

The Complete and Full Version of the

San Andreas Revised Statutes

2nd Section – Offenses



Governor Isabel Payne

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LEGEND

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TITLE 1

Crimes Against The Person



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2.01.01 First Degree Murder

(A) With Deliberation

A person is guilty of First Degree Murder if they commit a homicide under either of the following circumstances:

A homicide constitutes First Degree Murder when committed by an individual who:

1. Acts with the specific intent to cause the death of another human being; AND
2. Engages in such action with premeditation, meaning the decision to kill was made beforehand, however brief the interval between the intent and the act; AND
3. Acts with deliberation, indicating a careful weighing of the act and its potential consequences; AND
4. Exhibits malice aforethought, signifying a wanton disregard for human life or an intent to commit a serious felony.

(B) Without Deliberation

A homicide constitutes First Degree Murder, regardless of intent or malice aforethought concerning the death, when it occurs during the commission or attempted commission of, or flight from, any one or more of the following inherently dangerous felonies:

1. Arson: The malicious burning of property.
2. Robbery: The taking of property from another by force or threat of force.
3. Burglary: The unlawful entry into a structure with intent to commit a crime.
4. Kidnapping: The unlawful taking and carrying away of a person against their will.
5. Torture: The infliction of severe physical or psychological pain.
6. Sexual Assault: Any non-consensual sexual act.
7. Rape: Non-consensual sexual penetration.

Anyone in violation is guilty under this section of the statutes. This crime can be prosecuted as a CLASS A FELONY.



2.01.02 Second Degree Murder

a person is guilty of Second Degree murder when they

1. Kill another human with malice aforethought but without premeditation; or
2. Kill another but did so while in a quarrel or in a heat of passion

Anyone in Violation is Guilty in this section of the statutes. This crime can be prosecuted as a CLASS A FELONY.



2.01.03 Manslaughter

a person is guilty of Manslaughter when they

1. Commit a crime or act with gross negligence and those actions caused by another person's death

Anyone in violation is guilty under this section of the statutes. This crime can be prosecuted as a CLASS A FELONY.



2.01.04 Attempted Murder

a person is guilty of Attempted Homicide when they

1. Intend to kill another human and took a direct step backwards doing so
 - a. This is regardless if the crime was premeditated

Anyone in violation is guilty in this section of the statutes. this crime can be prosecuted as a CLASS B FELONY



2.01.05 Criminal Threats

a person is guilty of Criminal Threats when they

1. Communicate to another that they will physically harm a person and put said person in a reasonable state of fear for their own safety; or
2. Communicate that they will physically harm or kill another person's immediate family members and put said person in a reasonable state of fear for their own safety of there immediate family; or
3. Threaten to Kill or harm law enforcement or a government employee

Anyone in violation is guilty under this section of the statutes.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES: a violation of 2.01.05 is a SUB-SECTION. Therefore, depending on the severity of the crime it can be a CLASS A MISDEMEANOR or a CLASS C FELONY.



2.01.06 Harassment Via electronics device

a person is guilty of Harassment via electronics device when they

1. Use an Electronic Communication Device to make threats towards another person; or
2. Repeatedly use an electronics communication device to harass another person this includes
Obscene language with the internet to offend another person

Anyone in violation is guilty under this section of the statutes . this crime can be prosecuted as a
CLASS C MISDEMEANOR



2.01.07 Indirect Electronic Harassment

a person is guilty of Indirect Electronic Harassment when they

1. Willfully completed an act that was likely to result in the use of force against someone else

Anyone in violation is guilty under this section of the statutes. this crime can be prosecuted as a
CLASS C MISDEMEANOR



2.01.08 Assault

a person is guilty of Assault when they

1. Willfully completed an act that was likely to result in the use of force against someone else

Anyone in violation is guilty under this section of the statutes. This crime can be prosecuted as a CLASS B MISDEMEANOR But if the Assaulter harmed a government employee then this would be considered a CLASS A MISDEMEANOR.



2.01.09 Battery

a person is guilty of Battery when they

1. Use intentional and unlawful force or violence to cause physical harm to another person

Anyone in violation is guilty under this section of the statutes. This crime can be prosecuted as a CLASS B MISDEMEANOR but if the person does any severe bodily injury to another person then this is considered a CLASS A FELONY.



2.01.10 Assault with a Deadly Weapon

a person is guilty of Assault with a Deadly Weapon when they

1. Commit 2.01.08 Assault and utilizes a weapon that can cause great bodily injury or death
2. This includes but is not limited to a bat, glass bottle, rock, brick, etc.

Anyone in violation is guilty under this section of the statutes. This crime can be prosecuted as a CLASS A FELONY.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES: A violation of 2.01.10 is a SUB-SECTION. Therefore, depending on the severity of the crime it can either be a CLASS A FELONY or CLASS A MISDEMEANOR.



2.01.11 Stalking

a person is guilty of stalking when they

1. Commit 1.05 Criminal Threats; and
2. Intentionally or maliciously follows or harasses another person

LEGISLATIVE NOTES: Anyone in violation is guilty under this section of the statutes. This crime can be prosecuted as a Infraction. A violation of 2.01.11 is a SUB-SECTION. Therefore, depending on the severity of the crime, it can be a CLASS A MISDEMEANOR OR CLASS B FELONY, punishable by no more than 4 months in prison for each count and a \$5200 fine for each count.



2.01.12 False Imprisonment

a person is guilty of False Imprisonment when they

1. Intentionally and unlawfully restrained, detained, or confined another person; and
2. Make the person stay or go somewhere against that person's will.

Anyone in violation is guilty under this section of the statutes. This crime can be prosecuted as a CLASS A FELONY.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES: A violation of 2.01.12 is a SUB-SECTION. Therefore, depending on the severity of the crime it can be a CLASS B FELONY or a CLASS C FELONY.

JUDICIAL NOTES: Depending on the severity and method, the defendant may be charged with 2.01.13 Kidnapping instead of False Imprisonment.



2.01.13 Kidnapping

a person is guilty of kidnapping when they

1. Move another person without that person's consent by using force or fear
 - a. Method - When the victim is transported by vehicle
 - b. Concealment - When moving the victim decreases the likelihood of being caught
 - c. Risk of Harm - When moving the victim for the purpose of facilitating another crime or when you increase the perceived risk.

Anyone in violation is guilty under this section of the statutes. This crime can be prosecuted as a CLASS A FELONY.

JUDICIAL NOTES: In determining whether to charge the defendant with False Imprisonment or Kidnapping, the court may consider factors such as the method used, any acts of concealment, and the potential risk of harm.



2.01.14 Torture

a person is guilty of torture when they

1. Intentionally cause extreme physical or psychological pain or suffering to someone for the purpose of revenge, extortion, persuasion or for any sadistic purposes

Anyone in violation is guilty under this section of the statutes. This crime can be prosecuted as a CLASS A FELONY.



2.01.15 Human Trafficking

a person is guilty of Human Trafficking when they

1. Intentionally smuggle non-citizens into the state without the proper visas and authorization; or
2. Intentionally restrict another person's liberty with the intent of forced labor, or forced activities

Anyone in violation is guilty under this section of the statutes. this crime can be prosecuted as a
CLASS B FELONY



2.01.16 Wiretapping and CCTV policy

The State of San Andreas shall have a one-party notification policy for wiretapping without appropriate surveillance warrants and authorizations.

Government Employees may be recorded by civilians at all times when conducting their duties in an official capacity or when on-duty.

CCTV is considered reasonably accessible to the courts when sourced from inside and around all public facilities, from police dashcams, or when subpoenaed by a private business that claims to have CCTV cameras installed. Public CCTVs cannot be tampered, modified, stolen, or destroyed.

So long as both parties (either person on the phone, in a facility, or other location where a conversation or event is being recorded) is aware of the situation it is considered a legal recording. Property owners always have full surveillance rights to their property and facilities, parking lots, etc. they maintain.

