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**Lawyers Code**  
**Of the state of San Andreas**

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**Governed and upheld by the Department of Justice**  
**2nd Rendition on the 23th October 2024**

**Signed and Officiated by:**

*Daisuke Kambe*

**Daisuke Kambe  
Governor**

*Vasant Gawde*

**Vasant Gawde  
Attorney General**

*Edward Cullen*

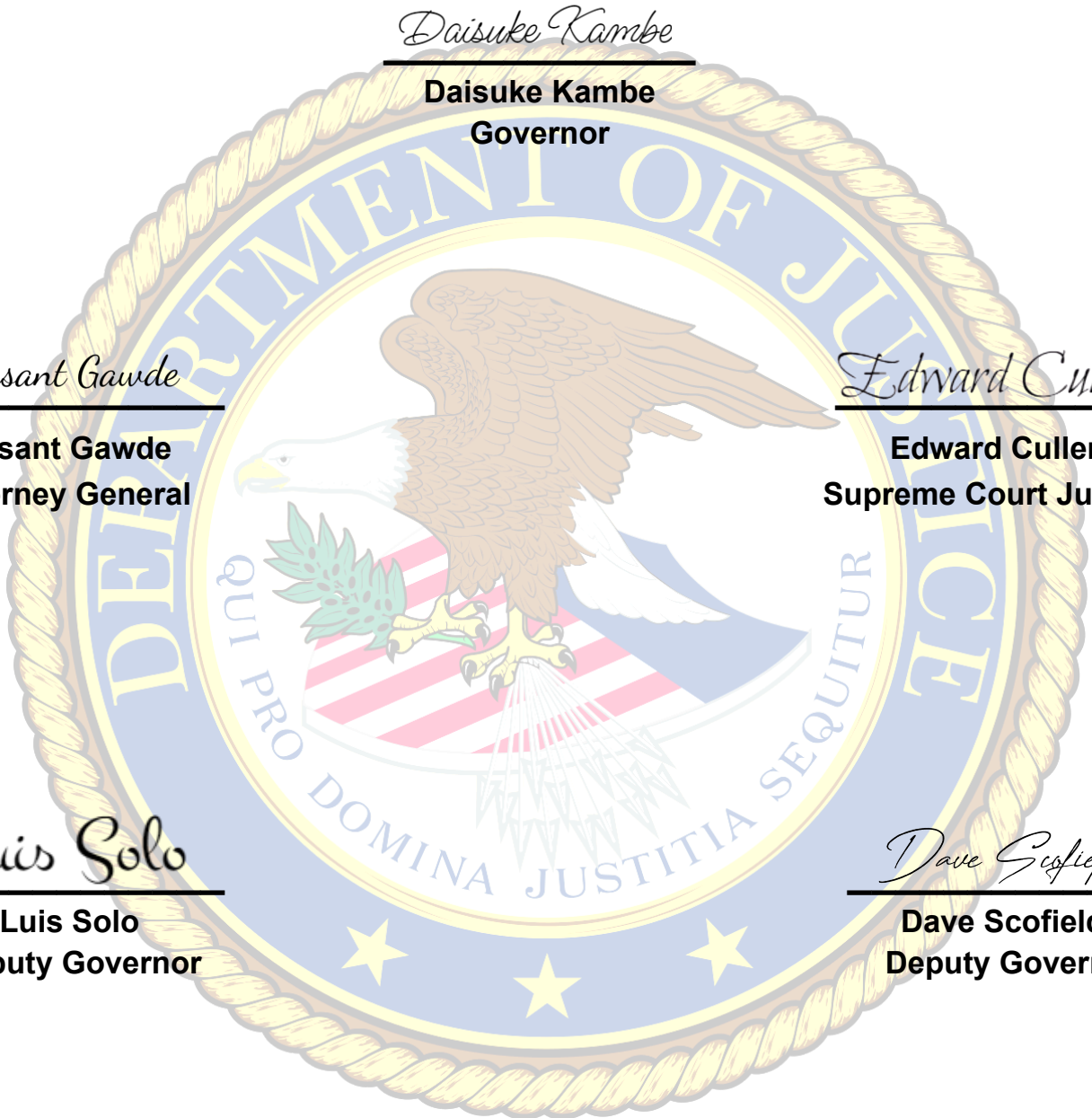
**Edward Cullen  
Supreme Court Justice**

*Luis Solo*

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Deputy Governor**

*Dave Scofield*

**Dave Scofield  
Deputy Governor**



## **Article 1. General provisions**

**1.1** A 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

**1.3** A 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.

**1.4** A 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

**1.5** A 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't act as a lawyer in any case but can or can shadow their cases during any court trials of Supreme Courts or District Courts.

