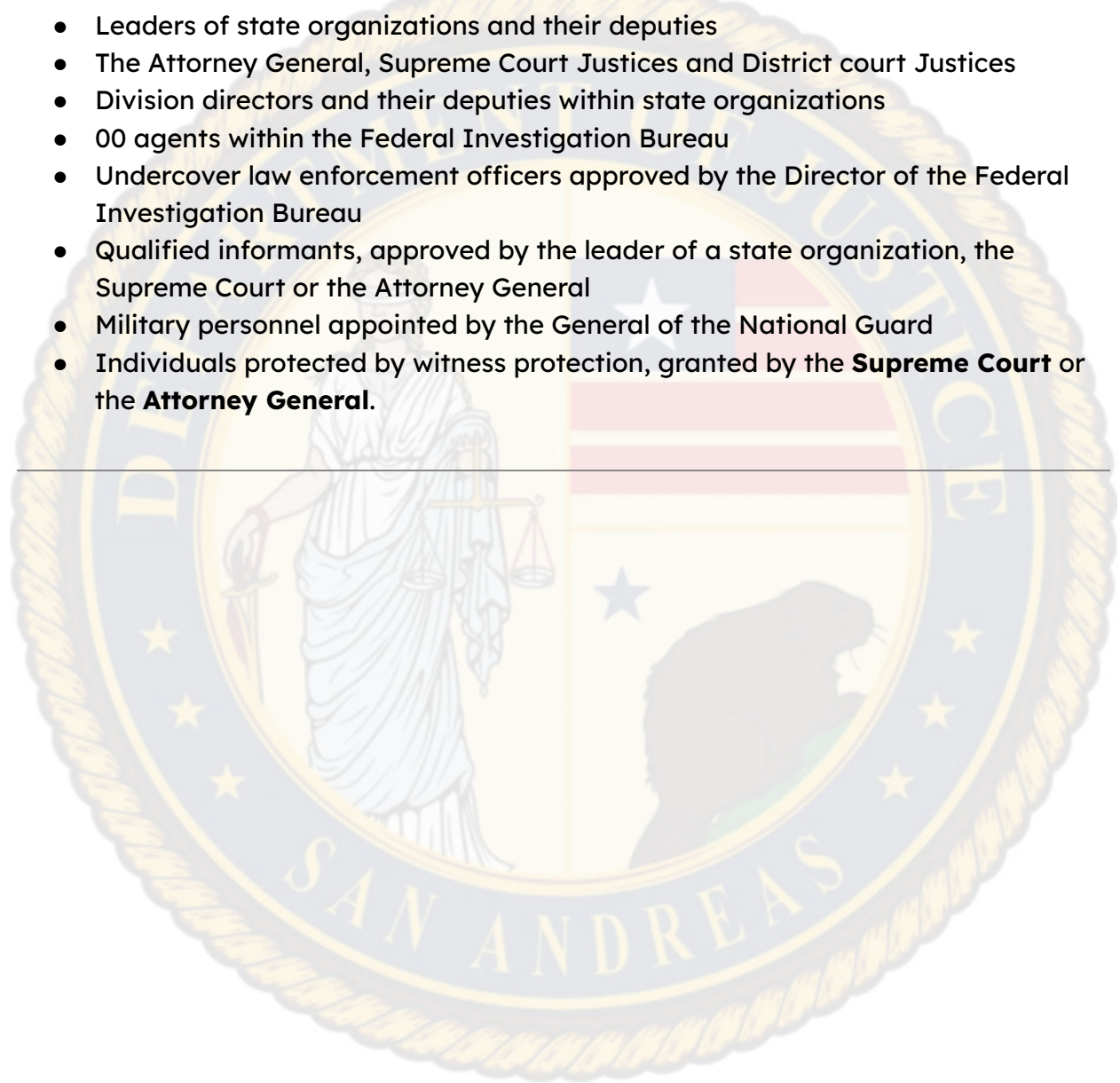
Exceptions: *In the event that the situation is brought before the court, Whether District or Supreme, the judiciary member of chambers, presiding over the matter shall have the right to determine corrective measures with or without Leader or Deputy being present.*

*In case the **Leader** or **Deputy Leader** of the suspect's organization or a **Judiciary** is not available, and only after determining the suspect's immunity status, the arresting officer must then release the suspect and shall make a complaint to the **Department of Justice**, who will then issue a citation for appearance before the court for the defendant, the Leader and/or the Deputy Leader to be present along with the arresting officer to make a determination according to law.*

§10.9 Individuals with Classified identities:

The following individuals may have their identities classified by Federal Investigation Bureau:

- The Governor and their deputies
- Ministers and Cabinet Members of the Government of San Andreas.
- Leaders of state organizations and their deputies
- The Attorney General, Supreme Court Justices and District court Justices
- Division directors and their deputies within state organizations
- OO agents within the Federal Investigation Bureau
- Undercover law enforcement officers approved by the Director of the 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**.



Chapter 11: Legal State Organizations residing in the State of San Andreas

This chapter describes the state organizations residing in the state of San Andreas. The different **organization heads/leaders** will be **responsible and held liable** for their organization. All of the leaders and state employees will report to the **Governor**, and any and all orders from the **Governor or the Government**, will be followed by any and all state organizations. This compliance to the chain of command is **mandatory** for all state organizations including but not limited to their leaders and deputies.

§11.1 San Andreas Highway Patrol

§11.1.1 The San Andreas Highway Patrol is headed by the Sheriff.

§11.1.2 The San Andreas Highway Patrol upholds the law in their jurisdiction. They patrol all areas outside the city's boundaries, including highways that cross those boundaries.

§11.1.3 The San Andreas Highway Patrol may conduct investigations, patrols, and special operations within the jurisdiction of the Los Santos Police Department with their approval or absence. They must provide maximum assistance to state organizations through their official duties.

§11.1.4 The San Andreas Highway Patrol operates state-controlled facilities, including interiors.



§11.2 Los Santos Police Department

§11.2.1 The Los Santos Police Department is headed by the Chief of Police.

§11.2.2 The Los Santos Police Department enforces public order within the city perimeter, excluding highways, and covers all areas within the city's boundaries.

§11.2.3 The Los Santos Police Department may conduct investigations, patrols, and special operations within the jurisdiction of the San Andreas Highway Patrol with their approval or absence. They must provide maximum assistance to state organizations through their official duties.

§11.2.4 The Los Santos Police Department operates state-controlled facilities, including interiors.



§11.3 Federal Investigation Bureau

§11.3.1 The Federal Investigation Bureau is headed by the Director.

§11.3.2 The Federal Investigation Bureau, based in San Andreas, is an internal intelligence agency investigating federal crimes.

§11.3.3 The Federal Investigation Bureau is responsible for assisting state organizations and taking command of crime situations, regardless of status. It

maintains confidential records and individual classifications as per the State of San Andreas' Code of Procedures.

§11.3.4 The Federal Investigation Bureau operates state-controlled facilities, including interiors.



§11.4 San Andreas National Guard

§11.4.1 The San Andreas National Guard is headed by the General.

§11.4.2 The National Guard serves as the state's official military force, performing duties and providing inventory to state organizations. Military police patrol the state, searching for deserting military personnel and charging them with offenses under the Penal Code of San Andreas.

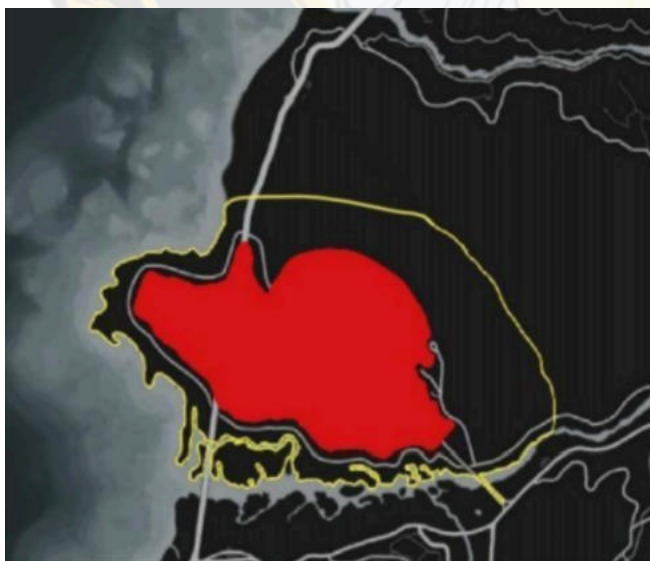
§11.4.3 The National Guard has the authority to request and charge fees for supply contracts. Fees include \$15,000 per truck delivered, with an increase to \$25,000 after two successful supply runs in one day. Incidents during supply runs must be recorded and provided if audited by the Government or Federal Investigation Bureau.

§11.4.4 The San Andreas National Guard operates state-controlled facilities, including interiors.



§11.4.5 Fort Zancudo serves as the base of operations for the National Guard, with restricted areas for operational security.

- **Economic Influence Zone:** Surrounding Fort Zancudo, patrolled by the U.S. Marshal Service.
- **Yellow Zone:** Controlled and patrolled by the National Guard, allowing searches and notices of trespass.
- **Red Zone:** Unauthorized access may result in detention, lethal force, or arrest under the Penal Code of San Andreas.



§11.4.6 Access to Fort Zancudo is granted to:

- The First persons of the State according to **Article 24.4**
- Ministers of Government.
- Individuals with a judiciary warrant.
- Authorized law enforcement officers or state officials.

§11.5 Emergency Medical Services

§11.5.1 The Emergency Medical Services (EMS) is led by the Chief.

§11.5.2 EMS operates as the state healthcare system, with the Chief establishing rules for medical services and medication sales in accordance with San Andreas legislation.

§11.5.3 EMS may conduct scheduled healthcare inspections on state organizations (LSPD, SAHP, FIB, NG, GOV).

§11.5.4 EMS operates the following state-controlled facilities:

- Pillbox Hill
- Sandy Shores
- MedLab

§11.5.4.1 Emergency Medical Service Pillbox Hill state controlled facility including Interiors.



§11.5.4.2 Emergency Medical Service Sandy Shores state controlled facility including interiors



§11.5.4.3 Emergency Medical Service MedLab state controlled facility including interiors.



§11.6 Government of San Andreas

§11.6.1 The Government of San Andreas is headed by the Governor. The governor is the highest in terms of the chain of command in the state. All orders from the Governor and the government must be carried out immediately and without delay by any and all state organizations.