Surveillance cameras in a hotel, motel, apartment, trailer home, rental home, bathrooms or any other type of dwelling where privacy is to be expected may only record audio as long as the guest(s) agree to be recorded. The guest(s) must be notified of the surveillance technology.

Anyone in violation is guilty under 2.01.11 Stalking (Additional fines may be added if more cameras / violations under this section are discovered)



2.01.17 Armed Robbery

a person is guilty of this crime when they

1. Are in possession of a weapon (baseball bat, firearm, knife)
2. Commit robbery
3. Ask for money in a menacing manner

Anyone in violation is guilty under this section of the statutes, this crime can be prosecuted as a
CLASS A FELONY



2.01.18 Criminally Negligent Homicide

1. a person is guilty of the crime of criminally negligent homicide when, with criminal negligence, the person causes the death of another person.

Criminally negligent homicide is a Class B Felony.



2.01.19 Sexual Assault on a Minor

Sexual assault on a child is defined as sexual contact with a child under the age of fifteen and at least four years younger than you are.

1. It touches the child's breast(s), buttocks, or genital area for sexual arousal, gratification, or abuse.

The sexual contact can consist of either:

1. you are touching the child, or
2. you are causing the child to touch you.

It is not necessary that you're or the child's intimate parts be naked. Touching a child through his or her clothing is enough, if the purpose of the touching is sexual arousal, gratification, or abuse.

Specifically, section 18-3-405 (1) of the San Andreas Revised Statutes ("S.A.R.S.") provides:

"Any actor who knowingly subjects another not his or her spouse to any sexual contact is guilty of sexual assault on a child if the victim is less than fifteen years of age and the actor is at least four years older than the victim."

"Sexual contact" means the knowing touching of the victim's intimate parts by the actor, or of the actor's intimate parts by the victim, or the knowing touching of the clothing covering the immediate area of the victim's or actor's intimate parts if that sexual contact is for the purposes of sexual arousal, gratification, or abuse.¹

"Intimate parts" means the external genitalia or the perineum or the anus or the buttocks or the pubes or the breast of any person.

JUDICIAL NOTES: Depending on the severity of the offense by the perpetrator, this can be charged either as a Class A Felony or a Class B Felony.





TITLE 2

Crimes Against Property



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San Andreas General Assembly

San Andreas Revised Statutes



2.02.01 Loitering

a person is guilty of Loitering when they

1. Fail to leave a property when asked to do so by the owner/manager/holder of the property; or
2. Enter a property without a lawful purpose or to disrupt the operation of the facility
3. 'Hang around' the property for an extended period of time.

Anyone in violation is guilty under this section of the statutes. This crime can be prosecuted as a CLASS B MISDEMEANOR.



2.02.02 Trespassing

a person is guilty of Trespassing when they

1. Enter another person's property while its closed or not in operation without prior permission front the owner/manager/holder of the property; or
2. Enter a restricted area of the open property, defined by a clearly marked restricted area without prior consent from the manager/owner/holder of the property

Anyone in violation is guilty under this section of the statutes. This crime can be prosecuted as a CLASS A MISDEMEANOR.

JUDICIAL NOTES: This crime can be stacked on top of Burglary and Federal Trespassing



2.02.03 Federal Trespassing

a person is guilty of Federal Trespassing when they

1. Without proper authorization, enter any government-owned facilities that is secured with the intent of keeping ordinary citizens outside;
2. Such Facilities include (but not limited to) Correctional Facilities, airports, military airspace, restricted ports, and federally restricted areas.

Anyone in violation is guilty under this section of the statutes. This crime can be prosecuted as a CLASS A MISDEMEANOR.

JUDICIAL NOTES: This crime cannot be stacked with any other form of Trespassing or Burglary.



2.02.04 Unauthorized Access to an electronics Device

a person is guilty of Unauthorized access to an Electronics Device when they

1. Knowingly and without permission access an electronic device and use or modify its contents in any way

Anyone in violation is guilty under this section of the statutes. This crime can be prosecuted as a CLASS A MISDEMEANOR.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES: A violation of 2.02.04 is a SUB-SECTION. Therefore, depending on the severity of the crime. It can be an INFRACTION OR a CLASS B MISDEMEANOR.



2.02.05 Vandalism

a person is guilty of Vandalism when they

1. Deface, damage, or destroy property that does not belong to them

Anyone in violation is guilty under this section of the statutes. This crime can be prosecuted as a CLASS B MISDEMEANOR.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES: A violation of 2.02.05 is a SUB-SECTION. Therefore, depending on the severity of the crime. It can be an INFRACTION OR CLASS A MISDEMEANOR. This crime can be prosecuted as punishable by a \$2500 fine if the cost of repairing the property is less than \$1,000 or 60 seconds in jail if more than \$1,000 is required to repair the damage.



2.02.06 Receiving Stolen Property

a person is guilty of Receiving Stolen Property when they

1. Buy or receive any property that has been stolen or that has been obtained in any manner constituting theft or extortion, knowing the property to be stolen or obtained
2. conceals , sells, withholds or aids in concealing, selling, or withholding any property from the owner knowing the property to be stoled or obtained illegally

Anyone in violation is guilty under this section of the statutes. This crime can be prosecuted as a CLASS B MISDEMEANOR.

A violation of 2.02.06 where the value of the property stolen is less than \$900.00 is a CLASS B MISDEMEANOR.

A violation of 2.02.06 where the value of the property is more than \$900.00 is a SUB-SECTION. Therefore, depending on the severity of the crime. This can be classified as a CLASS A MISDEMEANOR or CLASS C FELONY.



2.02.07 Petty Theft

a person is guilty of Petty Theft when they

1. Steal or take the personal property of another worth \$900.00 or less; or
2. Fail to pay a contract or invoice with a total of \$900.00 within a set timeframe

Anyone in violation is guilty under this section of the statutes. This crime can be prosecuted as a CLASS C MISDEMEANOR.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES: A violation of 2.02.07 is a SUB-SECTION. Therefore, depending on the severity of the crime. This can be classified as an INFRACTION or CLASS B MISDEMEANOR.



2.02.08 Grand Theft

a person is guilty of Grand Theft when they

1. Steal or Take personal property of another worth more than \$900.00 or a firearm of any value; or
2. Steal a firearm that belongs to another person; or
3. Fail to pay a contract or invoice with a total greater than or equal to \$900.00 within a set timeframe.

Anyone in violation is guilty under this section of the statutes. This crime can be prosecuted as a CLASS A MISDEMEANOR.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES: A violation of 2.02.08 is a SUB-SECTION. Therefore, depending on the severity of the crime. This can be classified as a CLASS A MISDEMEANOR or CLASS B FELONY.



2.02.09 Carjacking

a person is guilty of Carjacking when they

1. Use force or fear to take a vehicle from another person

Anyone in violation is guilty under this section of the statutes. This crime can be prosecuted as a CLASS A MISDEMEANOR.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES: A violation of 2.02.09 is a SUB-SECTION. Therefore, depending on the severity of the crime. This can be classified as a CLASS A MISDEMEANOR or CLASS A FELONY.



2.02.10 Grand Theft Auto

a person is guilty of Grand Theft Auto when they

1. Take any motor vehicle. No matter the value, occupied or unoccupied; and
2. Without permission from the registered owner

Anyone in violation is guilty under this section of the statutes. This crime can be prosecuted as a CLASS B FELONY.



2.02.11 Burglary

a person is guilty of Burglary when they

1. Enter any structure: and
2. Intends to commit 2.02.07 Petty Theft or any other felony

Anyone in violation is guilty under this section of the statutes. This crime can be prosecuted as a CLASS B FELONY.

