

2nd rendition
28.07.2025

TRAFFIC CODE OF THE STATE OF SAN ANDREAS
GOVERNED AND UPHELD BY THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE



Kiana Kaslana

Kiana Kaslana
Governor



Mohit Maxx
Mohit Maxx
Deputy Governor



Edward Cullen
Edward Cullen
Attorney General

Effective Date: 18 January 2025

This Code establishes the rules and procedures governing road safety, vehicle registration and licensing, parking, and related matters in the State of San Andreas. It applies to all residents and visitors. Violations of this Code may result in fines, vehicle seizure or impoundment, detention, imprisonment, or revocation of driving privileges, as provided herein and in accordance with the applicable Penal Code.

Article 1: General Provisions

§1.1 Purpose and Scope

This Traffic Code is the official set of rules governing:

- Road safety,
- Registration of vehicles,
- Licensing and permits,
- The transportation of persons and goods on public roads and highways.

It is administered by the Department of Justice.

§1.2 Applicability

Compliance with this Code is mandatory for all residents and visitors within the State of San Andreas.

§1.3 Penalties

Violations shall result in one or more of the following penalties, depending on severity and recurrence:

- Monetary fines,
- Vehicle seizure or impoundment,
- Detention or imprisonment,
- Revocation of the driver's license.

§1.4 Offense Assessment

If multiple vehicles are involved in a violation, each may be fined separately based on its role in the incident. However, a single incident shall not result in multiple fines under the same article. Repeat violations involving the same vehicle may lead to additional penalties.

§1.5 Law Enforcement Procedures

a) Inspection and Document Verification:

During a traffic stop, an officer may conduct a visual inspection of the vehicle and verify all relevant documents. Officers may inspect closed compartments (e.g., trunk, glove compartment) **only with a warrant**, unless the driver consents, the vehicle is abandoned, or there is probable cause of criminal activity.

b) Identification Checks:

An officer shall **typically** verify only the driver's documentation. If the driver is flagged as wanted via the department's PDA system, the officer may also request identification from the passengers.

§1.6 Driver and Passenger Obligations

a) Provision of Documents:

Drivers must present valid documentation (Driver's license and Passport) upon request. Failure to comply is punishable under the Penal Code and may result in additional charges.

b) Immediate Stop:

Drivers must bring their vehicle to a complete stop when requested by a law enforcement officer. Failure to stop is punishable under the Penal Code for 'Failure to Comply'.

c) Remain in the Vehicle:

Drivers and passengers must remain inside the vehicle unless instructed otherwise by law enforcement. Unauthorized exit may be deemed a safety risk and could result in detention under Penal Code **Article 4.3: Disobeying an Order**.

§1.7 Traffic Flow Direction

In the State of San Andreas, vehicles must travel on the right-hand side of the road.

§1.8 Owner Responsibility

If the owner is absent at the time of a violation, the vehicle driver shall be held responsible. Upon first request, the driver must provide the owner's full name and their relationship to the owner (e.g., family member, friend, or employee). If the driver is unable to identify the owner and no evidence exists of the owner's identity, the driver shall be presumed responsible.

§1.9 Documentation and Record Keeping

All issued traffic tickets and associated evidence shall be formally recorded and documented by law enforcement up to 48 hours from the time of issuance of the fine. The Department of Justice holds the full right to demand the evidence of such fines within the stipulated time.

Article 2: Registration and Insurance

§2.1 License Plate Requirements

Every vehicle must display a state-issued license plate bearing a valid alphanumeric combination. Failure to display a valid license plate is punishable by a fine of \$5,000.

§2.2 Vehicle Identification Number (VIN)

Every vehicle (car, bike, helicopter, etc.) has a unique Vehicle Identification Number (VIN), which can be checked by any state organization member using the PDA. The VIN is located on the upper left of the dashboard, visible through the windshield. If a vehicle has no license plate during a traffic stop or while issuing a fine, officers must use the VIN to identify the owner. VIN information is verified and maintained only by Government and DOJ authorities. It is confidential and can only be accessed or shared by authorized Government or DOJ personnel for verification of the authenticity.

§2.3 Vehicle Insurance

Vehicle insurance is not legally required but is recommended for financial protection. Insurers may require a vehicle to display a valid license plate and be in good working condition, including functional lights, horn, and intact windows.