§11.6.2 The Department of Justice, led by the Attorney General, advises the Governor and oversees the Department of Corrections. It provides legal representation to detainees and enforces laws in San Andreas. All members of the Department of Justice

must obey all orders from the **Governor** and must provide assistance in any and all situations where the **Government** requires them to be. All members are also required to help on **gate duty** any time they are required. In case they are part of an ongoing case or trial, they are exempt from this obligation. But as soon as they are free, they must join the ongoing situation and help wherever they are needed.

Attorney General (AG) : Head of the Department of Justice. Oversees prosecutors, handles legal immunity cases, approves indictments, and ensures laws are enforced properly.

Supreme Court Justice (SCJ) : The highest legal authority. Oversees all judges, handles appeals and constitutional cases, interprets laws, and has final legal rulings. The order from the Supreme Court must be followed by any and all organization members, including but not limited to leaders and deputy leaders of the state organizations. If a **Supreme Court** final ruling needs to be challenged, then it must be appealed to **another** Supreme Court Justice, if available. In case both of the Judges give the same verdict, or only one Supreme Court is available, then the ruling is **final** and can not be appealed further. Though, if any Supreme Court Justice is found abusing their authority, then it can be appealed to the **IRB** as per Immunity laws.

§11.6.2.1 Department of Justice Identification Authority: All Attorneys, as well as Judges within the **Department of Justice**, are authorized to carry their official state-issued identification and badges while off duty. This authority ensures that judicial and legal officers can properly identify themselves to law enforcement, civilians or state authorities in the event of an emergency or for security purposes.

§11.6.3 The executive branch is headed by the Cabinet, managed by Ministers:

- **Minister of Security Council**: Oversees law enforcement and emergency services.
- **Minister of Treasury and Public Relations**: Manages economic policies and community engagement.
- **Minister of Correction and Rehabilitation**: Ensures humane treatment and rehabilitation of prisoners.
- **Director of U.S. Secret Service**: Safeguards national security and high-profile individuals. This department specializes in protecting the high profile individuals in covert clothes, but it is a federal department which on its own holds the status of Secret Service. The USSS can be doing their official duties while being in personal clothes in capitol or DOC. The USSS can carry their state issued identification while off duty and while not performing their official operations. All members of the Government shall be considered as USSS, and can carry their official state issued identification while being off duty.

§11.6.4 The Government operates state-controlled facilities, including the Capitol and the Department of Corrections.

§11.6.5 Government Capitol state controlled facility including interiors.



§11.6.6 Department of Corrections state controlled facility including interiors.



Citizens can come to the Department of Corrections for a Prison Tour, which can be provided by any state organization. The Government, though in charge of the facility, is not the only one bound to give the service to the citizens. All the other state

organizations are responsible to give this service and must share the responsibility equally.

§11.7 State Organization Funding

§11.7.1 Weekly funding is disbursed to LSPD, FIB, NG, EMS, and SAHP for operational expenses by the Government by its own discretion.

§11.7.2 Additional funding is granted for meeting weekly goals or initiatives set by the Governor.

§11.7.3 Organizations may request additional funds with written approval from the Governor.

§11.7.4 No funds will be disbursed if the organization's balance exceeds \$15 million.

§11.8 State Inspections

§11.8.1 The state inspections are carried out by the Governor or their deputies or the Attorney General. The Supreme Court may order the Attorney General to conduct an inspection on a state organization, with the relevant court judgment.

§11.8.2 Government may order examination of state organizations to identify illicit materials, restricted weapons, or wrongdoing through physical or vehicle searches. They also have the right to initiate an audit of internal regulations and activities of state organizations.

§11.8.3 The Governor 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 to complete dismissal of an employee.

§11.9 Traffic Law Immunity

§11.9.1 Employees of state organizations (SAHP, LSPD, FIB, EMS, GOV) are immune to traffic laws during official duties, contingent on prior risk assessment.

§11.9.2 Fully immune persons are immune to traffic violations due to their status of immunity, it can be only done after the proper procedures in immunity law. Every week the leaders of Law Enforcement Organizations must provide the updated list of all the

first person's names to all the employees and must warn them not to impose a fine on any fully immune person. Partially immune persons are not immune to traffic violations and the vehicles belonging to them can be fined or towed similar to any other citizens.

Chapter 12-16: Body-Worn Camera Validity Act

Article 12. General Provisions

§12.1 This Article outlines the rules and regulations for validating body-worn camera footage, including the proper procedures for attaching, refreshing, and saving body cameras. It applies to state organization officers and citizens using approved body cameras such as the GrandPro Bodycam.

§12.2 The provisions in this Article must be considered standard protocol for determining the validity of body-worn camera footage.

§12.3 This Article provides guidance on validating body-worn camera footage used as evidence in various scenarios, including:

- Law enforcement officers recording their duties.
- Citizens documenting crimes or misconduct by others, including law enforcement.
- Judiciary officials recording evidence during court proceedings.

Article 12.4 Bodycam Retention Period

§12.4.1 Standard Retention:

All official bodycam footage during official duties (e.g giving fines, arresting an individual etc.) must be retained for a minimum of 48 hours after recording.

§12.4.2 Case-Referenced Retention:

If the bodycam footage is subpoenaed by the **Court**, then the bodycam must be **preserved** and **delivered** according to the stipulated timeframe within the document.

§12.4.3 Judicial Orders or Notices:

If the **Court** issues a judicial order or notice requiring the retention of bodycam footage, the footage must be retained for at least 7 days.

§12.4.4 Compliance:

Failure to comply with the retention periods in **Article 12.4** may result in monetary penalties and potential disciplinary action. The penalties will be decided by the court and will be final and enforceable upon ruling. All State Organizations including but not limited to the leaders and deputies must comply with the Court orders. A district court ruling may be appealed to the Supreme Court. The orders of the Supreme Court are absolute. If a **Supreme Court** final ruling needs to be challenged, then it must be appealed to **another** Supreme Court Justice, if available. In case both of the Judges give the same verdict, or only one Supreme Court is available, then the ruling is **final** and can not be appealed further. Though, if any Supreme Court Justice is found abusing their authority, then it can be appealed to the **IRB** as per Immunity laws.

Article 13. Rules for Validation of Official Bodycams for State Organizations

§13.1 This Article applies to members of the following state organizations:

- Government
- Federal Investigation Bureau
- San Andreas National Guard
- San Andreas Highway Patrol
- Los Santos Police Department
- Emergency Medical Services

§13.2 For a bodycam to be valid, the following rules must be adhered to:

§13.2.1 Rule for Attaching the Bodycam

§13.2.1.1 Officers must attach the bodycam near a desk/reception/armory/locker or any car/helicopter from the officers current organization.

§13.2.1.2 Attaching the bodycam inside a vehicle is prohibited and renders the footage invalid.

Example of attaching the bodycam:

- /me Takes out bodycam, attaches it to chest, checks its ballistic, water proof
- /me makes sure it is recording and checks for the red light
- /do it is recording, is ballistic and water proof

Edward Cullen (39728) Takes out bodycam, attaches it to chest, checks its ballistic, water proof
Edward Cullen (39728) makes sure it is recording and checks for the red light
it is recording, is ballistic and water proof | Edward Cullen (39728)

****NOTE:** If you Change your clothing surrounding the torso/chest area or had a bad dream and open eyes at the hospital, you need to reattach your bodycam again according to Article 13.2.1.

****EXCEPTION:** National Guard Soldiers, while on duty, if they had a bad dream and open their eyes in the military hospital, if the Soldiers refresh their bodycam according to Article 13.2.2, the footage will be deemed valid. In this situation, no reattachment is necessary as long as they did not change their clothes. This exception is only available for National Guard Soldiers.

§13.2.2 Rule for Refreshing the Bodycam

The officers must refresh their bodycam, if they become unconscious or if they get a Code A, or if 8 hours have passed after attaching their bodycam they must refresh their bodycam. If the bodycam does not start with attachment, the officer must provide proof of attachment, and then the bodycam must be started with a refresh.

Note:** If you get a code A after attaching the bodycam, as long as you refresh it immediately upon returning and the evidence of the Code A is present is the recording, it will be considered valid when you save it at the end of the situation.
If they have a bulletproof bodycam, no need to refresh if they get unconscious.

Example of refreshing the bodycam:

- /me refreshes bulletproof/waterproof bodycam.
- /do Bodycam is recording.

Edward Cullen (39728) refreshes bulletproof/waterproof bodycam
bodycam is recording | Edward Cullen (39728)

§13.2.3 Rule for Saving the Bodycam

§13.2.3.1 Bodycam footage must be saved at the end of the recording after the situation has concluded to be considered valid. Bodycam has to be saved in the same organization's cloud server that the officer/agent belongs to.

§13.2.3.2 Saving inside a vehicle is prohibited and invalidates the footage.

§13.2.3.3 Handing over the body camera footage to another person requires the officer to save the footage according to the aforementioned articles and then extract the footage into an SD card from the cloud servers using their PDA. In which case the PDA should also be connected to the cloud servers of the officer's organization.

Example of saving the bodycam:

- /me saves bodycam contents onto an SD card, then uploads it to GOV/SAHP/LSPD/FIB/NG cloud servers using PDA.
- /do Bodycam refreshes and continues recording.

Edward Cullen [39728] saves bodycam contents onto an SD card, then uploads it to GOV cloud servers using PDA.

Bodycam refreshes and continues recording. | Edward Cullen [39728]

§13.2.4 Rule for Undercover Officers

§13.2.4.1 Undercover officers must attach their bodycam near a desk, reception area, armory, locker, or any vehicle belonging to their own organization. They are allowed to transfer the bodycam to their personal vehicle and attach it, taking it from the vehicle trunk , but must keep record of it.

§13.2.4.2 Attaching the bodycam inside a vehicle is prohibited.

Example of attaching the bodycam (undercover):

- /me takes out bodycam, attaches it to belt, hides it, and checks its ballistic and waterproof status.
- /me ensures it is recording and checks for the red light.
- /do It is recording and is ballistic and waterproof.

Edward Cullen (39728) Takes out Bodycam and attaches Bodycam to Belt, hides it and checks its ballistic, water proof

Edward Cullen (39728) makes sure it is recording and checks for the red light it is recording, and its ballistic, water proof | Edward Cullen (39728)

Article 14. Rules for Validation of the GrandPro Bodycam for Civilians and State Organizations

The GrandPro Bodycam is a civilian-accessible alternative to official state bodycams, providing reliable, automatically validated recordings. A red light indicates active recording, and the device must be replaced after Code A incidents, unconsciousness, or hospitalization.