JUDICIAL NOTES: To be charged with this crime, it is not a requirement that the defendant has intentions to commit felonies. The presence of property damage is sufficient to warrant charges of Burglary being pressed.



2.02.12 Possession Of Burglary Tools

a person is guilty of Possession Of Burglary tools when they

1. Have possession of the appropriate combination of tools necessary to commit burglaries, such as tension bar along with a screwdriver, shimmy, or other appropriate items; and
2. Has intent to commit 2.02.11 Burglary

Anyone in violation is guilty under this section of the statutes. This crime can be prosecuted as a CLASS B MISDEMEANOR.



2.02.13 Robbery

a person is guilty of Robbery when they

1. Take property from the possession of another against their will, by means of force or fear; and
2. Intended to deprive the owner of the property permanently or for a long enough time to deprive the owner of a major portion of its value.

Anyone in violation is guilty under this section of the statutes. This crime can be prosecuted as a CLASS B FELONY.



2.02.14 Forgery/Fraud

a person is guilty of Forgery/Fraud when they

1. Knowingly alter, create or use a written document with the intent to defraud or deceive another; or
2. Knowingly sign a document or agreement, electronic or otherwise, without consent or authority of whom they are signing for; or
3. Intentionally misrepresent a matter of fact - whether by words or by conduct, by false or misleading allegations, or by concealment of what should have been disclosed - that deceives and is intended to deceive another so that such other will act upon it to their disadvantage

Anyone in violation is guilty under this section of the statutes. This crime can be prosecuted as a CLASS A MISDEMEANOR.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES: A violation of 2.02.14 is a SUB-SECTION. Therefore, depending on the severity of the crime. This can be classified as a CLASS C MISDEMEANOR or CLASS A FELONY.



2.02.15 Commercial Bribery

a person is guilty of Bribery when they

1. Give or offer to give an employee of a company something of value in return for using the employees position for the benefit of that offender
2. An Employee of a company that accepts something of value from another person with the intent to influence the employees decision to the benefit of that person providing said something of value.

Anyone in violation is guilty under this section of the statutes. This crime can be prosecuted as a CLASS C FELONY.



2.02.16 Extortion

a person is guilty of Extortion when they

1. Intimidate or influence another to provide or hand over properties or services; or
2. Utilize or threaten their power to authority with demonstrated malice aforethought in order to compel action by another; or
3. Utilize privileged information to intimidate another for certain property or services

Anyone in violation is guilty under this section of the statutes. This crime can be prosecuted as a CLASS B MISDEMEANOR.



2.02.17 Arson

A person shall be found Guilty of arson if they;

1. knowingly sets fire to, burns, causes to be burned, or uses any explosive damages or destroys, or causes to be damaged or destroyed, any building or occupied structure of another without his consent

Anyone in violation is guilty under this section of the statutes. This crime can be prosecuted as a CLASS B FELONY.



TITLE 3

Crimes Against Public Decency



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2.03.01 Prostitution

a person is guilty of Prostitution when they

1. Knowingly engage in or offer to engage in a sexual act in exchange for payment or other goods and services.

Anyone in violation is guilty under this section of the statutes. This crime can be prosecuted as a CLASS C MISDEMEANOR.



2.03.02 Pandering / Pimping

a person is guilty of Pandering / Pimping when they

1. Knowingly receive financial support or maintenance from the earnings of someone engaged in 2.03.01 Prostitution ; or
2. Receive or try to receive compensation for soliciting a prostitute
3. Procure, encourage, or encourage other to procure another person for the purpose of prostitution; or
4. Force or encourage another person to remain engaged in prostitution

Anyone in violation is guilty under this section of the statutes. This crime can be prosecuted as a CLASS A MISDEMEANOR.



2.03.03 Sexual Battery

a person is guilty of Sexual Battery when they

1. Touch a person in a sexual manner without the other person's consent
2. Perform Aggressive physical contact in a sexual manner to obtain sexual arousal or gratification

Anyone in violation is guilty under this section of the statutes. This crime can be prosecuted as a CLASS A MISDEMEANOR.



2.03.04 Rape

a person is guilty of Rape when they

1. Force another to engage in a sexual act; or
2. Perform non-consensual sexual intercourse with another; or
3. Force a sexual act upon another; or
4. Engages in sexual activity with an individual under the age of 18. (Either consensual or not)

Anyone in violation is guilty under this section of the statutes. This crime can be prosecuted as a CLASS A FELONY.



2.03.05 Public Urination / Defecation

a person is guilty of public urination or defecation when they;

1. Urinate or defecate on public property.

Anyone in violation is guilty under this section of the statutes. This crime can be prosecuted as a CLASS B MISDEMEANOR.



2.03.06 Public Nudity

a person is guilty of public nudity when they;

1. Expose any skin of genitals, breasts, buttocks, or nipples on public property.
2. With the intent to arouse or offend any individual or;
3. With disregard to the general public.

Anyone in violation is guilty under this section of the statutes. This crime can be prosecuted as a CLASS B MISDEMEANOR.



TITLE 4

Crimes Against Public Justice



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2.04.01 Dissuading A Witness

a person is guilty of Dissuading a Witness when they

1. Knowingly and Maliciously prevents or dissuades any witness or victim from attending or giving testimony at any trial, proceeding, or inquiry authorized by law; or
2. Knowingly and Maliciously attempts to prevent or dissuade any witness or victim from attending or giving testimony at any trial

In 2.04.01(A) and 2.04.01(B) an “Inquiry authorized by law” includes the investigation, arrest, and booking process

Anyone in violation is guilty under this section of the statutes. This crime can be prosecuted as a CLASS A FELONY.



2.04.02 Providing False Information to a Government Employee

a person is guilty of Providing False Information to a Government Employee when they

1. Provide False Information or false details during the Course of a criminal investigation or lawful detainment; or
2. Provide knowingly inaccurate data to a government employee investigating in an official capacity

Anyone in violation is guilty under this section of the statutes. This crime can be prosecuted as a CLASS B MISDEMEANOR.



2.04.03 Filing a False Police Report

a person is guilty of Filing a False Police Report When they

1. Report to any Peace officer that a felony has been committed knowing the report to be false; or
2. Report to any Peace officer that a Misdemeanor has been committed knowing the report to be false

Anyone in violation is guilty under this section of the statutes. This crime can be prosecuted as a CLASS A MISDEMEANOR.



2.04.04 Failure to Identify To a Peace Officer

a person is guilty of Failure to Identify To a Peace Officer when they

1. Have been detained or under arrest by a peace officer; or
2. The officer has Reasonable Suspicion that a crime has been, is being, or will be committed; and
3. They fail to provide a peace officer or other legal authority with either one of the following
4. Their Full Name and DOB as it appears on a state or Federal Issued ID.
5. Their full name and the last four digits of there social security number as it appears on there Federal Social Security Card

Anyone in violation is guilty under this section of the statutes. This crime can be prosecuted as a CLASS C FELONY.



2.04.05 Disguise from Law Enforcement

a person is guilty of Disguise from Law Enforcement when they

1. Wear Any mask or any personal Disguise for the sole purpose of evading discovery, recognition, or identification in the commission of any offense; or
2. Provide a false identity to a peace officer such as a license, birth certificate, or
3. Wear Any mask or any personal Disguise for the purpose of concealment, flight, or escape, when charged with, arrested for, or convicted of any offense.
4. People with religious or medical reasons for wearing a covering specified in either 4.05A or 4.05B are exempt from this section

If a Law enforcement officer has reasonable suspicion that a person has not provided a valid ID, that officer may have that person remove their covering in a private setting, regardless of any potential exemptions listed above. If the person has a Religious Exemption, they may choose to have a male or female officer.

Anyone in violation is guilty under this section of the statutes. This crime can be prosecuted as a CLASS C MISDEMEANOR.



