



**FIREARMS LAW
OF
THE STATE SAN
ANDREAS**

Version 1.0
31st October 2022

Article 1. General provisions

1.1 The Firearm Law is the main act regulating the rules for the use, purchase, sale, transfer, transportation and storage of civilian and service armament on the whole territory of the State of San Andreas.

1.2 The control over the circulation of all types of weapon and ammunition is carried out by the Law Enforcement Agencies and the Government in accordance with the current state legislation.

1.3 There are seven types of armament in the State of San Andreas:

1.3.1 The Close Combat Weapons are the weapons designed to hit a target with the help of a person's muscular strength in direct contact with the target. *Represented by: golf putter, hammer, split wrench, flashlight, baseball bat.*

1.3.2 The Firearms Weapons are the weapons designed to mechanically hit a target at a distance with projectile equipment that receives directional movement due to the energy of a powder or other charge.

Represented by :

- *pistols (gun, vintage gun, armor-piercing pistol),*
- *submachine guns (submachine gun, smg submachine gun, smg mk II submachine gun, pdw submachine gun),*
- *shotguns (shotgun, mk II shotgun, circumcised shotgun),*
- *assault rifles (assault rifle, bullpup assault rifle, compact assault rifle, aug assault rifle, assault rifle smg, assault rifle smg, assault rifle special, assault rifle extra),*
- *thompson light machine gun,*
- *unique light machine gun,*
- *sniper rifle,*
- *revolver,*
- *signal flare gun.*

1.3.3 The Explosive Weapons are the devices that generally use high explosive to project blast and/or fragmentation from a point of detonation to provide a violent release of energy.

1.3.4 The Artillery Weapons are the heavy military ranged weapons built to launch munitions far beyond the range and power of infantry firearms. *Narrowly represented in the National Guard's arsenal.*

1.3.5 Ammunition is the material fired, scattered, dropped or detonated from any weapon or weapon system. *Widely represented for both civilian and service weapons.*

1.3.6 The bulletproof vests are items of body armor that help absorb the impact and reduce or stop penetration to the torso from firearm-fired projectiles and/or fragmentation from explosions.

1.3.6.1 Possession of gray bulletproof vest or "Hype body armor" is allowed without a valid firearm license. *Widely represented in both civilian and service armament.*

1.3.7 The weapon components are the elements of weapon construction used to assemble weapons.

1.4 Acquisition, carrying, use and storage of firearms and ammunition are permitted only if an appropriate license for the weapon is obtained (Firearm License). This applies for both civilian and service usage.

1.5 The use of a weapon must be preceded by a clearly expressed warning about this to the person against whom the weapon shall be used, At the same time, the use of weapons in a state of necessary defense should not cause physical harm to third parties.

1.6 The use of armament is allowed in the case of self-defense and reciprocal defense.

Article 2. Civilian weapons and ammunition

2.1 State citizens are only allowed to use the weapon purchased in the specialized weapon stores (Ammunations) on which a serial number containing [AMMO] is engraved.

2.1.1 Weapons on which the serial number is not clearly visible are considered illegal.

Note: This includes all painted weapons and weapons with a scratched serial number [XXX].

2.1.2 Weapons on which the serial number contains a state organization identifier are considered illegal for anyone not employed by that organization.

2.1.3 Illegal weapons may never be used and have to be turned in for destruction.

Note: This also forbids usage by Law Enforcement Agencies.

2.2 Carrying and storage of authorized firearms is allowed in the backpack, in the trunk of a vehicle and in the place of permanent residence of a civilian in a specially equipped locker, unloaded and on a safety lock.

2.3 Open carrying of any type of armament by a civilian is prohibited and entails liability, as well as carrying in the pockets or in a holster under the outwear for fast access.