§14.1 The GrandPro Bodycam must be worn on the chest, with a red light indicating that it is recording.

§14.2 The red light validates the recording as authentic evidence. No additional validation is required. As long as the red light is blinking the evidence is valid, even if the bodycam was attached inside a car.

§14.3 Changing clothes does not require resetting or refreshing the GrandPro Bodycam, provided the red light remains on.

§14.4 A Code A or unconsciousness necessitates the use of a new GrandPro Bodycam.

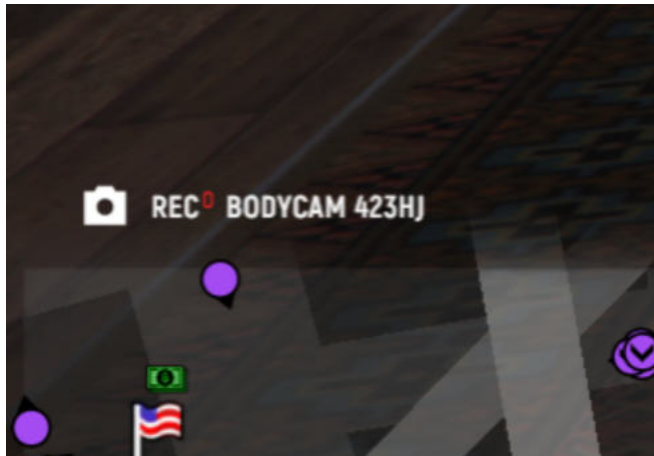
§14.5 Upon waking up in a hospital, the user must utilize a new GrandPro Bodycam.

§14.6 GrandPro footage may only be extracted onto an SD card and cannot be transferred to any other storage device.

§14.7 If a state employee's PDA is connected to a cell tower, GrandPro footage can be transferred to cloud servers only after it has been extracted onto an SD card from the GrandPro device. In which case the PDA should also be connected to the cloud servers of the officer's organization.

§14.8 At the conclusion of recording, footage from the GrandPro Bodycam must be

saved and extracted in accordance with the procedures outlined in Article 15.



Article 15. Extracting Footage from the GrandPro Bodycam

§15.1 Users must extract footage from the GrandPro Bodycam for safekeeping for evidence purposes.

§15.2 The footage is stored on an internal memory, which can be transferred onto an SD card. Not saving the footage at the end will result in invalidation of the footage.

§15.3 The SD card can then be handed over for official use or personal safekeeping.

§15.4 If any state organization member wants to upload it to the cloud server of their organizations, then, they have to save it in a SD card and upload using PDA. In which case the PDA should also be connected to the cloud servers of the officer's organization.

Example of the saving and handing over to someone:

Edward Cullen (39728) Saves the bodycam to an SD card, takes it out and hand it over to opposite person

Article 16. Conditions for Invalid Official Bodycams for State Organizations

§16.1 This Article applies to members of the following organizations:

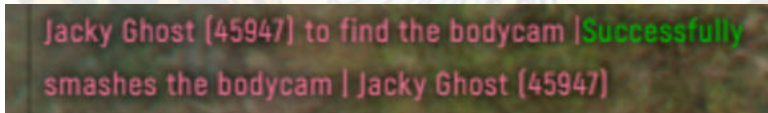
- Government
- Federal Investigation Bureau
- San Andreas National Guard
- San Andreas Highway Patrol
- Los Santos Police Department
- Emergency Medical Services

§16.2 Bodycams will be deemed invalid if any of the following conditions are met:

- The bodycam was not attached according to **Article 13.2.1.**
- The bodycam was not saved according to **Article 13.2.3.**
- The bodycam was not refreshed after 8 hours of continuous recording, or following a Code A, or after unconsciousness according to **Article 13.2.2.**
- The bodycam was attached or refreshed inside a vehicle.
- The bodycam was forcibly damaged or destroyed.
- The bodycam was not handed over according to **Article 13.2.3.3**

Example of invalidation by forcible damage:

- `/me forcibly smashes the bodycam, rendering it non-functional.`



Jacky Ghost (45947) to find the bodycam | Successfully smashes the bodycam | Jacky Ghost (45947)

Chapter 17: Labor Code of San Andreas

§17.1 Purpose and Scope

The Labor Code of San Andreas governs the relationship between employers and employees within the state, with the goal of ensuring fundamental labor rights, promoting fair and equitable working conditions, and safeguarding the interests of employees. This code applies to both public and private sector organizations, emphasizing the principles of free labor, prohibition of forced labor, and the equality of rights and opportunities. It establishes clear guidelines for labor organization, management, and dispute resolution.

§17.2 Employer Rights

Employers possess the following rights within the framework of the Labor Code:

- a)** To initiate and terminate employment contracts as per legal guidelines.
- b)** To require employees to comply with established work standards and regulations.
- c)** To create and implement organizational policies, including job descriptions and internal charters.
- d)** To reward employees for their dedicated and effective work.
- e)** To amend employment contracts with terms that do not disadvantage the employee.
- f)** To enforce disciplinary actions for violations of organizational rules.
- g)** To establish and regulate work schedules within the organization.
- h)** To verify the validity of medical insurance and firearm licenses when required by the nature of the employee's duties.

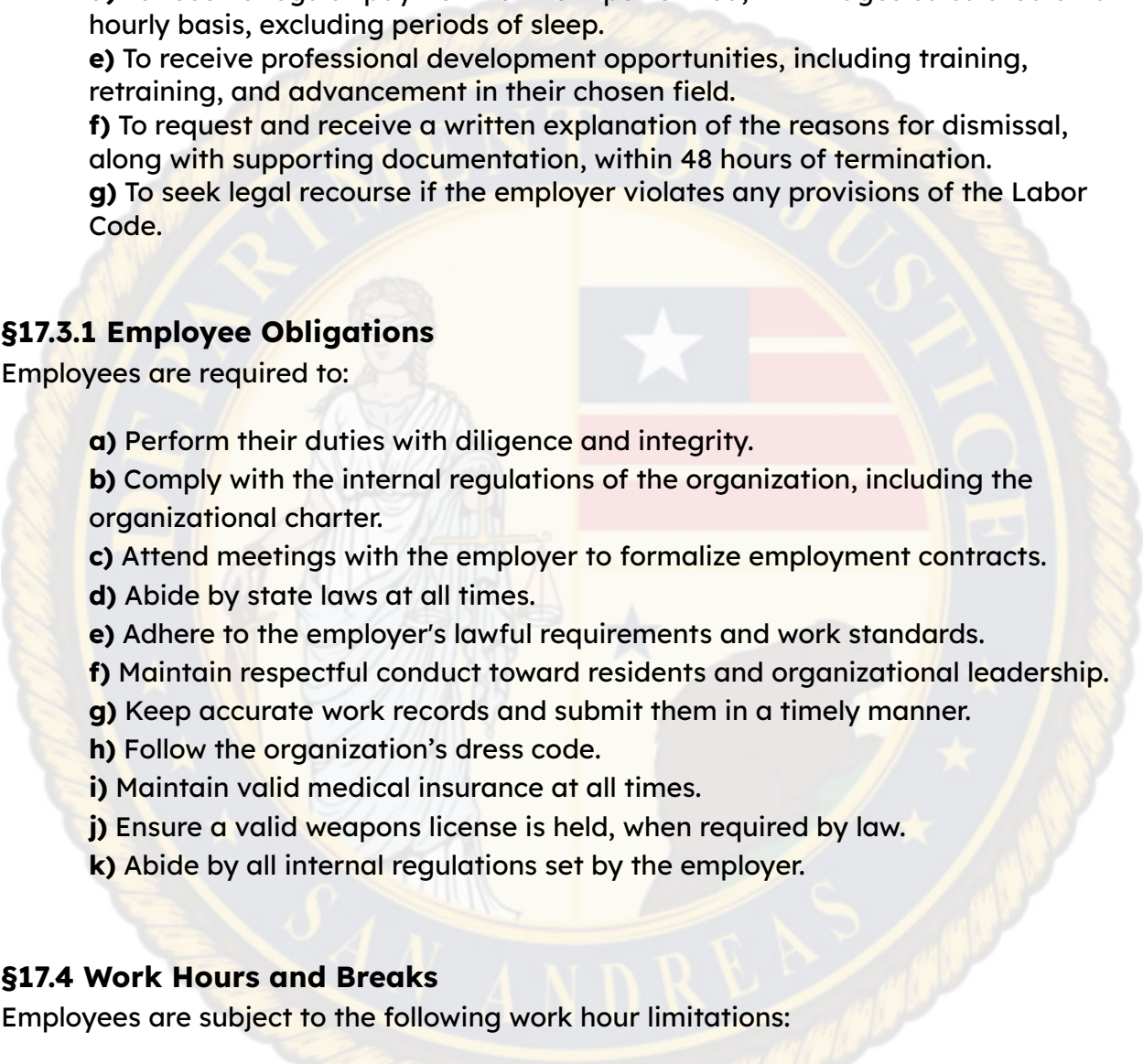
§17.2.1 Employer Obligations

Employers are required to fulfill the following obligations:

- a)** To adhere to all applicable state laws and regulations.
- b)** To ensure a safe and comfortable working environment for all employees.
- c)** To compensate employees fairly for the work performed, including any bonuses as stipulated.
- d)** To provide employees with a clear career progression path, including opportunities for promotion.
- e)** To create conditions conducive to career growth and development.
- f)** To ensure timely advancement of employees in line with organizational needs and individual performance.
- g)** To address and consider employee complaints regarding work conditions and practices.
- h)** To ensure employees receive their full and timely wages.
- i)** To maintain working conditions that meet or exceed state-mandated standards.
- j)** To provide necessary training and instructions for employees to perform their duties effectively.
- k)** To inform employees of internal regulations and the organizational charter.
- l)** To conclude employment contracts only with the personal presence of the employee.
- m)** To uphold principles of equality, non-discrimination, and ethical conduct in all interactions with employees.

§17.3 Employee Rights

Employees are entitled to the following rights under the Labor Code:

- 
- a)** To terminate employment in accordance with the terms outlined in the employment contract. *Note: Absence without leave (AWOL) from the National Guard without proper notification constitutes a federal offense and may result in legal consequences, including being declared a deserter.*
- b)** To be informed of working conditions and terms of employment.
- c)** To take leave or vacation as provided by internal organizational policies.
- d)** To receive regular payment for work performed, with wages calculated on an hourly basis, excluding periods of sleep.
- e)** To receive professional development opportunities, including training, retraining, and advancement in their chosen field.
- f)** To request and receive a written explanation of the reasons for dismissal, along with supporting documentation, within 48 hours of termination.
- g)** To seek legal recourse if the employer violates any provisions of the Labor Code.