2.04.06 Impersonation of a Government Employee

a person is guilty of Impersonation Of A Government Employee when they

1. Pretend or Imply that they are a government employee or worker, such as peace officer, paramedic, tax collector, federal investigator, government official or state employee; or
2. Wear a realistic uniform with an official or realistic badge or identification badge
3. Except on officially legal sanctioned movie/ television productions.

Anyone in violation is guilty under this section of the statutes. This crime can be prosecuted as a CLASS B MISDEMEANOR.



2.04.07 Government Bribery

a person is guilty of Government Bribery when they

1. Give or offer to give a government employee something of value to influence the officers decision in an official manner; or
2. Are a government employee that accepts something of value from another person with the intent to influence the employees decision in an official manner

Anyone in violation is guilty under this section of the statutes. This crime can be prosecuted as a CLASS B FELONY.



2.04.08 Obstruction Of A Government Employee

a person is guilty of Obstruction Of A Government Employee when they

1. Show a Clear and motivated attempt to prevent a government employee from conducting their duties; or
2. Fail to comply with an officers lawful order after many repeated attempts

Anyone in violation is guilty under this section of the statutes. This crime can be prosecuted as a CLASS A MISDEMEANOR.



2.04.09 Resisting A Peace Officer

a person is guilty of Resisting a Peace Officer when they

1. Avoid Apprehension or arrest from an officer by non-vehicular means or resist apprehension by any physical means.

Anyone in violation is guilty under this section of the statutes. This crime can be prosecuted as a CLASS C FELONY.



2.04.10 Escape From Custody

a person is guilty of Escape from Custody when they

1. Have been physically detained or arrested by a peace officer and escapes or attempts to escape from said peace officers lawful custody; or
2. Have been arrested, booked, charged, or convicted of any crime thereafter escapes or attempts to escape from a county or city jail, prison, community service, custody of a correctional or parole officer.

Anyone in violation is guilty under this section of the statutes. This crime can be prosecuted as a CLASS C FELONY.



2.04.11 Assisting Escape

a person is guilty of Assisting Escape when they

1. Directly aid or assist in an inmate escaping from the law, including the lawful custody of a peace officer, prisoner transport, parole, community server, or incarceration in a county jail or state prison

Anyone in violation is guilty under this section of the statutes. This crime can be prosecuted as a CLASS A FELONY.



2.04.12 Misuse of a Government Hotline

a person is guilty of Misuse of a Government Hotline when they

1. Use an emergency government hotline for any purpose other than for an emergency situation which involves a life-or-death request for assistance and that they are aware misusing an emergency government hotline; or
2. Use a non-emergency or public hotline for purpose irrelevant to that particular government officer, department, or agency; or
3. Use a government hotline to perform a prank call, fake call, or try to incite mayhem.

Anyone in violation is guilty under this section of the statutes. This crime can be prosecuted as a CLASS C MISDEMEANOR.



2.04.13 Tampering With Evidence

a person is guilty of Tampering With Evidence when they

1. Willfully and Intentionally destroy or attempt to destroy, create, or attempt to create false evidence, conceal, or alter any evidence that can later potentially be used in a Criminal investigation or court proceedings.

Anyone in violation is guilty under this section of the statutes. This crime can be prosecuted as a CLASS B MISDEMEANOR.



2.04.14 Introduction Of Contraband into a Restricted Facility

a person is guilty of Introduction Of Contraband into a Restricted Facility when they

1. Bring one or more of the following items into a correctional facility
 - a. Alcohol
 - b. Weapons (such as knives or guns, including related ammunition)
 - c. Any controlled substance that is not lawfully prescribed

Anyone in violation is guilty under this section of the statutes. This crime can be prosecuted as a CLASS B FELONY.



2.04.15 False Arrest

a person is guilty of False Arrest when they

1. As a peace officer or as person pretending to be a peace officer, who, under the pretense of any process or other legal authority, does any of the following, without a regular process or lawful authority
2. Arrest any person or detains that person against their will
3. Seize or levies upon any property; or
4. Dispossess someone's property or tenements

Anyone in violation is guilty under this section of the statutes. This crime can be prosecuted as a CLASS A FELONY.



2.04.16 Violation of a Judicial Order

a person is guilty of Violation of a Judicial Order when they

1. Violate the conditions of a Judicial Order (Protection, Restraining, Bond, etc) against them

Anyone in violation is guilty under this section of the statutes. The classification of this offense is to be determined by the Judicial Branch on a case by case basis.



2.04.17 Failure to Appear / Pay for a Citation

a person is guilty of Failure to appear / pay for a citation when they

1. Fail to appear in court when subpoenaed; or
2. Fail to pay for a citation for which they have been found guilty of

Anyone in violation is guilty under this section of the statutes. This crime can be prosecuted as a CLASS C MISDEMEANOR.



2.04.18 Contempt Of Court

a person is guilty of Contempt of Court when they

1. Engage in disrespectful or belligerent behavior during a court proceeding; or
2. Obstruct a court proceeding in any way

Anyone in violation is guilty under this section of the statutes. This crime can be prosecuted as a CLASS C MISDEMEANOR.



2.04.19 Failure to sign a Citation

a person is guilty of Failure to sign a Citation when they

1. Refuse to provide a written signature on the citation signifying that the offender will appear in a court of law

Anyone in violation is guilty under this section of the statutes. This crime can be prosecuted as a CLASS C MISDEMEANOR.



2.04.20 Unauthorized Access to a Government Owned Electronic Device

a person is guilty of Unauthorized Access to a Government Owned Electronic Device when they

1. Knowingly and without permission access to an electronic device owned by a government official.

Anyone in violation is guilty under this section of the statutes. This crime can be prosecuted as a CLASS A FELONY.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES: A violation of 2.04.20 is a SUB-SECTION. Therefore, depending on the severity of the crime. It can be a CLASS C FELONY OR CLASS A MISDEMEANOR.



2.04.21 Unlawful Practice Of Law

a person is guilty of Unlawful Practice Of Law when they

1. Practice law without a License from the B.A.R Association. This includes, but is not limited to,
2. Providing Legal Advice
3. Providing Legal Representation
4. Providing Legal Documents
5. Acting in such a way that a reasonable person would believe they are a licensed attorney.

Anyone in violation is guilty under this section of the statutes. This crime can be prosecuted as a CLASS B MISDEMEANOR.



2.04.22 Evading a Peace Officer on Foot

a person is guilty of this crime when they;

1. While walking on land or swimming in sea willfully flees or otherwise attempts to elude or avoid a pursuit peace officer who communicates visually and audibly their request to stop walking, either by means of siren and lights or via verbal communication from a loudspeaker or signage indicating that a person must stop for the police to conduct an investigation.

Anyone in violation is guilty under this section of the statutes. This crime can be prosecuted as a CLASS B MISDEMEANOR.



2.04.23 Hot Pursuit and Exigency

Peace officers have the authority to follow suspects into private property if directly related to an ongoing pursuit. Entries related to investigations or other projects not in a direct pursuit of a suspect require a warrant.

Peace officers have the authority to enter the public area of a private facility, such as the public area of a club or restaurant, at all times the facility is open to the public. Private areas of the facility require permission of the facility manager or a warrant.



2.04.24 Warrant Policy

1. Warrants may be issued for the arrest of a person, search of a person, or search of property.
2. Warrants may only be issued after review by the following individuals;
 - a. Judicial / Judge
 - b. Detective
3. Prior to issuing an arrest warrant the following criteria must be met by the person issuing the warrant:
 - a. Evidence exists that indicates that the named person committed the crime without a reasonable doubt
4. Prior to issuing a search warrant the following criteria must be met by the person issuing the warrant:
 - a. Probable cause exists that the person has evidence of a crime in a specific location
5. When the warrant is issued it must state the area to be searched and the items to be seized.
6. The following searches do not require a warrant;
 - a. Searches in schools
 - b. Searches in courts
 - c. Searches in transit stations (bus, train, subway, light rail, boat, airports)
 - d. Searches done by a private security company for the purpose of providing safety for crowded events.
 - e. A limited search of a suspect's outer clothing for weapons if there is a reasonable suspicion (referred to as a Terry Frisk).
 - f. A search of a vehicle if the officer has probable cause to conduct the search.
 - g. A search of a vehicle after an arrest of a person who was in the vehicle.
 - h. A full and complete search of a suspect who has been arrested.
 - i. A search where the owner or tenant of a building/vehicle/property authorizes the search.



