



**LAWYERS CODE
OF
THE STATE OF SAN
ANDREAS**

Article 1. General provisions

1.1A Lawyer is a person who represents the interests of the accused party in the face of the law and holds a state license legally obtained according to existing rules and regulations. A lawyer can practice as : a State Attorney (Government), a District Attorney (Legal Organization), in an existing law office, or be independent in private practice.

1.2 A Lawyer operates on the basis of legality, independence, autonomy, corporatism, as well as the principle of equality of lawyers, knowledge, and understanding of the existing Constitution, codes, and laws of the State of San Andreas.

1.3A Lawyer has access to classified information about the personal data of investigation participants and certain data of the preliminary investigation, therefore is criminally responsible for disclosing any of this information.

1.4A Lawyer has the right to oblige the prosecution to provide evidence / evidence of guilt and the prosecution is obliged to provide them.

Exception: If the matter is heard in a Court of Law, it will be the responsibility of the prosecution to prove guilt to the court, not the defense attorney

1.5A Lawyer has the right to use the attorney-client privilege at all times, as well as the joint defense privilege.

1.6 A Lawyer is not considered as an entrepreneur.

1.7 Essential legal services include the control over the legal aspects of the arrest process, respect for human rights, presence of evidence, impartial judgment in sentencing and consideration of all extenuating circumstances.

1.8 Additional legal services include consulting, drafting claims, appeals and petitions, filing documents with the prosecutor's office and on the official portal of the State, acting as a proxy for posting bail.

1.9 Organization lawyers only act on behalf of that organization and only provide assistance within that org for only organization related cases. Only the government can provide lawyers with the exception of hiring a private lawyer .
'Provided by the state'

Exception: Life Invader and EMS, as Life Invader is private owned

1.10 Only a licensed Lawyer may represent a client in the court of law. However if you want to represent yourself in the court of law you may do so.

1.11 Any attorney, private, state or organization, has to show the lawyers license to all parties involved.

Article 2. State Attorneys

2.1 A State Attorney must be employed by the Government.

2.2 A State Attorney has a fixed salary provided by the State.

2.3 A State Attorney must respond to the Departments radio wave, therefore is responsible for proper usage of the Departments radio wave.
(EXCEPTION: It is **NOT** required to answer the state wave for matters that are a conflict of interest to the attorney, or would put the Attorney in unreasonable harm of life or limb)

2.4 The Attorney General and Supreme Court Justice are responsible for holding the State Bar Exams, the issuance of the State lawyers licenses and the activities of State Attorneys.

2.5 The Attorney General can act as a lawyer in any capacity that a State Attorney can, if they have a license and if this does not enter in conflict with their main professional activities.

2.6 A State Attorney has the right to pass freely on the territory of the LSPD / SAHP in performance of their official duties. (Ex. Department Chat was issued requesting a state lawyer).

2.7 A State Attorney has the right to enter the territory of the DOC. They may offer prisoners representation and additional services.

2.8 A State Attorney has the right to enter the territory of FIB / NG only upon a call to the Department's radio wave and in the presence of employees. In the case of refusal of lawyers' services by a detainee or after successful provision of services, the lawyer must immediately leave the territory of the FIB / NG.

2.9 A State Attorney has the right to use non-armored vehicles of the Government to perform his official duties.

2.10 A State Attorney, performing his official duties, provides essential public defender services to all citizens free of charge. Calls for an attorney over the department radio shall constitute essential public defender services.

2.11 A State Attorney has the right to perform the duties of a state prosecutor. Investigating crimes, writing, and executing warrants with the assistance of law enforcement.

2.12 You must sustain the label of the Department of Justice in order to be a lawyer in the Organization. However, if there are no lawyers available or in the city a member of high command may take the case provided they have a valid lawyers license.

Article 3. Private Lawyer

3.1 A Private Lawyer is a citizen of the State of San Andreas without any criminal records, who has successfully passed the State Bar Exam and has paid in full the state fee for obtaining a private lawyer license.

3.2 A Private Lawyer, performing his official duties, undertakes to comply with all applicable laws and procedures.

3.3 A Private Lawyer is obliged to provide his services exclusively on the terms of the existing contract, concluded with the client beforehand and prior to the provision of the identified services.