§17.3.1 Employee Obligations

Employees are required to:

- a)** Perform their duties with diligence and integrity.
- b)** Comply with the internal regulations of the organization, including the organizational charter.
- c)** Attend meetings with the employer to formalize employment contracts.
- d)** Abide by state laws at all times.
- e)** Adhere to the employer's lawful requirements and work standards.
- f)** Maintain respectful conduct toward residents and organizational leadership.
- g)** Keep accurate work records and submit them in a timely manner.
- h)** Follow the organization's dress code.
- i)** Maintain valid medical insurance at all times.
- j)** Ensure a valid weapons license is held, when required by law.
- k)** Abide by all internal regulations set by the employer.

§17.4 Work Hours and Breaks

Employees are subject to the following work hour limitations:

- The maximum workday for state organizations is 12 hours, with the option to extend beyond this at the employee's discretion.
- Lunch breaks may not exceed two hours.
- Employers may grant additional breaks or vacation time for valid reasons, with extra vacation days for exemplary performance at the employer's discretion.

§17.5 Compensation and Bonuses

Employee remuneration consists of hourly wages and performance-based bonuses. Wages are calculated based on the employee's position, qualifications, and hours worked. Bonuses are granted at the employer's discretion, and may be delayed if financial constraints arise. All payments are made in San Andreas currency.

§17.6 Labor Discipline

Compliance with labor discipline is mandatory in San Andreas. Employers are responsible for creating conditions that allow employees to meet these standards. Internal regulations govern employee rights, duties, work schedules, and rest periods, as approved by the employer in consultation with the Department of Social Development. Employers may encourage and reward good performance.

§17.6.1 Disciplinary Sanctions

Employers may apply disciplinary sanctions for violations of labor regulations, including:

- Reprimand
- Demotion
- Suspension (demotion to rank 1)
- Dismissal

Employers may remove disciplinary sanctions if, within seven days following the sanction, the employee demonstrates improved performance, complies with work expectations, and refrains from further violations. Employees may also be allowed to perform community service, such as producing a specified number of medical kits at Humane Labs, to mitigate the sanction.

§17.7 Suspension from Work

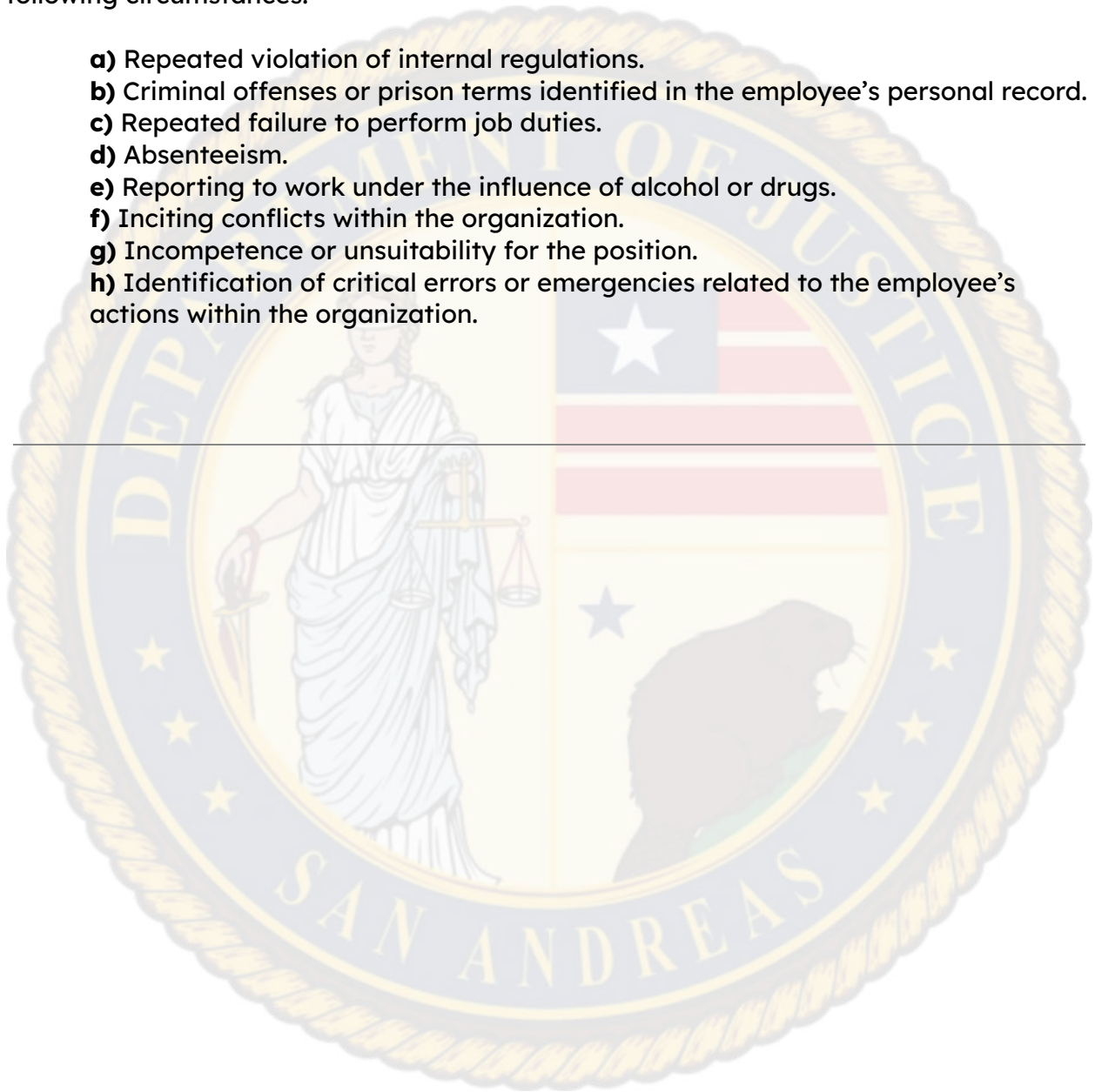
Suspension is a temporary preventive measure that may or may not include the continuation of wages and position. Authorized individuals, including the employer, Governor, Deputy Governor, Attorney General, or Supreme Court Justice, may initiate a suspension. Grounds for suspension include:

- Pre-trial proceedings
- Investigative measures
- Employee recertification
- Abuse of official powers
- Repeated violations of internal organizational rules

§17.8 Termination of Employment

An employee may voluntarily terminate their employment by submitting a resignation letter. The employer may also terminate the employment relationship under the following circumstances:

- a)** Repeated violation of internal regulations.
- b)** Criminal offenses or prison terms identified in the employee's personal record.
- c)** Repeated failure to perform job duties.
- d)** Absenteeism.
- e)** Reporting to work under the influence of alcohol or drugs.
- f)** Inciting conflicts within the organization.
- g)** Incompetence or unsuitability for the position.
- h)** Identification of critical errors or emergencies related to the employee's actions within the organization.



Chapter 18: Election Rules, Martial Law, and Governor Pardons

§18.1 Election Rules

The election process in San Andreas is designed to ensure that all residents have the right to participate in selecting their leaders when an administration's term concludes. Candidates for each election will be selected through a process of divine inspiration.

§18.1.1 Prohibition of Vote Buying

It is unlawful for any candidate, or any individual associated with a candidate, to engage in vote-buying or any form of vote manipulation. This includes, but is not limited to, offering money, promises, items, or any other form of value in exchange for votes.

§18.1.2 Campaign Silence Period

During the election period, a campaign silence shall be enforced. Candidates and their supporters, including those with political or personal motives for the candidate's success, must remain no closer than 500 meters from any voting location. Campaigning activities are defined as:

- Soliciting votes for a candidate
- Advertising through official channels or on platforms such as Life Invader
- Engaging in public debates
- Hosting events to promote a candidate

This rule ensures a fair and unbiased voting process.

§18.1.3 Oversight by State Organizations

State organizations will be present during voting periods to ensure that election rules are upheld, provided their official duties allow for such participation. Their role is to maintain the integrity of the election process.

§18.5 Martial Law

Martial Law is declared in the event of civil disorder or the absence of a functioning government. This section outlines the powers and responsibilities of leaders during such a state of emergency.

§18.5.1 Declaration of Martial Law

The leaders of the National Guard, Federal Investigation Bureau (FIB), Los Santos Police Department (LSPD), San Andreas Highway Patrol (SAHP), and Emergency

Medical Services (EMS), along with a representative from the Department of Justice, may jointly declare civil disorder and enact Martial Law in the absence of a functioning government.

§18.5.2 Authority of the National Guard

The General of the National Guard will assume full control of the state during Martial Law. In collaboration with representatives from other legal organizations, the General will oversee the military court system and exercise executive control over state operations.

§18.5.3 Legal Representation During Martial Law

Each leader of a legal organization will appoint two representatives from their respective organizations to serve as legal representatives for citizens in need of legal counsel.

Note: Legal advisors cannot represent citizens against their own organization.

§18.5.4 Law Enforcement Powers During Martial Law

During Martial Law, law enforcement officers are granted the authority to search any citizen or vehicle located on state property, at a crime scene, or at locations associated with criminal activity. Officers may also conduct regulated border patrols between Los Santos County and Blaine County. Full control of state borders will be maintained to ensure security and integrity during Martial Law.

§18.5.5 Detention and Search Powers

Law enforcement officers are authorized to detain individuals for body and/or vehicle searches and questioning. Based on the results of these searches and questioning, officers may arrest the individual if any legal violations are discovered, or extend the detention if further suspicion arises.

§18.6 Governor Pardons

The Governor of San Andreas has the authority to grant pardons to individuals convicted of crimes. A pardon is an official forgiveness for the offense, and once granted, the individual cannot be punished further for that crime, nor should they be penalized for having a record of the offense.

§18.6.1 Review of Pardons

No individual may question the Governor's authority to grant a pardon. However, the Pardon Review Board, which includes the Attorney General and members of the Supreme Court and District Court, may challenge or review the decision.

- A minimum of two members of the Pardon Review Board can initiate an investigation into a pardon.

§18.6.2 Scope of Pardons

The Governor is authorized to issue pardons only for crimes classified as:

- E Class Crimes
- D Class Crimes

This limitation ensures that pardons are applied appropriately and within the bounds of state law.