Article 3: Traffic Violations

§3.1 Speed Limits

Speed limits across different road types are as follows:

- **Public Roads (Non-Highways):** 140 km/h
- **Highways:** 200 km/h
- **Special Zones:** 90 km/h (See Article 5).

§3.2 General Traffic Offenses

§3.2.1 Compliance with Traffic Direction and Markings:

All drivers must adhere to the designated traffic direction and obey all road markings.

1. Wrong-way driving on public roads is punishable by a \$10,000 fine.
2. Driving in the opposite lane on highways is punishable by a \$15,000 fine, may result in up to 30 months imprisonment, and can lead to license revocation.

§3.2.2 Unauthorized Stopping:

1. Stopping a vehicle on a roadway is prohibited unless justified by a mechanical failure, emergency, or traffic congestion. Failure to comply with an officer's directive to move may result in a \$15,000 fine.
2. On highways, unauthorized stopping is punishable by a \$25,000 fine and revocation of transport licenses.

Exception: If a vehicle malfunctions, the officer may arrange for the vehicle to be safely towed.

§3.3 Illegal Parking on Roadways

Vehicles parked in locations not designated as legal parking zones (refer to Article 7) shall be towed to the nearest Penalty Parking Lot, with a release fee determined in Article 8.

§3.4 Dangerous Driving

Dangerous driving refers to any reckless or negligent operation of a vehicle that endangers public safety, disrupts traffic flow, or poses a substantial risk of harm to persons or property. Examples include excessive speeding, erratic lane changes, failure to yield, and aggressive driving behaviors. Officers have discretion to assess the severity of the violation based on circumstances and intent. Specific offenses include:

- 1. Driving on Sidewalks or Bike Paths:**

Punishable by a \$10,000 fine.

Exception: A temporary maneuver onto a sidewalk or bike path to avoid an accident is not penalized.

- 2. Erratic (Chaotic) Lane Changes:**

Punishable by a \$5,000 fine.

- 3. Failure to Maintain a Safe Following Distance:**

Punishable by a \$5,000 fine.

- 4. Hard Braking:**

Unjustified abrupt braking that endangers other road users is subject to a \$20,000 fine. This does not apply to emergency braking performed to avoid a collision.

- 5. Obstructing Overtaking:**

Punishable by a \$10,000 fine.

§3.5 Driving Under the Influence (DUI)

Operating, attempting to operate, or having physical control of a vehicle with a Alcohol influenced state, or while impaired by drugs, is classified as a Class D felony. It is punishable by a \$20,000 fine and up to 30 months imprisonment, along with possible license suspension. Law enforcement may conduct field sobriety tests to determine the influence level.

Classified as a Class D felony with a monetary penalty of \$20,000.

§3.6 Street Racing

- **Participation in a Street Race:**

Punishable by a \$15,000 fine.

- **Organization of a Street Race:**

Punishable by a \$25,000 fine and up to 30 months imprisonment.

Classified as a Class D felony with a monetary penalty of \$25,000.

Article 4: Emergency Vehicles

§4.1 Exemptions in the Performance of Duty

Drivers of emergency vehicles—including police vehicles, ambulances, and safety vehicles—may activate sirens, rotating beacons, or auxiliary lights when circumstances require urgent or evasive action. When these signals are active, exemptions from certain traffic regulations apply, provided that the actions are executed without endangering public safety.

§4.2 Exemptions for the Fully immune and partially immune persons:

Exempt individuals include law enforcement officers on duty, government officials with **partial immunity**, and public servants acting within their legal duties as defined by the **Public Servants Governance Act, 7th Rendition** are exempt from fines and penalties for minor traffic infractions. The First persons of the state, whether on or off duty, **can not be stopped, questioned or interrogated without following procedure pursuant to immunity law**, once identification has been provided. But the Partially immune persons, off duty, may still be stopped and questioned by law enforcement if deemed necessary for public safety.

Article 5: Special Zones

§5.1 Definition and Boundaries

A Special Zone is a designated area where traffic regulations are modified to enhance safety, security, or operational efficiency. These zones are established and periodically reviewed by the Department of Justice and relevant authorities to address specific public concerns.

§5.2 Speed Regulation and Penalty

Within Special Zones, the speed limit is fixed at 90 km/h. Exceeding the speed limit in a designated Special Zone carries a penalty of \$20,000. Repeat offenses may result in increased fines and potential license suspension.