TITLE 5

Crimes Against Public Peace



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2.05.01 Disturbing The Peace

a person is guilty of Disturbing The Peace when they

1. Unlawfully fight in a public place or challenge another person in a public place to fight; or
2. Maliciously and willfully disturbs another person by loud and unreasonable noise; or
3. Use offensive words in a public place which are inherently likely to provoke an immediate act of violence against said person.

Anyone in violation is guilty under this section of the statutes. This crime can be prosecuted as a CLASS B MISDEMEANOR.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES: A violation of 2.05.01 is a SUB-SECTION. Therefore, depending on the severity of the crime. This can be classified as an INFRACTION or CLASS A MISDEMEANOR.



2.05.02 Unlawful Assembly

a person is guilty of Unlawful Assembly when they

1. Assemble and acting together, make any attempt or advance towards the commission of an act that would be a riot if actually committed; or
2. Assemble together to do an unlawful act, or do a lawful act in a violent, boisterous, or tumultuous manner is guilty; or
3. Remain present at the place of any unlawful assembly, after the same has been lawfully warned to disperse, except law enforcement officers and persons assisting them in attempting to disperse.

Anyone in violation is guilty under this section of the statutes. This crime can be prosecuted as a CLASS B MISDEMEANOR.



2.05.03 Inciting To Riot

a person is guilty of Inciting to Riot when they

1. Intend to cause a riot and does an act or engages in conduct that urges a riot, or urges others to commit acts of force or violence, or the burning or destroying of property.
2. And at a time and place under circumstances that produce a clear and present and immediate danger of acts of force or violence or the burning or destroying of property

Anyone in violation is guilty under this section of the statutes. This crime can be prosecuted as a CLASS A MISDEMEANOR.



2.05.04 Participation In A Riot

a person is guilty of Participation In A Riot when they

1. Form a group of two or more people and
2. Disturbs the public peace
3. Uses force or violence
4. Threatens to Use force or Violence

Anyone in violation is guilty under this section of the statutes. This crime can be prosecuted as a CLASS A FELONY.



2.05.05 Littering

a person is guilty of Littering when they

1. Dump waste matter in any of the following Places:
2. Public or private Roadway
3. Private Property without the owner's consent
4. Public Property

Anyone in violation is guilty under this section of the statutes. This crime can be prosecuted as an INFRACTION.



2.05.06 Interference with a Transit System

For the purpose of this section a transit system is any bus, train, subway, light rail, boat, helicopter, or plane operated for the purpose of transporting the general public along a predefined route.

a person is guilty of this crime when they;

A person shall not do any of the following with respect to the property, facilities, or vehicles of a transit system:

1. Operate, interfere with, enter into, or climb on or in, the property, facilities, or vehicles owned or operated by the transit system without the permission or approval of the transit system.
2. Interfere with the operator or operation of a transit vehicle, or impede the safe boarding or alighting of passengers.
3. Extend any portion of the body through a window opening of a transit vehicle in a manner that may cause harm or injury.
4. Throw an object from a transit vehicle.
5. Commit an act or engage in a behavior that may, with reasonable foreseeability, cause harm or injury to any person or property.
6. Violate a notice, prohibition, instruction, or direction on a sign that is intended to provide for the safety and security of transit passengers, or the safe and secure operation of the transit system.
7. Knowingly give false information to a system employee, or contracted security officer, engaged in the enforcement of a system ordinance or a state law, or otherwise obstruct the issuance of a citation for the violation of a system ordinance or a state law.
8. Violate any of the conditions established by a transit system ordinance under which a passenger may board a transit vehicle with a bicycle and where that bicycle may be stowed on the transit vehicle.

Anyone in violation is guilty under this section of the statutes. this crime can be prosecuted as an INFRACTION, punishable by a \$250 fine



TITLE 6

Crimes Against Public Health and Safety



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2.06.01(A) Possession of an Illegal Controlled Substance

a person is guilty of Possession of an Illegal Controlled Substance when they

1. possess any illegal controlled substance that has not been lawfully prescribed to them by a licensed practitioner of medicine

Anyone in violation is guilty under this section of the statutes. This crime can be prosecuted as a CLASS A FELONY.

Schedule 1 narcotics are drugs, substances, or chemicals that are defined as drugs with no currently accepted medical use and a high potential for abuse. Some examples of Schedule 1 drugs include but not limited to

1. Heroin
2. Lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD)
3. Ecstasy
4. Methaqualone
5. Peyote

Anyone in violation is guilty under this section of the statutes. This crime can be prosecuted as a CLASS A FELONY.



2.06.01(B) Possession of an Illegal Controlled Substance

a person is guilty of Possession of an Illegal Controlled Substance when they

1. possess any illegal controlled substance that has not been lawfully prescribed to them by a licensed practitioner of medicine

Schedule 2 narcotics are drugs, substances, or chemicals that are defined as drugs with a high potential for abuse, with use potentially leading to severe psychological or physical dependence. These drugs are also considered dangerous. Some examples of Schedule 2 drugs include but not limited to.

1. Meperidine
2. Oxycodone
3. Hydromorphone
4. Vidioin
5. Cocaine
6. Fentanyl
7. Adderall
8. Ritalin

Anyone in violatone is guilty under this section of the statutes. This crime can be prosecuted as a CLASS A MISDEMEANOR.



Schedule 3 narcotics are drugs, substances, or chemicals are defined as drugs with a moderate to low potential for abuse and low risk of dependence some examples of Schedule 3 drugs include but are not limited to.

1. Tylenol with Codeine
2. Ketamine
3. Anabolic Steroids
4. Testosterone Boosters

Anyone in violation is guilty under this section of the statutes. This crime can be prosecuted as a CLASS B MISDEMEANOR.



Schedule 4 narcotics are drugs, substances, or chemicals with a low potential for abuse and low risk of dependence. Some examples of Schedule 4 drugs include but are not limited to

1. Xanax
2. Soma
3. Darvon
4. Darvocet
5. Valium
6. Ativan
7. Talwin
8. Ambien
9. Tramadol

Anyone in violation is guilty under this section of the statutes. This crime can be prosecuted as a CLASS C MISDEMEANOR.



Schedule 5 narcotics are drugs, substances, or chemicals that are defined as drugs with lower potential for abuse than Schedule 4 and consist of preparations containing limited quantities of certain narcotics. Schedule 5 drugs are generally used for antidiarrheal, antitussive, and analgesic purposes. Some examples of Schedule 5 drugs include but not limited to

1. Robitussin
2. Lomotil
3. Motofen
4. Lyrica
5. Parepectolin

Anyone in violation is guilty under this section of the statutes. This crime can be prosecuted as a CLASS C MISDEMEANOR.



2.06.02 Possession of a Controlled Substance with Intent to Sell

a person is guilty of Possession of a Controlled Substance with Intent to Sell when they

1. Possess an Illegal Controlled Substance; and
2. Have the Intent to sell said Illegal Controlled Substance

Anyone in violation is guilty under this section of the statutes. This crime can be prosecuted as a CLASS C MISDEMEANOR.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES: A violation of 2.06.02 is a SUB-SECTION. Therefore, depending on the severity of the crime. This can be classified as a CLASS C FELONY or CLASS A MISDEMEANOR.