Chapter 19. The Court of Law in the State of San Andreas

§19.1 Jurisdiction of the District Court

The District Court shall preside over the following cases:

- a)** All civil cases and violations of the Traffic Code.
- b)** Felony cases involving citizens unaffiliated with state organizations, unless otherwise directed by the Attorney General, the Supreme Court or as required by law.

§19.1.1 Judicial Powers of the District Court Judge

A District Court Judge is authorized by law to:

- a)** Issue arrest warrants for citizens without immunity status or partially immune persons under specific exceptions authorized by law.
- b)** Issue warrants for the seizure of property following civil cases.
- c)** Impose imprisonment sentences up to the maximum limit defined by legislation.
- d)** Impose fines up to \$1,000,000.
- e)** Issue subpoenas for court appearances or the production of information.
- f)** Issue gag orders.

- g)** Hold individuals in contempt of court.
- h)** Order the removal of any license, except for a license to practice law.
- i)** At his/her discretion, restrict public access to any proceeding, to safeguard privacy, integrity and decorum.

§19.2 Judicial Powers of the Supreme Court Justice

Supreme Court Justice (SCJ) : The highest legal authority. Oversees all judges, handles appeals and constitutional cases, interprets laws, and has final legal rulings. The order from the Supreme Court must be followed by any and all organization members, including leaders and deputy leaders. If a **Supreme Court** final ruling needs to be challenged, then it must be appealed to **another** Supreme Court Justice, if available. In case both of the Judges give the same verdict, or only one Supreme Court is available, then the ruling is final and can not be appealed further. Though, if any Supreme Court Justice is found abusing their authority, then it can be appealed to the IRB as per Immunity laws.

A Supreme Court Justice is vested with the following powers:

- a)** All powers granted to a District Court Judge.
- b)** Revoke immunity status from any individual.
- c)** Issue arrest warrants for individuals with immunity status.
- d)** Impose fines of unlimited amounts.
- e)** Grant witness protection status.
- f)** Increase or decrease the jurisdiction for District Court Judges.
- g)** Revoke cases from District Court Judges if deemed too complex or of significant importance for processing.
- h)** Assign personnel to facilitate their lawful duties or that of the Attorney General.
- i)** Issue licenses to practice law for citizens meeting the specified legal requirements.
- j)** Reject, revoke, or remove individuals and/or their licenses to practice law from the Department of Justice for any or no reason.
- k)** Make final decisions to implement, revoke, or amend any charge or citation.
- l)** Review and approve any and all legal documents in the Department of Justice.

§19.3 Judicial Powers of the Attorney General

Attorney General (AG) : Head of the Department of Justice. Oversees prosecutors, handles legal immunity cases, approves indictments, and ensures laws are enforced properly.

The Attorney General possesses the following powers:

- a) Oversees prosecutors, handles legal immunity cases, approves indictments, and ensures laws are enforced properly.
- b) Conduct routine or unscheduled inspections of any state organization.
- c) Oversee the Department of Corrections in collaboration with the Governor.
- d) Motion the Supreme Court with suspension of immunity cases.
- f) Grant witness protection status.
- g) Issue arrest warrants for individuals with immunity status.
- h) Issue licenses to practice law for citizens meeting the specified legal requirements.
- i) Reject, revoke, or remove individuals and/or their licenses to practice law from the Department of Justice for any or no reason.

§19.4 Ill Use of Granted Powers by a Judiciary

The Judges (including all District Court Judges and Supreme Court Judge) or the Attorney General, **can not act as a lawyer or legally represent anyone in any capacity**. In the occurrence of such an act by the Judges, the Judiciary must be reported with valid evidence to the **Attorney General's** office who will take proper actions based on the evidence collated in front of him. In case the Attorney General fails to take appropriate measures, then the evidence shall be presented to the **IRB**, and the board shall take appropriate action after evaluating the evidence.

§19.5 Conflict of Interest for the judges

The judges should recuse themselves when there is a **conflict of interest** to avoid biasness. The judge will be the sole decider of the conflict, and it can be appealed only to the **Attorney General**, who holds the right to change the **presiding judge** at any point, if there is a valid **conflict of interest**.

§19.6 Legal Document Definitions – State of San Andreas

The Documents outlined below are standard documents issued by the Department of Justice. These orders are highest in terms of governing the law. Everyone, including but not limited to the first persons will obey all the orders by the **Court** without **obstruction**. It can only be challenged through **motion within stipulated time** in the document. An Order from the District Court can be appealed in the Supreme Court. A final ruling from the **Supreme Court** is absolute and has to be followed immediately. If a **Supreme Court** final ruling needs to be challenged, then it must be appealed to **another** Supreme Court Justice, if available. In case both of the Judges give the same verdict, or only one Supreme Court is available, then the ruling is final and can not be appealed further. Though, if any Supreme Court Justice is found abusing their authority, then it can be appealed to the IRB as per Immunity laws.

§19.6.1. Subpoena

A **Subpoena** is a legally binding directive issued by the **Court**, compelling an individual, officer, or organization to:

- Produce specified information such as documents, records, or evidence; and/or
- Appear before the Court to provide testimony

within a defined timeframe.

A subpoena is **pre-adjudicative in nature** and does not determine guilt or liability. Failure to comply with a lawful subpoena constitutes a violation of judicial authority and may result in penalties for **Disobeying a Judicial Order**.

§19.6.2. Court Order

A **Court Order** is a formal and enforceable directive issued by the **Court**, following judicial consideration of a matter.

A Court Order may:

- Compel actions or prohibit conduct
- Grant relief, including compensation
- Enforce compliance with legal obligations

A Court Order is **binding upon all parties** and carries immediate legal effect. Failure to comply shall result in enforcement action, including arrest, fines, or additional penalties under applicable penal codes. All individuals, including but not limited to the

citizens, state organization members and also the first persons must obey all the court orders without obstruction.

§19.6.3. Case File

A **Case File** is an official legal document compiled by the **Department of Justice, Law Enforcement, or Legal Representatives**, containing a structured record of:

- Background of the incident
- Parties involved
- Evidence and exhibits
- Applicable laws and charges
- Legal arguments and findings

A Case File serves as the **primary record for judicial review**, supporting decisions such as warrants, subpoenas, motions, or final judgments.

§19.6.4. Gag Order

A **Gag Order** is a restrictive directive issued by a **Court**, prohibiting individuals or parties involved in a legal matter from:

- Disclosing information to the public
- Communicating details of an ongoing case
- Interfering with the integrity of proceedings

A Gag Order is issued to:

- Preserve fairness of trial
- Prevent witness tampering or public influence
- Protect sensitive or classified information

Violation of a Gag Order constitutes contempt of court and may result in arrest, fines, or additional charges.

§19.6.5. Motion

A **Motion** is a formal written request submitted to a **Court** by a party in a legal proceeding, seeking a specific ruling or action.

A Motion may request:

- Issuance of subpoenas
- Dismissal of charges
- Grant of compensation
- Procedural or evidentiary rulings

A Motion does not carry legal effect unless **reviewed and approved by a Judge**, at which point it may result in a Court Order.

§19.6.6. Motion to Dismiss Subpoena

A **Motion to Dismiss Subpoena** is a formal request submitted to the **Court** seeking to **invalidate or quash a previously issued subpoena**.

Grounds for such a motion may include:

- Lack of legal basis or jurisdiction
- Overbroad or unreasonable scope
- Violation of rights or procedural safeguards
- Irrelevance of requested evidence

Upon review, the **Court** may:

- Uphold the subpoena
- Modify its scope
- Fully dismiss (quash) the subpoena

Until ruled upon, the subpoena remains **valid and enforceable** unless otherwise stayed by the Court.

Chapter 20: Bench Trial and DOC Procedures

This article outlines the comprehensive procedure for hosting, participating in, or observing a bench trial conducted by the judiciary of the Department of Justice in the State of San Andreas. A bench trial serves as an alternative to standard procedures for determining the guilt of a detainee and is presided over by a judge appointed by the Attorney General or Supreme Court Justice.

§20.1 Overview of Bench Trials

1. A bench trial is conducted within a designated courtroom in the State of San Andreas.
2. It is overseen by a Judiciary who has the authority to schedule and preside over such trials.
3. Judges may conduct bench trials at their discretion but must ensure that each session lasts no less than one (1) hour.
4. The judge must ensure the presence of a suitable defense representative before commencing proceedings and announce the session over the Department radio.
5. Judges have the discretion to change a bench trial from an open (public) session to a closed (private) session. This decision must be lawful and justified, such as protecting the confidentiality of sensitive information or safeguarding the identities of involved parties. The Judge can also close the trial to the public in the event of disruption and non-adherence to the decorum. There can be no partiality, all of the people of the court must be escorted out and the courtroom should be locked, only ones allowed inside will be the detainee, the lawyer and the prosecution or anyone related to the case with the permission from the court.
6. Decisions made by a District Court Judge may be appealed to the Supreme Court Justice, whose rulings are final and cannot be appealed further.

§20.2 Procedure for Requesting a Bench Trial

- I. The detainee must request legal representation during open court hours.
- II. The detaining officer, a superior officer, or an appointed officer notifies the court of the detainee's request for a bench trial.
- III. The detainee is transported to the Capitol Courtroom, where they are searched for contraband after the order of the presiding Judge.

- Any contraband discovered will be logged and confiscated.
- Additional charges may be applied based on the findings of the search.

IV. The detainee is escorted to the courtroom, where they may meet with their defense attorney to discuss proceedings.

§20.3 Courtroom Setup and Trial Process

1. Seating Arrangements:

- The prosecution occupies the table nearest to the door.
- The defense occupies the table nearest to the window.

2. Preliminary Steps:

- The presiding judge begins by confirming the arresting officer's ID.
- The presiding judge will then order the arresting officer to search and confiscate any and all illegal items from the detainees possession and they can add charges upon the contents found in the said search. It is not considered as an illegal search as it has been done by the order of the court.
- The presiding judge will order upon completion of the previous step for the arresting officer to uncuff the detainee and the detainee shall approach the bench and show their passport when asked by the court.
- Next, the detainee will go near the lawyer on the defense side and sign a contract with the said lawyer under the observation of the arresting officer and the presiding judge. The officer will cuff the detainee after the contract has been signed.
- The lawyer can request the court to excuse for a bit to talk with the client in private for no more than 5 minutes ensuring their privilege and the court will allow them a separate space contingent upon which part of the court is free.
- Once the defense and the prosecution is seated back on their designated places, the court shall start with the opening statement and final charges from the prosecution and then the opening statement from defense.