3.4 A Private Lawyer has the right to enter the territory of the DOC / LSPD / SAHP / FIB / NG only upon a call of his existing client and only accompanied by the employees. In case of refusal of lawyers' services by a detainee or after successful provision of services, the lawyer must immediately leave the territory of the DOC / LSPD / SAHP / FIB / NG.

3.5 It is strictly forbidden for a Private Lawyer to interfere with the work of law enforcement agencies.

3.6 A Private Lawyer has the right to set the prices for his services at his own discretion.

3.7 A Private Lawyer is solely responsible for all of his professional activities, Investigative work as well as for compliance with existing laws

and regulations. However, for an administrative service, a fee of \$75,000 may be charged by the Department of Justice.

3.8 If you want to act as a private lawyer you must contact the Attorney General or Supreme Court Justice before leaving the Government. If you leave the ORG without contacting one of the aforementioned individuals your license will be revoked and invalid.

3.9 If you want to act as a private lawyer you must be part of the Gov ORG and active for 7 days, you must also complete no less than 5 defense cases.

3.10 Private Lawyers and Private Law Firms must abide by the working hours of the Government/Capitol. All requests for subpoenas, arrest warrants, etc.. must be submitted to a Legal Aid, AG, SCJ, DCJ within the opening and closing hours of the capitol which is 10-10.

3.11 The Government has the right to audit and inspect Private Lawyers, Org Lawyers and Private Law Firms to ensure that they are operating to The Department of Justice's Standards

Article 4. Obtaining a lawyer license

4.1 All applications for a lawyers license are filled out through the Government's official email, or through Inquiry with the Attorney General's office.

4.2 The issuance of any lawyer's licenses is carried out by authorized members of the Government in the manner prescribed by the existing laws and regulations.

4.3 To obtain a lawyers license, the applicant must : have no criminal record; have no tattoos on the visible body parts; have lived in the state for more than 10 years; know all state laws and regulations; pass the State Bar Exam; fully paid all State license fees. You must also have clear communication skills, If the AG or SCJ believe that any of the aforementioned requirements are not met or they do not see you fit to practice law they have the right to decline the applicant a license.

4.4 The state will offer scholarships of \$100,000 for the private education of a law student by a senior member or former senior member of the department of justice. Scholarships must be submitted by a senior member of any state organization on behalf of the student and are payable to the educator.

Article 5. Contract

5.1 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.

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

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

5.4 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.

5.5 The contract must be done and signed only in written form to be valid, as well as must comply with all laws and regulations of the State.

5.6 The contract is not a subject of Attorney Secrecy and must be provided to the governments' email server and on request to a representative of the Attorney Generals' office.

5.7 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 6. Bailing out procedure

6.1 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.

6.2 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.

6.3 A Lawyer must have an existing Contract with a Client in order to start the Bailing Out procedure.

6.4 A Lawyer must receive a verbal confirmation of the convict's appropriate behavior from the DOC officer prior to Bailing Out.

6.5 A Lawyer must make a background check with the agents of LSPD / FIB on 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 month 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 month 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 month or less of remaining time of detention.

6.6 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 and provide them to the Attorney General or Supreme Court Justice on request.

Article 7. License revocation

7.1 A lawyer loses his license in case of:

- 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 Lawyers 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 8. Attorney-client privilege

8.1 Attorney-client privilege is any information related to the provision of legal assistance by a lawyer to his client.

8.2 A lawyer cannot be summoned and questioned as a witness about the circumstances that became known to him by providing legal assistance to a client.

8.3 A lawyer has the right to communicate with his client in private, regardless of location, while performing his duties.

8.4 DOC protocol: all interactions between a Lawyer and a client take place in the special Meeting room, in full privacy.

Note: the client must be accompanied from the cell to the Meeting room and back by a DOC officer.

8.5 A lawyer that has gained information about possible future terrorist activities has the obligation to report this to the Governor's Office or the Attorney Generals' Office.

Note: Report may be anonymized and is classed as state-secret.

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

Article 9. District Attorney

9.1 A District Attorney is an employee of the legal organization.

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

9.3 A District Attorney has the right to use non-armored vehicles of the org to perform his official duties.

9.4 Each state organization should make an effort to retain a state legal organization lawyer to assist and supervise their Internal Affairs, compliance with the law, policies and procedures, HR actions, and related tasks.

9.5 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.

9.6 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.

Che Murtagh

Che Murtagh,
Attorney General of San
Andreas

Authors

Che Murtagh