2.06.03 Possession Of Drug Paraphernalia

a person is guilty of Possession Of Drug Paraphernalia when they

1. Willingly possess a device or mechanism used exclusively for the proceeding or consumption of an illegal controlled substance

Anyone in violation is guilty under this section of the statutes. This crime can be prosecuted as a CLASS B MISDEMEANOR.



2.06.04 Maintaining a place for the purpose of Distribution

a person is guilty of Maintaining a place for the purpose of Distribution when they

1. Maintain a property for the purpose of unlawfully selling, giving away, storing, or using any illegal controlled substance

Anyone in violation is guilty under this section of the statutes. This crime can be prosecuted as a CLASS A MISDEMEANOR.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES: A violation of 2.06.04 is a SUB-SECTION. Therefore, depending on the severity of the crime. This can be classified as a CLASS B FELONY or CLASS C MISDEMEANOR.



2.06.05 Manufacture of a Controlled Substance

a person is guilty of Manufacture of a Controlled Substance when they

1. Manufacture, Compound, covert, produce or prepare any illegal controlled substance

Anyone in violation is guilty under this section of the statutes. This crime can be prosecuted as a CLASS A FELONY.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES: A violation of 2.06.05 is a SUB-SECTION. Therefore, depending on the severity of the crime. This can be classified as a CLASS B FELONY or CLASS C MISDEMEANOR.



2.06.06 Sale of a Controlled Substance

a person is guilty of Sale of a Controlled Substance when they

1. Sell, Offer to sell, transport with the intent to sell, or gives away an illegal controlled substance to another person, regardless of whether or not they possess that illegal controlled substance at the time of the arrest

Anyone in violation is guilty under this section of the statutes. This crime can be prosecuted as a CLASS A FELONY.



2.06.07 Under the influence of a Controlled Substance

a person is guilty of Under the influence of a Controlled Substance when they

1. Use or are under the influence of an illegal controlled substance without the proper permits or prescriptions to use such a substance

Anyone in violation is guilty under this section of the statutes. This crime can be prosecuted as a CLASS C FELONY.



2.06.08 Public Intoxication

a person is guilty of Public Intoxication when they

1. Are found in any public place under the influence of intoxication liquor, any drug, controlled substance, Toluene or any combination of any intoxicating liquor, drug a controlled substance or toluene, in a condition that they are unable to exercise care for his or her own safety or the safety of others; or
2. Are by any reason of their being under the influence of intoxicating liquor, any drug controlled substance, toluene, or any combination of any intoxicating liquor, drug or toluene interferes with or obstructs or prevents the free use of any street or sidewalk.

Anyone in violation is guilty under this section of the statutes. This crime can be prosecuted as a CLASS A MISDEMEANOR.



2.06.09 Distribution of Alcohol to a Minor

a person is guilty of Furnishing Alcohol to a Minor when they

1. Willfully and knowingly sell, give away, or distribute alcohol to a minor under the age of 18.

Anyone in violation is guilty under this section of the statutes. This crime can be prosecuted as a CLASS B MISDEMEANOR.



2.06.10 Possession of Marijuana in Excessive amounts

a person is guilty of Possession of Marijuana in Excessive amounts when they

1. Are 21 years of age or older; and
2. Possess more than 30.0 grams of cannabis, 8 grams of concentrated cannabis, and/or 6 grams of cannabis plants.

Anyone in violation is guilty under this section of the statutes. This crime can be prosecuted as an INFRACTION.



2.06.11 Underage Possession of Marijuana

a person is guilty of Underage Possession of Marijuana when they

1. Are under the age of 21; and
2. Are in possession of Marijuana

Anyone in violation is guilty under this section of the statutes. This crime can be prosecuted as an INFRACTION.



2.06.12 Underage Possession of Marijuana in Excessive amounts

a person is guilty of Underage Possession of Marijuana in Excessive amounts when they

1. Are under the age of 21; and
2. Possess more than 28.5 grams of cannabis, 8 grams of concentrated cannabis, and/or 6 grams of cannabis plants.

Anyone in violation is guilty under this section of the statutes. This crime can be prosecuted as a CLASS A MISDEMEANOR.



2.06.13 Marijuana Possession with the intent to sell

a person is guilty of Marijuana Possession with the intent to sell when they

1. Possess Marijuana; and
2. Don't have a valid permit to sell marijuana

Anyone in violation is guilty under this section of the statutes. This crime can be prosecuted as a CLASS A MISDEMEANOR.



2.06.14 Sale or Transportation of Marijuana

a person is guilty of Sale or Transportation of Marijuana when they

1. Import Marijuana into the State without the proper permit; or
2. Sell Marijuana into the state without the proper permit

Anyone in violation is guilty under this section of the statutes. This crime can be prosecuted as a CLASS C MISDEMEANOR.



2.06.15 Marijuana Use in Public

a person is guilty of Marijuana Use in Public when they

1. Smoke Marijuana in a vehicle
 - a. Except if the vehicle is on private property and can't be seen from an area to the public
2. ;or
3. Smoke Marijuana in a public setting
4. This includes people who may be on private property, but can be seen smoking Marijuana from an area where the public would have access to

Anyone in violation is guilty under this section of the statutes. This crime can be prosecuted as a CLASS B MISDEMEANOR.



2.06.16 Drinking in public

a person is guilty of Drinking In Public when they

1. Drink on public property; or
2. Have a visible unsealed container of alcohol on public property
3. Public property includes but is not limited to
 - a. Public Roadways
 - b. Side of Roadways
 - c. Public Parks
 - d. Beaches

Anyone in violation is guilty under this section of the statutes. This crime can be prosecuted as an INFRACTION.



2.06.17 Detention of Mentally Disordered Persons

A person may be held on a 51-50 hold when

1. A person, as a result of a mental health disorder, is a danger to others, or to himself or herself, or gravely disabled, a peace officer may, upon probable cause, take, or cause to be taken, the person into custody for a period of up to one month for assessment, evaluation, and crisis intervention, or placement for evaluation and treatment into a facility designated by the county for evaluation and treatment approved by the state

This code is NOT A CRIMINAL OFFENSE, rather a protocol for helping those suffering from a Mental Health Disorder



2.06.18 Enforcement of Public Health Orders

1. The San Andreas Department of Public Health has sole discretion when issuing public health orders for the purpose of preventing the spread of any contagious, infectious, or communicable disease. If the SAD HE wishes to escalate their public health order to be enforceable by law, they must state that in their order. It is then at sole discretion of an active watch commander on whether or not they wish to actively enforce their order. If there is no Active commander, the SADPHE order will be deemed enforceable by law.

Anyone who violates the SADPHE orders while it being enforced per the active watch commander is guilty under this section of the code

This crime can be prosecuted as a CLASS A MISDEMEANOR.



2.06.19 Parachuting Regulations

a person is guilty of violation of Parachuting Regulations when they

1. Conduct a parachute operation between the hours of sunset and sunrise
2. Conduct a parachute operation into a congested area or open area of persons
3. Conduct a parachute operation onto a roadway
4. Conduct a parachute operation over any area without proper altitude clearance
5. Conduct a parachute operation into or over an airport without the proper prior clearance from ATC (Air Traffic Control)
6. Conduct a parachute operation while under the influence of any alcohol, controlled substance or Marijuana

A violation of 2.06.19 is a CLASS C MISDEMEANOR.



TITLE 7

Crimes Against State Dependence



Pages 116 - 123

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San Andreas General Assembly

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2.07.01 Animal Abuse/Cruelty

a person is guilty of Animal Abuse/Cruelty when they

1. Intentionally Maim, Mutilate, torture, wound, kill a living animal; or
2. Neglect an animal to the extent that it becomes maimed, Mutilated, tortured, wounded, or die from the neglectful actions; or
3. Possess or take care of an animal that is not considered domesticated, safe, or healthy for the animal or the owner without a proper permit; or
4. Leave an animal unattended in a vehicle under conditions that endanger the health or well being of the animal.