P.S: Once final charges are laid out, the officer can not add any further charges to the detainee.

Exception: Either/or side may waive their opening or closing statement, their waiver does not impact the final decision of the court. Final charges must still be laid out to the court.

- Both parties submit any evidence they wish to present.

3. Presentation of Evidence:

- The prosecution has to provide evidence upon request by the court.
- The court will first review and confirm the validity of the evidence.
- Once the court has deemed the evidence valid then the evidence shall be reviewed and defense can object to the court during any point of the evidence or the proceeding, which the court may sustain or overrule based on the merit of the same.
- If the evidence is deemed invalid by the court, the detainee must be released from the detention immediately.
- After the prosecution has presented the evidence the defense responds to accusations and presents their own evidence if applicable.
- The only entity with the authority to validate evidence submitted is the court.

4. Closing Statements:

- The prosecution delivers a closing statement.
- The defense delivers a closing statement.
- The detainee may provide a personal statement to the court if allowed.

5. Judicial Review:

- The judge may call a fifteen (15) minute recess if necessary.
- After reviewing the evidence and statements, the judge delivers a verdict.
- Decisions made by a District Court Judge may be appealed to the Supreme Court Justice, whose rulings are final and cannot be appealed further.

6. Arresting procedure after a bench trials:

- If the Judge finds the suspect Guilty, then the suspect is to be penalized and put on wanted stars according to the order of the judge by the arresting officer. After that the arresting officer will directly put the suspect in the prison bus to take directly to the State penitentiary.
- If the Judge finds the suspect Not Guilty, then the suspect will be released immediately from detention and released of all charges immediately.

Article 20.4: Procedure for DOC Trials and Legal Representation

§20.4.1 Request for Counsel: If a detainee requests a lawyer, the detaining officer is obligated to provide one if available.

§20.4.2 Communication Protocol: The officer shall initiate a departmental radio call to the Department of Justice (DOJ) to request a lawyer.

§20.4.3 Redundancy in Requests: If there is no immediate response from the DOJ, the officer must make two (2) additional requests via the department radio, totaling three (3) requests. If no lawyer responds after the third attempt, the officer may proceed with processing the detainee. The detainee retains the right to later file a subpoena by contacting a lawyer.

§20.4.4 Arrival and Identification: Upon the arrival of a lawyer, the officer and the lawyer shall exchange identifications. The lawyer must present a valid lawyer's license to the detaining officer to verify their credentials.

§20.4.5 Safety and Verification: For the safety of the legal representative, the officer must perform a search and confiscate any and all weapons and illegal items from the detainee before uncuffing them after lawyer's approval. The approval is must to ensure safety for both parties. Following this, the detainee must present their passport to the lawyer to confirm identity and facilitate the signing of a legal contract.

§20.4.6 Attorney-Client Consultation: Once the contract is signed, the lawyer may request up to five (5) minutes of private time to consult with their client.

§20.4.7 Role of the Lawyer: The lawyer's role is to suggest and present the lawful wishes of their client. While they may present arguments, the final decision regarding the arrest and charges remains with the detaining officer.

§20.4.8 Judicial Recourse: Any final decision made by the officer during the DOC trial may be formally challenged by the lawyer through a subpoena or the filing of a motion in court.

Chapter 21: Lawyers Code

§21.1 Definition of a Lawyer:

A lawyer is an individual who represents the interests of an accused party in legal matters and holds a valid state-issued license obtained in accordance with the existing laws and regulations. A lawyer may practice in the following capacities:

- State Attorney (Government-employed),
- District Attorney (Legal Organization-employed),
- Member of a recognized law office, or
- Independent Private Practice.

§21.2 Principles of Legal Practice:

A lawyer operates based on the principles of legality, independence, autonomy, professional equality, and strict adherence to the Constitution, codes, and laws of the State of San Andreas.

§21.3 Access to Confidential Information:

Lawyers may access sensitive personal data and certain preliminary investigation information. Disclosure of such information is strictly prohibited and may result in criminal liability.

§21.4 Right to Evidence:

Lawyers have the right to request evidence from the prosecution. The prosecution is obligated to provide all relevant evidence unless the case is being heard in a Court of Law, where the burden of proof lies solely with the prosecution.

§21.5 Attorney-Client Privilege:

A lawyer is entitled to attorney-client privilege and joint defense privilege at all times to protect client confidentiality.

§21.6 Non-Entrepreneurial Role:

A lawyer is not considered an entrepreneur unless it's a private law firm approved by the Department of Justice.

§21.7 Essential Legal Services:

Lawyers must ensure the following during their professional duties:

- Oversight of legal aspects of arrest procedures,
- Protection of human rights,
- Verification of evidence,
- Consideration of extenuating circumstances.

§21.8 Additional Legal Services:

Additional services provided by lawyers include:

- Legal consultations,
- Drafting claims, appeals, and petitions,
- Filing documents with the prosecutor's office or official portals, and
- Acting as proxies for bail posting.

§21.9 Organizational Lawyers:

Lawyers employed by organizations may only represent their organization and handle cases related to it. The government provides lawyers for citizens unless a private lawyer is hired.

Exception: Life Invader (privately owned) and EMS employees may hire private lawyers.

§21.10 Representation in Court:

Only licensed lawyers may represent clients in court. However, individuals retain the right to represent themselves.

§21.11 License Verification:

All lawyers—private, state, or organizational—must present their valid lawyer's license to all involved parties when requested.

Article 21.12: State Attorneys

§21.12.1 Employment:

State Attorneys are employed by the Government.

§21.12.2 Salary:

State Attorneys receive a fixed salary funded by the State.

§21.12.3 Radio Communication:

State Attorneys must respond to Department radio communications, ensuring proper usage.

Exception: Attorneys are exempt if responding would cause a conflict of interest or put them at unreasonable risk.

§21.12.4 Examinations and Licensing:

The Attorney General and Supreme Court Justice oversee State Bar Exams, license issuance, and the regulation of State Attorneys.

§21.12.5 Access to Law Enforcement Facilities:

State Attorneys have unrestricted access to LSPD/SAHP/FIB facilities for official duties. To visit the National Guard base, the Attorneys must make a department to ask permission.

§21.12.6 Access to DOC:

State Attorneys may enter DOC facilities to offer representation and legal services to prisoners.

§21.12.7 Access to FIB/NG Facilities:

State Attorneys may enter FIB/NG facilities for non official purposes only when summoned and must leave immediately after services are rendered or declined.

§21.12.8 Use of Government Vehicles:

State Attorneys may use non-armored government vehicles to fulfill official duties.

§21.12.9 Public Defender Services:

State Attorneys provide essential public defender services free of charge to citizens. Calls for attorneys via department radio constitute such services.

Article 21.13: Private Lawyers**§21.13.1 Eligibility:**

A Private Lawyer must:

- Be a citizen without a criminal record,
- Pass the State Bar Exam, and
- Pay the required licensing fee.

§21.13.2 Compliance:

Private Lawyers must adhere to all state laws and regulations.

§21.13.3 Service Contracts:

Private Lawyers must have a pre-signed contract with clients before providing services.

§21.13.4 Access to Facilities:

Private Lawyers may enter DOC, LSPD, SAHP, FIB, or NG facilities only when called by a client and must leave immediately after completing services.

§21.13.5 Non-Interference:

Private Lawyers are prohibited from interfering with law enforcement operations.

§21.13.6 Service Fees:

Private Lawyers may set their own fees.

§21.13.7 Professional Responsibility:

Private Lawyers are solely responsible for their activities and must comply with laws and regulations.

§21.13.8 Notification Requirement:

Lawyers leaving government employment must notify the Attorney General or Supreme Court Justice. Failure to do so will result in license revocation and criminal charges of practicing law without a valid permit.

§21.13.9 Experience Requirement:

To practice privately, a lawyer must:

- Be active in the Government for at least 7 days, and
- Successfully completed 5 defense cases either in the Department of Corrections or in bench trials.

§21.13.11 Audits and Inspections:

The Government reserves the right to audit Private Lawyers and firms to ensure compliance with DOJ standards.

§21.13.12 Application Submission:

Any lawyer seeking authorization to practice privately shall submit a formal **application** directly to the **Attorney General's Office**. The application shall include, at a minimum, the applicant's **full legal name, passport number**, and any other information required by the Attorney General's Office.

§21.13.13 Review and Determination:

The Attorney General's Office shall review each application and may approve or deny authorization based on the applicant's qualifications, prior government service, experience, and compliance with state law and Department of Justice standards.

§21.13.14 Final Authority:

Authorization to practice as a Private Lawyer shall be granted solely at the discretion of the Attorney General's Office or the Supreme Court Justice. Any denial or revocation shall take immediate effect unless otherwise specified by law.

Article 21.14: District Attorney

§21.14.1 A District Attorney is an employee of the legal organization.

§21.14.2 A District Attorney has a fixed salary provided by the organization.

§21.14.3 A District Attorney has the right to use non-armored vehicles of the organization to perform their official duties.

§21.14.4 Each state organization should make an effort to retain at least one state legal organization lawyer to assist and supervise their internal affairs, compliance with the law, policies and procedures, HR actions, and related tasks.

§21.14.5 District Attorneys in their capacity as a lawyer can represent only their organization member in case of a subpoena or any legal notice has been issued against their own organization member in the court of law.

§21.14.6 The District Attorney shall work to ensure that charges are applied properly to suspects and act as the prosecutor for their organization in any legal proceedings.

§21.14.7 Criminal charges applied by a state organization are made in the name of their District Attorneys and, therefore, they may not represent clients detained or arrested by their organization.

§21.14.8 The District Attorney's lawyer license is restricted to the representation of their organization only.

§21.14.9 District Attorneys may be appointed **only with the approval of the Attorney General's Office and Supreme Court Justice**. No individual shall serve or act in the capacity of a District Attorney without such approval.

§21.14.10 The Leader or Deputy Leader of the relevant organization may submit a **formal letter of recommendation** to the Attorney General's Office requesting the appointment of a District Attorney. The recommendation shall include, at a minimum, the individual's **full legal name, passport number, identification serial number**, and any other information required by the Attorney General's Office or the Supreme Court Justice.

§21.14.11 The Attorney General's Office or the Supreme Court Justice shall review each recommendation and may **approve or deny** the appointment based on the individual's qualifications, prior experience, and fitness to serve as a state attorney.