§5.3 Designated Special Zones

Examples of Special Zones include, but are not limited to:

- Capitol,
- Central Hospital,
- Law Enforcement Headquarters,
- Casino,
- Power Plant,
- Amphitheaters,
- Auto Fairs,
- Beach Market,
- Public Stations.

Article 6: Parking Rules

§6.1 General Parking Requirements

When parking along roadways, vehicles must be oriented in the direction of traffic. The vehicle must be positioned with its wheels parallel to and adjacent to the curb or roadway. In cases where no curb is available, the vehicle should be parked with its two right wheels against the edge.

§6.2 Prohibited Parking Areas

Parking is strictly prohibited in the following locations:

- (a) On curbs marked in red.
- (b) In any manner that obstructs the normal flow of traffic.
- (c) When blocking any entrance or exit.
- (d) At designated crosswalks.
- (e) When more than two-thirds of a sidewalk or bike path is obstructed.
- (f) On any dividing strip.
- (g) Against the direction of traffic.
- (h) On bridges or in tunnels.
- (i) On highways or freeways (except in cases of an emergency stop).
- (j) Within 50 meters of any fire station or emergency building.
- (k) At bus stops.
- (l) On or near railway tracks, or in areas where vehicles may skid.
- (m) In parking spaces marked in yellow.
- (n) In violation of established road surface markings.
- (o) Within 20 meters of any entrance or exit.
- (p) On lawns, green spaces, or in non-paved areas without designated parking signs.
- (q) In violation of the parking direction rules outlined in Article 7.

Exception: Official vehicles of state organizations and their employees, when performing official duties, are exempt from these restrictions.

§6.3 Penalties for Parking Violations

Any violation of these parking rules is punishable by a fine of \$10,000. Additionally, at the discretion of the enforcing officer, the vehicle may be towed to the Penalty Parking Lot, with a buyout fee as specified in Article 8.

§6.4 Unauthorized Parking on Restricted Property

The unauthorized presence of vehicles on the premises of the Department of Corrections (prison grounds) is punishable by a \$15,000 fine and towing of the vehicle to the Penalty Parking Lot.

Exception: Parking is permitted in the designated lot at the entrance of the Department of Corrections.

Article 7: Parking in Public Spaces

§7.1 General Provisions

Parking in public spaces is regulated by a color-coded system, as displayed on official signage or parking meters:

- **Green** : Parking is permitted for all citizens.
- **Orange**: Parking is restricted to state vehicles only.
- **Red**: Parking is strictly prohibited for everyone.
- **Blue**: Indicates the direction of permitted parking.
 - *Note: Violating the designated parking direction (marked in blue) is punishable under Article 6.2 and may result in a fine of \$10,000 and towing of the vehicle.*

§7.2 Enforcement and Penalties in Public Spaces

Violations in designated public parking areas are punishable by a fine of \$10,000 and may result in towing of the vehicle to the Penalty Parking Lot at the officer's discretion, subject to the buyout fees specified in Article 8. Photographic evidence must be documented as supporting evidence for any such action.

§7.3 Defined Parking Zones

Detailed maps and guidelines for parking zones are provided for various areas, including:

§7.1.1 Parking zones in Capitol (City Hall)