Anyone in violation is guilty under this section of the statutes. This crime can be prosecuted as a CLASS A FELONY.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES: A violation of 2.07.01 is a SUB-SECTION. Therefore, depending on the severity of the crime. This can be classified as a CLASS C FELONY or CLASS C MISDEMEANOR.



2.07.02 Leash Laws

a person is guilty of Leash Laws when they

1. Are not on private property that they have permission to be on and fails to have a leash attached to the domesticated animal; or
2. Walk a dog on a leash that is longer than 6ft in length

Anyone in violation is guilty under this section of the statutes. This crime can be prosecuted as an INFRACTION.



2.07.03 Minor Alcohol Violation

a person is guilty of Minor Alcohol Violation when they

1. Possess an alcoholic beverage; or
2. Are under the influence with a BAC of 0.02% or higher

Exceptions

1. The minor is on a private property and is being supervised by a parent/guardian or spouse

Anyone in violation is guilty under this section of the statutes. This crime can be prosecuted as an INFRACTION.



2.07.04 Child Neglect or Abuse

a person is guilty of child neglect when they

1. Willfully omit, without lawful excuse, to furnish necessary clothing, food, shelter or medical aid, or other remedial care; or
2. Abandon/Leave without supervision their child in a space that could harm them

Anyone in violation is guilty under this section of the statutes. This crime can be prosecuted as a CLASS A FELONY .

LEGISLATIVE NOTES: A violation of 2.07.04 is a SUB-SECTION. Therefore, depending on the severity of the crime. This can be classified as a CLASS B FELONY or CLASS C MISDEMEANOR.



2.07.05 Abuse of Dependent Adults

a person is guilty of Abuse of Dependent Adults when they

1. Know and reasonably should know that a person is a elder, or dependent adult; and
2. Willfully cause or permit physical abuse, emotional abuse, neglect or endangerment against said elderly/dependent adult; or
3. Willfully cause or permit financial exploitation or fraud against said elderly/dependent adult

Anyone in violation is guilty under this section of the statutes. This crime can be prosecuted as a CLASS C FELONY .

LEGISLATIVE NOTES: A violation of 2.07.05 is a SUB-SECTION. Therefore, depending on the severity of the crime. This can be classified as a CLASS B FELONY or CLASS C MISDEMEANOR.



2.07.06 Failure to control a Dangerous Animal

a person is guilty of Failure to control a dangerous animal when they

1. Fail to exercise ordinary care when an animal that they own or are taking care of, and as a result, another person is killed or suffered an injury

Anyone in violation is guilty under this section of the statutes. This crime can be prosecuted as a CLASS C FELONY .



2.07.07 Transportation of Live Farm Animals

A person transporting Live Farm Animals must;

Have a valid bill of lading and present it at the request of a peace officer when transporting the following animals

1. Chickens
2. Dogs
3. Cats
4. Horses
5. Donkeys
6. Sheep
7. Camels
8. Pigs



TITLE 8

Vehicular Code



Pages 124 - 179

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Applicability

Every article within title 8 can only be enforced on public property.

Except the following laws, which can be enforced on public accessible private property.

1. 2.08.05 - Implied Consent
2. 2.08.22 - Reckless Driving
3. 2.08.26 - Driving under the Influence
4. 2.08.28 - Enhanced Driving under the influence

The following laws are also exceptions to the rule, and can be enforced on private property when law enforcement believe the driver in question is presenting a risk to human life:

1. 2.08.22 - Reckless Driving
2. 2.08.50 - Public Endangerment



2.08.01 Vehicle Registration

a person is guilty of Vehicle Registration when they

1. Drive any motor vehicle that isn't registered; or
2. This includes any vehicle being used for off-road
3. Own a motor vehicle that isn't registered by the San Andreas Department of Motor Vehicles; or
4. Sell a motor vehicle and not inform the Department of Motor Vehicles in San Andreas Department of Motor Vehicles within 24 hours of selling the motor vehicle.
5. Don't have proof of registration inside the motor vehicle while its being operated inside the country of San Andreas Territory

Anyone in violation is guilty under this section of the statutes. This crime can be prosecuted as an INFRACTION.

The vehicle may be towed and impounded at the discretion of the primary law enforcement officer



2.08.02 Autonomous Vehicle

Any Autonomous Vehicle

1. That is in a testing phase by the manufacturer must have an autonomous testing permit from the San Andreas DMV
 - a. These vehicles can only be driven/managed by company employees
 - b. Manufacturer who makes a vehicle that is intended for public use must be given a deployment permit by the San Andreas Transportation Safety Board and the San Andreas Department of Motor Vehicles prior to being sold

Anyone in violation is guilty under this section of the statutes. This crime can be prosecuted as an INFRACTION.

The vehicle may be towed and impounded at the discretion of the primary law enforcement officer.



2.08.03 Driving without a License

All persons driving a motor vehicle on a highway/road must

1. Be in possession of a valid driver's license or a provisional Instruction Permit
2. A person needs to be at least 16 to get a Provisional Instruction Permit
3. Those with a Provisional Instruction Permit must have a parent/guardian, spouse, adult at the age of 20+ attending the vehicle with them at all times .
4. The Minimum Age to receive a Driver's license is 17
5. ;and
6. Have their valid drivers license or Provisional Instruction Permit in there immediate possession at all times while driving a motor vehicle

Anyone in violation is guilty under this section of the statutes. This crime can be prosecuted as an INFRACTION.

The vehicle may be towed and impounded at the discretion of the primary law enforcement officer.



2.08.04 Driving with a Suspended or Revoked License

a person is guilty of Driving with a Suspended or Revoked License when they

1. Drives a motor vehicle on a public road; and
2. Has a Revoked or Suspended License or Provisional Instruction Permit.

Anyone in violation is guilty under this section of the statutes. This crime can be prosecuted as an INFRACTION.

The vehicle may be towed and impounded at the discretion of the primary law enforcement officer.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES: A violation of 2.08.04 is a SUB-SECTION. Therefore, depending on the severity of the crime. This can be classified as an INFRACTION or CLASS C MISDEMEANOR.



2.08.05 Implied Consent

If a Law Enforcement Officer has reasonable suspicion that a person may be driving a motor vehicle while under the influence of a controlled substance or alcohol, that person is required to:

1. Submit to a breathalyzer test or Blood Draw.
2. The law enforcement officer is required to let the person in question choose between those 2 tests.

Anyone in violation is guilty under this section of the statutes. This crime can be prosecuted as a CLASS A MISDEMEANOR.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES: A violation of 2.08.05 is a SUB-SECTION. Therefore, depending on the severity of the crime. This can be classified as a CLASS A FELONY or CLASS C MISDEMEANOR.



2.08.06 Vehicle Insurance

a person is guilty of Vehicle Insurance when they

1. Fail to obtain insurance on the motor vehicle they are driving; or
2. Fail to show proof of the motor vehicle insurance when asked to do so by law enforcement.

Anyone in violation is guilty under this section of the statutes. This crime can be prosecuted as a CLASS A MISDEMEANOR.

If subjects have gotten into a MVA and are in violation of 2.08.06. Regardless of whether they are at fault or not, the person(s) in question are to receive a license suspension of upwards to 60 days. They may have the license reinstated sooner if they provide proof of the motor vehicle Insurance.



2.08.07 License Plate

a person is guilty of a License Plate when they

1. Have plates attached to there motor vehicle that aren't issued to that vehicle; or
2. Have a license plate affixed to a vehicle that is blank
3. Does not show a valid back license plate
4. Does not have one plate attached to the vehicle

Anyone in violation is guilty under this section of the statutes. This crime can be prosecuted as an INFRACTION.