§21.14.12 To be eligible for appointment as a District Attorney, an individual must have previously served as a **state attorney**.

§21.14.13 The decision of the Attorney General's Office or the Supreme Court Justice regarding the appointment or denial of a District Attorney shall be final, unless otherwise provided by law.

§21.14.14 In case the Organization has no District Attorney, then the Leader or Deputy Leader may act as representation of the organization. They may submit motions to the court and also can act as prosecutors. But must always follow the order of the court.

Article 21.15: Obtaining a Lawyer License

§21.15.1 Application Process:

Applications are submitted via the Government's official email or the Attorney General's Office.

§21.15.2 Issuance:

Licenses are issued by authorized government officials per existing laws.

§21.15.3 Requirements:

Applicants must:

- Have no criminal record,
- Have no visible tattoos,
- Reside in the state for over 10 years,
- Pass the State Bar Exam, and
- Demonstrate clear communication skills.

§21.15.4 Scholarships:

The State offers \$100,000 scholarships for private legal education, payable to the educator upon recommendation by senior officials.

Article 21.16: Contract

§21.16.1 A contract for the provision of lawyer services (hereinafter referred to as the contract) is a legally binding document between a lawyer and a client, signed freely and consensually, that regulates the list of providing legal services, delegating the right to represent the client's interests, and meeting the requirements and approval of the existing laws.

§21.16.2 A Private Lawyer must have an existing contract with any citizen of the State of San Andreas before providing any legal services.

§21.16.3 A State Attorney must have a contract with a citizen of the State of San Andreas before providing any legal services.

§21.16.4 The contract must be completed by the two parties in their direct presence. Remote conclusion of the contract is not allowed. Remote contracts are not legally binding.

§21.16.5 The contract must be done and signed only in written form to be valid and must comply with all laws and regulations of the State.

§21.16.6 The contract is not subject to Attorney Secrecy and must be provided to the government's email server and on request to a representative of the Attorney General's Office.

§21.16.7 The contract comes into force from the moment of signing until the moment of termination or the fulfillment of the obligations of the parties in full.

Article 21.17: Bailing Out Procedure

§21.17.1 Bailing out is a procedure of releasing a convict from imprisonment by payment of a fixed amount of money in direct proportion to the remaining time of detention.

§21.17.2 Bailing out is allowed only for 45 months or less of an inmate's remaining time in detention.

Exception: *When a rehabilitative class has been successfully completed by the inmate as described in the program for rehabilitative procedures.*

§21.17.3 A Lawyer must have an existing contract with a client in order to start the bailing-out procedure.

§21.17.4 A Lawyer must receive a verbal confirmation of the convict's appropriate behavior from the DOC officer prior to bailing out.

§21.17.5 A Lawyer must make a background check the convict's criminal record prior to bailing out:

a) If the convict was previously put under custody twice (2) or less, the bailing out is allowed for 45 months or less of remaining time of detention.

- b) If the convict was previously put under custody three (3) to six (6) times, the bailing out is allowed for 30 months or less of remaining time of detention.
- c) If the convict was previously put under custody seven (7) times or more, the bailing out is allowed for 15 months or less of remaining time of detention.

§21.17.6 A Lawyer must provide visual proof of any bail procedures that they perform to the government email server and keep bodycam footage for 48 hours, providing them to the Attorney General or Supreme Court Justice on request.

Article 21.18: License Revocation

§21.18.1 A lawyer loses their license in the following cases:

- a) Violation of any laws and regulations by the government.
- b) Disclosing privileged client or case information or classified information.
- c) Changing the type of lawyer's license.
- d) Changing any personal data.
- e) Leaving the government without alerting the Attorney General or Supreme Court Justice.
- f) Resignation from the government in any way.
- g) Change of legislation.
- h) Executive order signed by the governor.

Article 21.19: Attorney-Client Privilege

§21.19.1 Attorney-client privilege refers to any information related to the provision of legal assistance by a lawyer to their client.

§21.19.2 A lawyer cannot be summoned and questioned as a witness about the circumstances that became known to them while providing legal assistance to a client.

§21.19.3 A lawyer has the right to communicate with their client in private, regardless of location, while performing their duties.

§21.19.4 DOC Protocol: All interactions between a lawyer and a client take place in the special meeting room, in full privacy. Prior to the client getting arrested the meeting shall take place in a private designated place.

When the client is arrested and placed inside a cell in DOC, a DOC officer will escort the

client from the cell to the meeting room to meet with their lawyer about their bail or any other matter.

§21.19.5 A lawyer that has gained information about possible future terrorist activities is obligated to report this to the Governor's Office or the Attorney General's Office.

Note 1: The report may be anonymized and is classified as a state secret.

Note 2: Failure to report may be classed as "Refusal of Duty to Act."

Article 21.20: Private Law Firm Formation and Operation

§21.20.1 Definition of a Private Law Firm

A Private Law Firm is a legal entity approved by the **Department of Justice** (DOJ) that provides legal services through one or more licensed Private Lawyers operating under a unified firm name and management structure.

§21.20.2 Eligibility to Establish a Private Law Firm

A Private Law Firm may be established by:

- A single licensed Private Lawyer, or
- Multiple licensed Private Lawyers acting as partners or co-owners.
- All owners must:
- Hold valid Private Lawyer licenses,
- Have no criminal record,
- Be in good standing with the Department of Justice.

§21.20.3 Application and Approval Process

To establish a Private Law Firm, the founder(s) must submit a formal application to the **Attorney General's Office** or the Supreme Court Justice containing the following information:

- 1) Official Law Firm Name
- 2) Full name(s) of the Law Firm Owner(s)
- 3) Ownership structure and internal governance model
- 4) Proposed contract terms and service scope
- 5) projected client list (if applicable)
- 6) Full list of all individuals to be hired as Private Attorneys
- 7) Confirmation that all listed attorneys hold valid licenses

The Attorney General's Office and Supreme Court reserves the right to:

- Approve,
- Deny, or
- Request modifications to the application.

§21.20.4 Registration and Oversight

Once approved:

- The firm shall be registered with the Department of Justice.
- The firm becomes subject to DOJ audits, inspections, and compliance reviews.
- The firm must immediately provide any requested documentation to the DOJ if legal concerns arise. Failure to cooperate constitutes grounds for suspension or dissolution of the firm.

§21.20.5 Hiring and Employment of Attorneys

1. Only licensed Private Lawyers may be employed by a Private Law Firm.
2. The firm must notify the DOJ of:
 - Any new hires,
 - Terminations,
 - License suspensions or revocations of employed attorneys.

Attorneys employed by a firm may not practice independently outside of the firm unless separately licensed and approved.

§21.20.6 Responsibility and Liability

- a) A Private Law Firm is jointly responsible for the actions of its employed lawyers when acting under the firm's authority.
- b) Violations of law by firm members may result in:
 - Individual disciplinary action,
 - Firm-wide sanctions,
 - License revocations, or
 - Criminal liability.

§21.20.7 Client Contracts

- a) All client contracts must:
 - Comply with Article 21.16,

- Clearly state the firm name and responsible attorney,
 - Be signed in the direct presence of both parties.
- b) The firm must maintain copies of all contracts and provide them to the DOJ upon request.

§21.20.8 Financial Transparency

- a) Private Law Firms may set their own service fees.
- b) Fee structures must be transparent and disclosed in client contracts.
- c) The DOJ may request financial records to verify lawful operation.

§21.20.9 Ethical and Professional Standards

Private Law Firms must ensure:

- Attorney-client privilege is strictly maintained,
- No conflicts of interest among firm members,
- Compliance with all constitutional, statutory, and DOJ regulations.

§21.20.10 Changes and Dissolution

a) Any changes to:

- Ownership,
- Firm name,
- Office location,
- Employment roster,

must be reported to the **Attorney General's Office** immediately.

b) Dissolution of a Private Law Firm must be formally declared to the DOJ.

c) Failure to report dissolution or changes may result in administrative and criminal penalties.

Chapter 22 - Tax Law

Article 22.1 General Provisions

§22.1.1 Entrepreneurship is the act of creating a business or businesses while building and scaling it to generate a profit.

§22.1.2 Every citizen of San-Andreas has the right to engage in business, to possess commercial property, and to become an Entrepreneur.

§22.1.3 Types of Entrepreneurship:

- Large companies: taxable profit-generating entities, such as but not limited to:
 - Service stations (Auto workshops)
 - Chip Tunings
 - 24/7
 - Clothing stores
 - Elite Clothing Store
 - Gas stations
 - Ammo-nations
 - Bars
 - Tattoo parlors
 - Barbershops
 - Jewelry stores
- Social entrepreneurship: non-taxable businesses requiring a State Government permit/license to become legitimate entities, such as but not limited to:
 - Recording studio
 - Basketball club
 - Auto repair shop
 - Shooting club
 - Fight club
- Small businesses: recognized as non-taxable private businesses not requiring permits/licenses, such as but not limited to:
 - Public market shops
 - Ticket tables
 - Purchase/sale of resources/products

Exception: High business numbers such as oil platforms, public farms, car-sharing companies, parking businesses, taxi companies, ATMs, juice shops, and State Objects.

§22.1.4 Every self-employed citizen of the San Andreas State must comply with all state laws and pay taxes in full.

§22.1.5 Responsibilities for registering and maintaining records of all entrepreneurs, as well as bringing unscrupulous entrepreneurs to justice, lie with government officials.

Article 22.2 The Entrepreneurship Registering Procedure

§22.2.1 Large companies: Upon purchasing property, the owner must pay taxes and is entered into a closed taxpayer register.

§22.2.2 Social entrepreneurship: Registration requires applying for a license through email.

- Government officials may accept applications in person as well.
- After verification, the government decides whether to issue a license/permit or refuse due to identified violations.

§22.2.3 Small business: This type of activity does not need to be registered.

Article 22.3 Entrepreneurship Supervision

§22.3.1 Supervision over entrepreneurs' activities, including full and timely tax payment, is carried out by the Department of Economics.

§22.3.2 The Department of Economics has unhindered access to commercial property to verify compliance with legislation and timely tax payments.

§22.3.3 Law enforcement officials may assist in verification if reasonable suspicion is present or upon a Court Order issued by the Department of Justice.

§22.3.4 The Governor's Office may seal property in cases of tax evasion and involve law enforcement officers to impose penalties.

§22.3.5 Repeated and willful tax evasion may result in felony charges, a fine of up to \$500,000, imprisonment for up to 60 months, and prosecution costs.