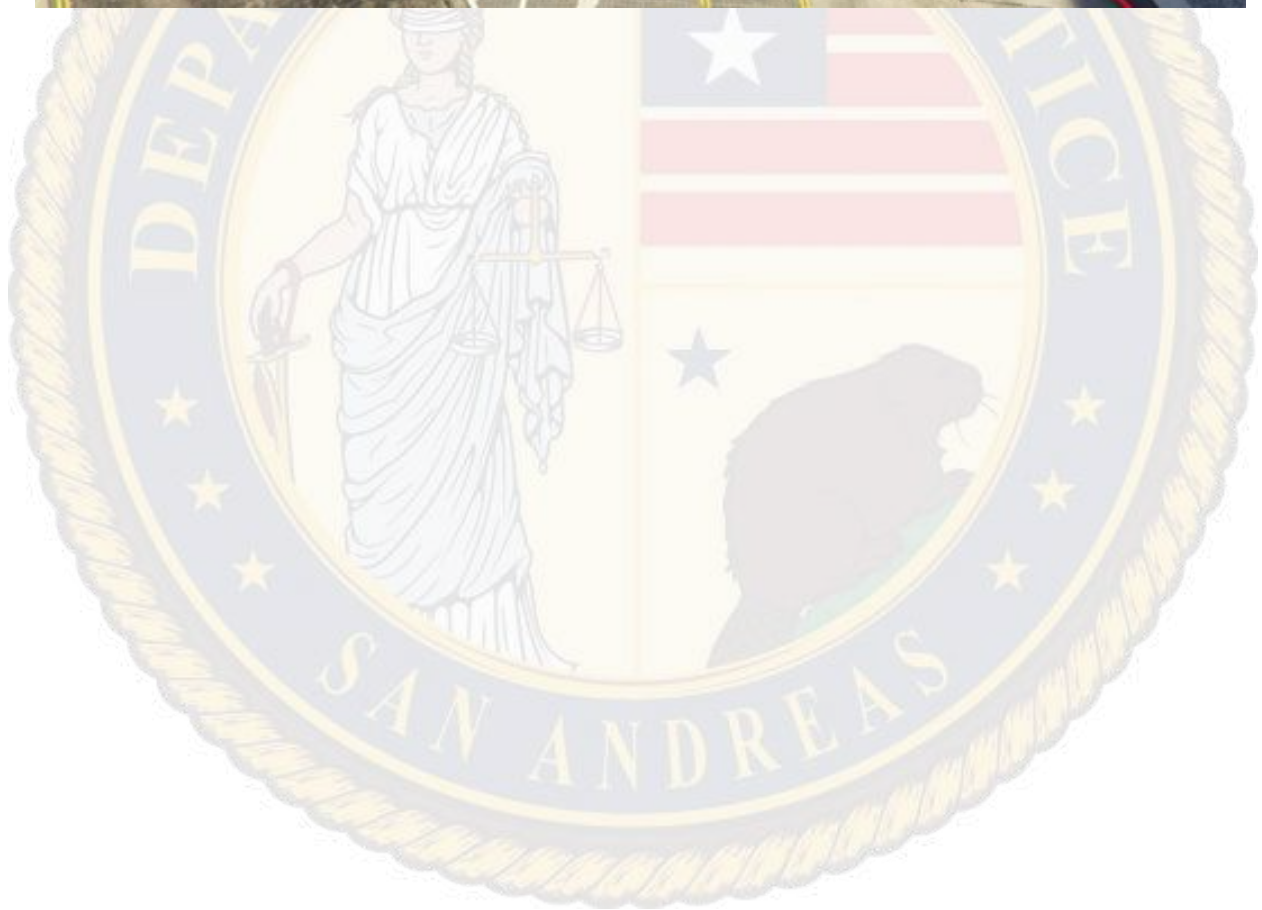




§7.1.2 Parking zones in Casino



§7.1.3 Parking zones in Maze Bank



§7.1.4 Parking zones in Los Santos Police Department



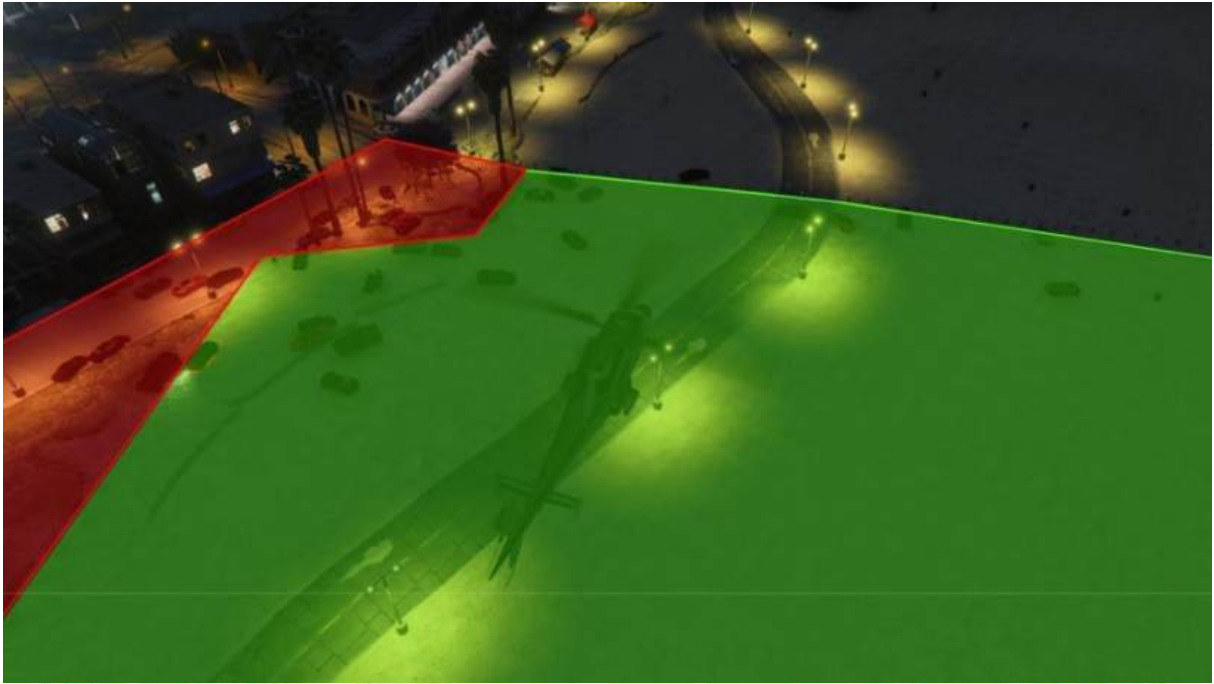
§7.1.5 Parking zones in San Andreas Highway Patrol