2.4 All weapons stored in the trunk of a vehicle are under the responsibility of the person who drives the vehicle.

2.5 It is forbidden for a civilian to carry or store more than:

a) 1 unit of any firearm and 100 bullets for this weapon in the backpack;

b) 3 units of any firearm and 300 bullets for any type of the weapon in a vehicle.

Note: off-duty civil servants are considered regular state civilians and are obliged to comply with this article.

Exception: Designated, approved, undercover law enforcement officers or state employees designated by their leader as being "always-on-duty".

2.6 Acquisition, carrying and possession of the state organizations armament by civilians is strictly prohibited and is subject to criminal liability.

2.7 Acquisition, carrying, use and storage of a taser is prohibited to all civilians and is subject to criminal liability.

Article 3. Service weapons and ammunition

3.1 A service weapon is a weapon registered and stored in the appropriate premises of law enforcement and other state organizations.

3.2 The carrying, usage and storage of service weapons and other state owned equipment when not dressed in an official organizational uniform is not allowed.

Exception: Article 3.2 does not apply to state employees with written permission to carry off-duty signed by their leader this includes undercover agents without uniform. The equipment must be logged and these logs must be reviewed periodically by High Command. The amount of firearms and weapons to carry needs to be listed in the signed letter and is not to exceed 250 rounds of ammunition and 2 service weapons.

3.3 Every state employee is personally responsible for any service armament that he receives from his organization and is subject to criminal liability.

3.4 The use of service weapons is permitted to exercise official duties, in cases of threat to the life of an employee, threat to the life of third parties, ignoring the requirements of civil servants, during active chase and to exercise orders given by the High Command of the employees organization.

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

3.6 At the end of the shift, leaving for lunch or any other possible situations off-duty

that entail the absence of an official uniform approved by the Dress code of organization, a civil servant must return all service armament to their organization and may not carry any service armament, either on them or in their vehicle.

Exception: employees may be approved for the carry of organizational equipment on-duty but after their normal work shift in accordance with 3.2 of the Firearm Law.

3.7 It is strictly prohibited for a civil servant to sell, to transfer or to donate service armament to civilians, as well as to transfer to family members or to place service armament in a family weapon storage.

3.8 Careless and disdainful attitude towards service armament and/or state issued protective gear is strictly prohibited and entails criminal liability.

Note: Breach of this article is considered Professional Misconduct.

3.9 Control over the circulation of service armament is carried out by authorized employees within each state organization or the Attorney General's Office.

3.10 The use of any type of legal civilian weapon on duty is allowed for all state employees, in condition of:

- being legally purchased by the employee as a personal weapon;
- being approved by the High Command of one's organization.

Exception: EMS employees.

Article 4. Weapons license

4.1 A weapons license is a permit obtained by a citizen of the state, giving them the right to acquire, carry and store civilian armament in accordance with all sections of this law.

4.2 San Andreas law enforcement officials and statutory government officials are responsible for accounting for issued / withdrawn weapons licenses.

4.3 A weapons license may be revoked and withdrawn upon any breach of this

Firearms Law or when mentioned in the Penal Code.

4.4 A weapons license cannot be issued without valid medical insurance.

4.5 The government official has the right to take a photo, an audio and a video recording during the issuance of the license.

4.6 The cost of the weapons license is set by the government.

Article 5. Self and reciprocal defense

5.1 Self-defense is a legal principle that details the use of force to protect oneself from attempted injury by another and requires four main elements of proof:

5.1.1 The party must be confronted with an attack;

5.1.2 The party must be under imminent threat of injury or death;

5.1.3 The party must have an objectively reasonable fear of injury or death;

5.1.4 The degree of force used in self-defense must be reasonable and proportionate under the circumstances (a victim cannot respond with deadly force when engaged with nondeadly force).

5.2 Mutual or reciprocal defense is a type of defense that includes the protection of one's spouse, family member or co-worker under imminent threat of injury or death.

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Che Murtagh". The signature is written in black ink and is positioned above a horizontal line.

Che Murtagh

Attorney General of San Andreas