Article 22.4 Public Market Shops

§22.4.1 Entrepreneurs renting public market shops are exempt from small business taxes.

§22.4.2 Prohibited items for sale in public market shops:

- Weapons or ammunition
- Firearm components
- Prohibited bulletproof vests
- Alcohol and drugs
- Medical products
- Licenses

Violation: Selling prohibited items is punishable under the Penal and Misdemeanor Code.

§22.4.3 Circumventing taxes in home or vehicle sales is a violation of the Tax Code and a crime.

Article 22.5 Internal Revenue Service (IRS)

§22.5.1 The IRS ensures weekly business tax collection from owners or their representatives.

§22.5.2 The IRS maintains meticulous records of tax-related transactions.

§22.5.3 The IRS program is executed by the Governor's Office, assisted by the Department of Economics.

§22.5.4 All collected funds shall be logged with the following information:

- Business number
- Amount paid
- Date paid up to (**Note: This may never exceed 4 weeks ahead of time**)
- Any extra donation to the state made by the business owner
- Business owner's name
- Business owner's social security number
- Business owner's phone number

§22.5.5 Tax funds are used for:

- Supplementing state organization funds
- Purchasing emergency supplies (e.g., cold pills, med kits, repair kits, fuel)
- Retention/performance bonuses for state organization members
- Funding government events
- Establishing a budget reserve
- Special requests approved by the Governor

§22.5.6 Tax payments may be made in person at the capitol or through appointed personnel.

§22.5.7 A tax week is Friday through Thursday. Payments are logged accordingly.

§22.5.8 Businesses may activate automated tax payments to avoid sealing.

§22.5.9 Tax Amounts Due per Location:

- Chip Tunings: \$250,000
- Auto Workshops: \$175,000

- Ammunations: \$175,000
- Elite Clothing Shop: \$150,000
- Clothing stores: \$75,000
- Gas Stations: \$50,000
- Jewelers: \$37,500
- Tattoo Salons: \$37,500
- Barbershops: \$37,500
- 24/7: \$37,500
- Bars: \$25,000

§22.5.10 Business owners may request reduced taxes due to low profits. Decisions are at the Governor's discretion.

§22.5.11 Unpaid taxes may result in business sealing by the Governor's order.

Chapter 23 - Undercover Operations

Article 23.1 General Provisions

§23.1.1 Undercover operations involve law enforcement to gather intelligence, infiltrate criminal organizations, or conduct surveillance on suspected illegal activities. This method is often employed in drug enforcement, organized crime investigations, and other scenarios where traditional policing methods may be less effective.

§23.1.2 Their primary objective is to monitor and record illegal activities, such as drug trafficking, organized crime, and other criminal enterprises. These undercover operations involve infiltrating criminal networks and gathering substantial evidence to aid law enforcement organizations in building cases against offenders.

§23.1.3 The evidence collected by these undercover officers serves as a foundation for the Federal Investigation Bureau (FIB) to obtain search warrants and conduct raids on criminal establishments. This approach helps dismantle criminal structures and contributes significantly to maintaining law and order in our city.

§23.1.4 Expertise and experience in undercover work can lead officers to be promoted to the special Undercover department assigned by their organizations. In this elevated role, officers gain higher access and additional immunities, enabling them to perform their undercover duties more effectively and safely. For the sake of clarification in this Article 23.1.4, Additional Immunities refers to the permission of the federal

organizations such as Government and Federal Investigation Bureau the ability to blur or hide any personally identifiable information linking their personal identities or undermine the integrity of their investigation (***They are permitted by law to not disclose things such as their name, their age, wife/husband name, passport number, ID number, Rank etc. and which organization they belong to, with the exception of when detaining or in court*) **This permission/ability of not disclosing identification will not be implied while detaining and when in court.**

The Undercover Department plays a vital role in combating crime and ensuring the safety of the citizens of Los Santos. Their efforts are essential in upholding justice and protecting the community from criminal threats.

Article 23.2 Undercover Department in State Organizations:

§23.2.1 This Article applies to members of the following state organizations:

- Federal Investigation Bureau

With permission (From **Federal Investigation Bureau Director**)

- San Andreas Highway Patrol
- Los Santos Police Department

FIB, being the federal agency, can use the undercover departments as per its internal regulations.

However, the other non-federal organizations (LSPD,SAHP) will need to take permission for the undercover department and need to have the internal regulations approved by the Federal Bureau Investigation Director.

§23.2.2 The evidence collected by the LSPD and SAHP shall be collated to the FIB Director's office. Said evidence can be then used in the case files or investigations initiated and directed by the FIB. Such Case Files can be signed by the Governor, Deputy Governor, The Attorney General.

Article 23.3 General Principles for Undercover Officers

§23.3.1 In light of the range of interests implicated by their use, organizations should take great care in relying on undercover officers during investigations. In particular, organizations should:

(a) ensure that the use of undercover officers does not unduly risk the undercover officers' safety or the safety of others;

***Organizations Should limit the activity of their Undercover departments to operate strictly in conformity to law.*

(b) carefully regulate undercover officers' participation in illegal activities;

***Participation in Undercover matters does not give anybody the right or exclusion to engage in corruption. Illegal activities are not the same thing as corruption because it is a reasonable way to expose a greater public threat at the expense of borderline questionable conduct.*

(c) to the extent possible, limit the intrusiveness of the use of undercover officers; and restrict employed methods such as Lure and Bait to one singular attempt.

***Example: Offering a random individual in the street money in exchange for illegal goods and services.*

(d) document and report on the use of undercover officers.

§23.3.2 Use of undercover officers. As with informants, undercover officers can provide important evidence during criminal investigations. Sometimes, organized criminal groups or conspiracies can be effectively investigated only by securing inside information. However, organizations' use of undercover officers raises concerns about:

(a) the public's safety;

(b) the safety of undercover officers stemming from their involvement in ongoing criminal activity;

(c) intrusiveness, given the reach of some undercover activity into the community; and

(d) reliability of the evidence secured by undercover officers, in that, although undercover agents are screened and employed officers, it sometimes may be less feasible to carefully document and corroborate evidence in an undercover setting.

§23.3.3 Distinct interests implicated by undercover officers. Undercover officers are trained, professional members of law enforcement, distinguishing them from informants. However, the surreptitious use of law-enforcement personnel creates special risks, including to safety and of intrusiveness. There also are great risks of injury to the officers themselves, as well as to members of the public. There are special concerns regarding legitimacy if law enforcement is directly or indirectly a party to criminal activity.

Chapter 24 - First Persons of the State of San Andreas

§24.1 In the State of San Andreas we refer to First Persons as a type of Sovereign Immunity enjoyed by:

- The Governor and their Deputies.
- The Attorney General and the Supreme Court Justice.
- Leaders and Deputies of State Organizations.

Such immunity is conferred upon them by virtue of the authority vested onto them. Their official functions require it.

§24.2 It is necessary to protect these public officials from excessive interference with their responsibilities and from “Potentially disabling threats of liability”. It must be indicated here within but First Person Sovereign immunity defers and contrasts from other types of immunities such as Partial immunity.

§24.3 Leaders and Deputies of State Organizations do not answer or respond to the demands of anybody except the **Governor, his/her deputies and Supreme Court**, without first due process pursuant to immunity law. Let it be known that anything that resembles or implies an allegation against a First person without compliance to immunity laws, shall be considered an attack against the most highest officials of the state. Such slanders and accusations that may harm the integrity and appearance of any of these political figures, under this article shall be construed and considered a punishable offense, punishable up to 75 months imprisonment and a \$50,000 fine. This shall be pursuant to the **Procedures Of Detention And Arrest Code 3rd Rendition**. These slanders or accusations can only be considered if someone accuses the first person with **an actual crime**. Freedom of speech still applies when speaking to first persons and only words without allegation of a crime **can not be considered** as a violation of this privilege. Also any legal document incriminating or ordering the first person **approved** from the **Court** can not be considered as **slander** or **acquisition**. All State organizations including but not limited to the leaders and deputies have to obey all orders from the **Court**, and they can still be convicted with the due procedures of the **immunity laws**. This immunity can not be used for disobeying any orders from the **Court**.

***Exclusion: Leaders and Deputies of state organizations have to obey any and all judicial orders from the Department of Justice. A judicial order from District court can be appealed in the Supreme court. An order from a Supreme Court is absolute for all state organizations including leaders and deputies, only applicable through a motion to dismiss. The final ruling from the Supreme Court has to be followed exactly how it is written. No leaders or deputies of organizations including their members can argue, refuse or disregard the order from the Court.*

Even Leaders and deputies from all organizations will need to provide body camera footage and comply with all the orders of the Court. If a Supreme Court final ruling needs to be challenged, then it must be appealed to another Supreme Court Justice, if available. In case both of the Judges give the same verdict, or only one Supreme Court is available, then the ruling is final and can not be appealed further. Though, if any Supreme Court Justice is found abusing their authority, then it can be appealed to the IRB as per Immunity laws.

§24.4 Executive Privileges: First Persons pursuant to this section shall have unrestricted access onto any premises whether public or private by virtue of the authority vested on them without any interference from any legislative, law enforcement, executive, or private personnel, staff or security. The First person shall announce their presence in the premises in a clear and understandable fashion before entering. If requested the First Person shall provide his identification to establish their status and Sovereign Immunity. This Executive privilege shall not be abused in any capacity that may injure immunity or as a result, the same is subjected to evidence. Using this privilege without any official or justified reason will result in immediate suspension of this privilege and further investigation may be done as well.

***Exception: This privilege is not functional inside the Court of San Andreas, where the presiding judge will be the sole decider of the persons allowed inside and their movements inside the court.*

Chapter 25 - Executive Orders

An executive order is an order from the Governor's or the Attorney General's Office, that has the authority to add or rectify any small aspect of the governing laws. These are meant to be temporary until a new executive order has nullified it. The executive orders can not override the existing legislation, it can only act as a temporary fix until a new rendition of the legislation is made.

The Executive order is absolute and all citizens and state organizations must follow it.

The Authorized personnel to issue executive order is only vested to:

1. Governor
2. Attorney General

All executive orders must follow existing laws, only adding or rectifying a minor part.



Harry Hayes

Signature of Chief of Los Santos Police Department



Maxx Eagle

Signature of Sheriff of San Andreas Highway Patrol

Sophia Fox

Signature of Director of Federal Investigation Bureau



Adrian Saja

Signature of General of National Guard

Rooni Kleps

Signature of Chief of Emergency Medical Services