**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. Parole Proceedings and Bail.**

## **6.1 Definition of Parole Proceedings and Bail.**

**6.1.1** Parole is the legal process by which a Prisoner may be released early while serving time at the Department of Corrections (DOC).

**6.1.2** Bail, or Bailing Out, is the offering of this early release to a Prisoner by a Lawyer.

- All Documentation for Parole and Bail Proceedings must be filed with the Department of Justice (DOJ) Parole Board Records before Bail is offered to a Prisoner.

This shall include:

- Proof of the Prisoners Identification with their Passport.
- Proof of a Contract for Parole and Bail Proceedings being Signed between the Lawyer and the Prisoner.
- Proof from the PDA of the Prisoners Criminal Record and number of previous Prison Terms.
- Proof from the PDA of the Prisoners Previously Committed Crime(s) and for which Crime(s) they are serving the current Prison Sentence.
- Proof of the Prisoners Remaining Time to be Served from the Prisoner List.

**6.1.3** If there are any doubts as to the eligibility of the Prisoner for Bail, or the Grounds for Bail, it must be Denied and may not be offered.

**6.1.4** If a Prisoner is released on Bail without the necessary Documentation, or is released on Bail on Grounds where Bail should have been denied, the Department of Justice (DOJ) may investigate the circumstances.

- 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;
- 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;
- 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.

## **Article 7. License revocation**

**7.1** A lawyer loses his license in case of:

- Violation of any laws and regulations by the government;
- Disclosing privileged client or case information or classified information;
- Changing the type of Lawyers license;
- Changing any personal data;
- Leaving the government without alerting the Attorney General or Supreme Court Justice;
- Resignation from the government in any way;
- Change of legislation;
- 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 will take place in full privacy, regardless of designation, PRIOR to the placement of the lawyer's client into cells in which they will serve their sentence.

**Note:** In the event that the occurrence takes place AFTER placement, the DOC officer shall be the one to physically escort the prisoner to any other designated location where communication is to take place.

**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

## **Article 10. Judges and the Court Structure of the State**

### **10.1 District Court Judge.**

**10.1.1** A District Court Judge is defined as an Employee of the Department of Justice (DOJ) who:

- Has Passed the Judges Evaluation Interview as conducted by the Attorney General or a Supreme Court Judge.
- Holds a valid State Lawyers Licence.



**10.1.2** A District Court Judge is required to hold a Lawyers Licence, issued by the Department of Justice (DOJ), in order to perform their duties as a Judge, and must comply with the terms and conditions required of a Judge as well as a Lawyer.

- A District Court Judge may offer Legal Services as a Lawyer but has no obligation to do so, their first duty is to act and be available to act as a Judge and to perform their duties as a Judge fairly and without bias.

**10.1.3** A District Court Judge must wear the Official Judges Uniform when presiding over a Court Trial or formal Session of the Court in the Capitol Courtroom.

**10.1.4** For Court Trials that may require the presence of additional Judges, more than one District Court Judge may form a Bench of Judges to preside over the Court Trial.

**10.1.5** A District Court Judge must abide by the provisions of the Lawyers Code and any additional rules and regulations for Judges as determined by the Department of Justice (DOJ).

## **10.2 Jurisdiction and Limits of the District and other Lower Courts of the State of San Andreas**

**10.2.1** The Lower Courts includes all Courts and Sessions of the Court that do not include a sitting of the Supreme Court.

**10.2.2** The Lower Courts may include include:

- Sessions of the Small Claims Court.
- Sessions of the District Court.
- Sessions of the State Court.
- Sessions of the Courts Martial of the National Guard (NG) if a Representative from the Department of Justice (DOJ) is present by request of the National Guard (NG).

**10.2.3** The Lower Courts may preside over Cases and Court Trials that include but are not limited to:

- Small Claims Cases
- Criminal Law Cases.
- Civil Law Cases.
- Commercial Law Cases .
- Tax Law Cases.
- Labor Law Cases.
- Traffic Law Cases.

**10.2.4** The Lower Courts have no jurisdiction or authority over:

- Criminal Cases where the Defendant has Full Legal Immunity and these matters must be referred to the Supreme Court.
- Cases that exceed the regulated Powers of the Lower Court.
- Judicial Rulings which may only be made or ratified by the Supreme Court.