§7.1.6 Parking zones in Power Plant



§7.1.7 Parking zones in Beach Market



§7.1.8 Parking zones in Power Street / Adam's Apple Boulevard



§7.1.9 Parking zones in Postal downtown



§7.1.10 Parking zones in Sawmill



§7.1.11 Parking zones in Farm 1



§7.1.12 Parking zones in Farm 2



§7.1.13 Parking zones in Mirror Park







Article 8: Towing and Impound Fees

§8.1 Standard Impound Fee

Vehicles towed for violations are subject to an impound fee equal to 10% of their state-assessed value, with a minimum charge of \$5,000. Additional towing penalties may apply depending on the nature of the offense.

Example: For a vehicle valued at \$200,000, the fee is \$20,000.

§8.2 Additional Charges

Vehicles towed for traffic violations (such as driving in the opposite lane or dangerous maneuvers described in Article 3) will incur an additional charge of \$5,000.

§8.3 Documentation Requirement

Law enforcement officers must document the violation with photographic evidence before towing a vehicle and the document should be kept up to 48 hours from the time of the issuance of the fine. If an officer fails to provide such documentation upon request, the vehicle owner is entitled to reimbursement of twice the standard impound fee.

Example: If the standard fee is \$15,000, reimbursement will be \$30,000.

Article 9: Helicopter Parking Regulations

§9.1 Designated Helicopter Parking Zones

Helicopters must be parked in areas that do not obstruct public safety, access, or lawful operations. While designated helicopter landing pads (marked with a large “H”) remain the preferred parking zones, due to limited availability of such pads within the city, helicopters may be parked in other safe high-ground areas provided that:

1. They do not block the entrances or exits to any business, government building, or residence.
2. They do not obstruct public roadways, intersections, or sidewalks.
3. They are not landed or left stationary in the middle of any street, highway, or active traffic lane.
4. They are parked in a manner that does not endanger pedestrians, vehicles, or other aircraft.

Any violation of this provision may result in issuance of penalties as provided under the Traffic Code of the State of San Andreas.

§9.2 Prohibited Areas

Parking of helicopters is strictly prohibited in locations where it would obstruct public safety, traffic flow, or lawful access. This includes, but is not limited to:

1. Public streets, intersections, or active traffic lanes.
2. Sidewalks or pedestrian walkways.
3. Entrances or exits to businesses, government buildings, residential properties, or emergency facilities.
4. Commercial or industrial zones if the helicopter blocks normal operations or public access.
5. Parks, or recreational areas unless the landing is part of an authorized event or operation.

Helicopter parking is permitted in high-ground areas or other safe open spaces that do not fall under the above restrictions, provided such parking is consistent with §9.1 and does not endanger the public.