## **10.3 Powers and Rights of the Lower Court.**

### 10.3.1 The Lower Court has the following judicial powers:

- Issue Legal Documents on application by a Law Enforcement Officer or Lawyer.  
**Note:** Upon approval of AG or SCJ
- Issue Prison terms up to 60 months for a single crime and up to 75 months for 2 or more crimes according to the Code of Criminal and Misdemeanour Law (Criminal Code).
- Render Fines according to the Code of Criminal and Misdemeanour Law (Criminal Code)
- Render Civil Verdict of up to \$1,000,000 in restitution or damages.
- Issue a Warrant of Seizure of Property up to a State Value of \$1,000,000 following a Civil Case.
- Hold Persons in Contempt of Court during a Session of the Court.

**Note:** The court, regardless of district or supreme, remains the highest authority in the entire state of San Andreas, any judge presiding over any matter, shall hold the power to directly find ANYONE in criminal contempt

**Note:** In the event that direct criminal contempt is issued to a partially or fully immune individual, the judge shall exclude himself/herself from the proceedings, and refer to the supreme court's jurisdiction.

- Order the immediate Arrest for Persons without Legal Immunity Status who commit a crime within the Court.
- Order the Revocation of any Licence, or a Permit issued by the State.
- Review any disputed Representations by a Lawyer that have been appealed by a Law Enforcement Officer or Citizen.

### 10.4 Supreme Court Judge.

**10.4.1** A Supreme Court Judge is defined as an Employee of the Department of Justice (DOJ) who:

- Has Passed the Judges Evaluation Interview as conducted by the Governor or Attorney General.
- Holds a valid State Lawyers Licence.

**10.4.2** A Supreme Court Judge is required to hold a Lawyers Licence in order to perform their duties as a Judge, and must comply with the terms and conditions required of a Judge.

**10.4.3** A Supreme Court Judge must wear the Official Judges Uniform when presiding over a Court Trial or formal Session of the Court in the Capitol Courtroom.

**10.4.4** A Supreme Court Judge may act as a District Court Judge and preside over any Hearing or Trial that is not a formal session of the Supreme Court.

**10.4.5** A Supreme Court Judge must abide by the provisions of the Lawyers Code and any additional rules and regulations for Judges as determined by the Department of Justice (DOJ).

### 10.5 The Supreme Court of the State of San Andreas.

**10.5.1** The Supreme Court is the highest Court of the State and is the Court of Judicial Ruling and Final Appeal.

**10.5.2** Any Session of the Supreme Court shall consist of at least one Supreme Court Judge & a District court Judge.

- The Attorney General has the right to attend a Session of the Supreme Court and to make representations to the Supreme Court regarding any and all motions filed by the Attorney General in direct relation to the same, limited only to the full immunity cases. The Attorney General cannot act as a lawyer in any capacity, however, the Attorney General may appear before the supreme court to give cause and reason as directed by the Supreme Court in regards and at the absolute discretion of the highest court in the state, The Supreme Court of Law.

**10.5.3** All Sittings of the Supreme Court shall take place in the Capitol Courtroom and all Presiding Judges shall wear the Official Judges Uniform during the formal proceedings.

- No Citizen of the State that is not Party to the Proceedings shall be permitted in the Court without prior authorisation of the Attorney General or Presiding Judges.

**Note:** Currently no law in our state authorizes the general public to take part in legal proceedings, until said act is introduced into law, the courtroom sessions of the court shall remain closed and only accessible directly to the parties involved, the courtroom is situated behind lock and key for the purposes of restriction of access

**10.5.4** The Supreme Court may review Verdicts and Case Files from the Lower Courts on Appeal by the Plaintiff or the Defendant if the Grounds of such an Appeal are reasonable under the Principles of Justice and the Law.

## **10.6 Powers and Rights of the Supreme Court.**

**10.6.1** The Supreme Court has the following judicial powers:

- The Powers of a Judge of the Lower Courts.
- The Authority under law to issue any Legal Documents (Indictments, Subpoenas, Orders and/or Warrants against a First Person of the State.
- Render Civil Verdicts of any amount in Restitution or Damages.
- May issue a Judicial Ruling during (or following) a review of a concluded Case-File or Court Trial and to propose the necessary Amendments to the Laws of the State to the Governor and the Attorney General.





## **Credit and Copyright**

This work, and the others in this series of legislative enhancement are produced and promulgated in the interests of justice and the promotion of the legal rights of all citizens of the State of San Andreas.

This lawyer code published in October 2024 written by Attorney General Vasant Gawde reviewed by Supreme Court judge Edward Cullen as updated Legislation.

Built upon from previous work on the Lawyers Code of the State Of San-Andreas written by the Honourable Attorney General Che Murtagh in the term of Honourable Governor Sophia Queen.

## **Version History and Changes First Edition.**

**First Edition. Published on the 11th of November 2022**

**Version 1.0** of the traffic code was amended by Governor Sophia Hill and Attorney General Che Murtagh on the 11th of November 2022