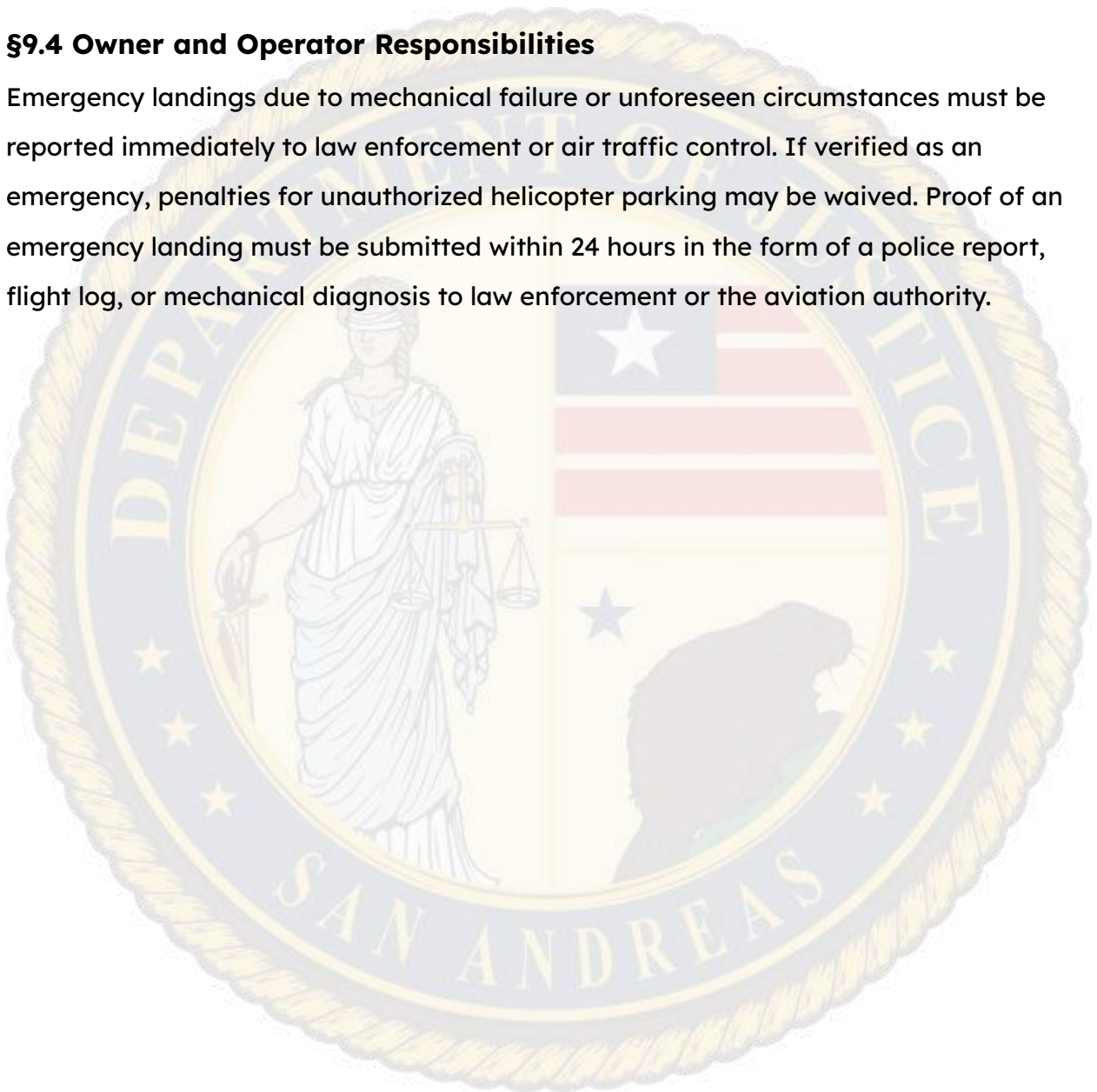
§9.3 Penalties

Unauthorized helicopter parking carries a penalty of **\$20,000**. Additional penalties may apply if the violation:

- Obstructs public roads or pedestrian areas
- Endangers public safety
- Occurs in restricted government zones.

§9.4 Owner and Operator Responsibilities

Emergency landings due to mechanical failure or unforeseen circumstances must be reported immediately to law enforcement or air traffic control. If verified as an emergency, penalties for unauthorized helicopter parking may be waived. Proof of an emergency landing must be submitted within 24 hours in the form of a police report, flight log, or mechanical diagnosis to law enforcement or the aviation authority.





Aly Spectre

Signature of the FIB Director

NATEQ BLAKELY

Nateq Blakely

Signature of the Sheriff



Jemmy Diaz

Jemmy Diaz

Signature of the Chief of Police

Sky Hellburn

Sky Hellburn

Signature of the National Guard General



Majestic Blooms

Signature of the EMS Chief