2.08.08 Accident Reporting Requirements - Property Damage

a person is guilty of Accident Reporting Requirements - Property Damage when they

1. Get into a vehicle accident; and
2. Don't stop at the scene of the incident and provide the following information with the other drivers involved
 - a. Details about the driver
 - b. Details about the Registered Owner
 - c. Details in relation to vehicle insurance

Anyone in violation is guilty under this section of the statutes. This crime can be prosecuted as a CLASS B MISDEMEANOR.



2.08.09 Accident Reporting - Injury or Death

a person is guilty of Accident Reporting - Injury or Death when they

1. Get into a vehicle accident where a party involved is injured or deceased; or
2. Don't provide reasonable assistance if a person is injured; and
3. Don't stop at the scene of the incident and provide the following information to a Law Enforcement Officer
 - a. Details About the driver
 - b. Details about the registered owner
 - c. Details in relations to vehicle insurance

LEGISLATIVE NOTES: A violation of 2.08.09 is a SUB-SECTION. Therefore, depending on the severity of the crime. This can be classified as a CLASS C FELONY or CLASS A MISDEMEANOR.

The crime can be prosecuted as a CLASS A FELONY IF CAUSED DEATH.



2.08.10 Traffic Signals - Responsibility at a Green Light

A driver who is

1. Facing a circular green light shall proceed straight through or turn left or make a u turn unless a sign prohibits them from doing said U-Turn. Any driver, including the one turning, shall yield right of way to other traffic and to pedestrians lawfully within the intersection or an adjacent crosswalk; or
2. Facing a green signal, shown alone or in combination with another indication, shall enter the intersection only to make the movement indicated by the green arrow.

Anyone in violation is guilty under this section of the statutes. This crime can be prosecuted as an INFRACTION.



2.08.11 Traffic Signals - Responsibilities at a Red Light

A driver who is

1. Facing a steady circular Red light shall stop before a marked limit line and shall remain stopped until an indication to proceed is shown, except as provided in section 8.11B. If there is no marked limit line, the driver shall stop before entering the crosswalk on the near side of the intersection. If there is no crosswalk, they shall stop before an intersection
2. Facing a steady circular light after stopping is required by 8.11A may turn right or turn left from a one way street onto a one-way street, except when there is a sign prohibiting a turn . A driver making that turn shall yield the right of way to pedestrians lawfully within an adjacent crosswalk and to any vehicle that has approached or is approaching so closely as to constitute an immediate hazard to the driver. The driver shall continue to yield right of way to that vehicle until the driver can proceed with reasonable safety.

Anyone in violation is guilty under this section of the statutes. This crime can be prosecuted as an INFRACTION.



2.08.12 Driving On The Wrong Side

Upon all highways and public roadways. A vehicle shall be driven on the right half of any public/ private property roadway. Exceptions to this are to be followed below

1. Yellow Markings do not prohibit a driver from crossing the marking if
2. The driver is making a legal left turn at an intersection; or
3. The driver is making a legal U-Turn
4. When overtaking and passing another vehicle proceeding in the same direction of travel is when such action can be taken without crossing a double solid or solid white line
5. The roadway the driver is on is restricted to one-way traffic

Anyone in violation is guilty under this section of the statutes. This crime can be prosecuted as an INFRACTION.



2.08.13 Maintaining Lanes

a person is guilty of Maintaining Lanes when they

1. Shall be driven as nearly as practical entirely within a single lane and shall not be moved from the lane until such movement can be made with reasonable safety
 - a. Exception : Driving a motorcycle that has 2 wheels in contact with the ground, between rows of stopped or moving vehicle in the same line, including on both divided and undivided streets, roads, or highways is permitted
2. ;or
3. On a two lane highway, no vehicle shall be driven to the left side of the center of the roadway in overtaking and passing another vehicle proceeding in the same direction unless the left side is clearly visible and free of oncoming lanes for a sufficient distance ahead to permit such overtaking and passing to be completely made without interfering with the safe operation of any vehicle approaching from the opposite direction.

Anyone in violation is guilty under this section of the statutes. This crime can be prosecuted as an INFRACTION.



2.08.14 Following Distance/Tailgating

a person is guilty of Following Distance/Tailgating when they

- Follow another vehicle more closely than is reasonable and prudent, having due regard for the speed of such vehicle and the traffic upon, and the condition of, the roadway.
- Follow within 300 feet of any authorized emergency vehicle or any group of authorized emergency vehicles operating with lights/sirens

Anyone in violation is guilty under this section of the statutes. This crime can be prosecuted as an INFRACTION.



2.08.15 Right Of Way

The driver of any vehicle

1. That is, approaching an intersection which has official traffic control signals that are inoperative shall stop at the intersection, and may proceed with caution when it is safe to do so.
2. Intending to make a legal left turn or a legal U-Turn shall yield the right-of-way to all vehicles approaching from the opposite direction which are close enough to constitute a hazard until the left turn or U-Turn can be made with reasonable safety.
3. Intending to enter or cross a highway shall yield the right-of-way to all vehicles approaching that highway that are close enough to constitute an immediate hazard. The driver shall yield the right of way until the driver
4. Shall yield the right-of-way to a pedestrian crossing the roadway within any marked or unmarked crosswalk at an intersection
5. Shall not make a U-Turn on any road that is either marked by the following:
 - a. Double Yellow Line
 - b. A dotted Yellow Line next to a solid Yellow Line
 - c. That is approaching a four way intersection absent of traffic control devices shall yield to the following:
 - i. Any vehicle already in the intersection
 - ii. Any vehicle that is approaching the intersection before your own vehicle
 - iii. That is, approaching a “T” intersection absent of traffic control devices shall come to a full stop and yield to all through traffic before entering the intersection.

Anyone in violation is guilty under this section of the statutes. This crime can be prosecuted as an INFRACTION.



2.08.16 Right Of Way - Emergency Vehicles

Upon the immediate approach of an authorized emergency vehicle which is sounding a siren and displaying emergency lights, the surrounding traffic shall

1. Yield the right-of-way and shall immediately drive to the right-hand side of the roadway, clear of any intersection, and stop until the authorized emergency vehicle has passed.

Anyone in violation is guilty under this section of the statutes. This crime can be prosecuted as an INFRACTION.



2.08.17 Turning

The driver of a vehicle shall

1. Right Turns - right hand turns shall be made as close as practicable to the right-hand curb or edge of the roadway.
2. Use any lane on a highway that is marked for a right turn by appropriate signs and markings
3. Left Turns - left turns shall be made as close as practicable to the left-hand edge or curb or portion of the roadway available to traffic moving in the direction of travel of the vehicle.
4. U-Turn - no driver shall make a U-Turn at an intersection controlled by official traffic control devices except from the far left-hand lane that is lawfully available to traffic moving in the direction of travel from which the turn is commenced.
 - a. No person in a business district shall make a U-Turn, except at an intersection, or on a divided highway where an opening has been provided..
 - b. No person in a residence district shall make a U-Turn when any other vehicle is approaching from either direction within 200 feet, except at an intersection , or on a divorced highway where an opening has been provided
 - c. No person shall make a U-Turn upon any highway where the driver of such vehicle does not have an unobstructed view for 200 feet in both directions along the highway and of any traffic thereon .
5. Everyone is required to use a turn signal

Anyone in violation is guilty under this section of the statutes. This crime can be prosecuted as an INFRACTION.



2.08.18 Speed Limits

No driver may not operate a vehicle

1. At a speed greater than the speed limit
2. At a greater speed than what is reasonable and prudent for road conditions.
3. At a greater speed than the following speed limits when there isn't a sign posted
 - a. 10 MPH in a alleyway
 - b. 15 In a Residential street
 - c. 35 on any single city street or any dirt road within the county
 - d. 40 on any double line and any major city street
 - e. 50 on any route outside the city
 - f. 70 on any state highway, freeway, interstate, or US highway.
4. The Crime can be prosecuted as an INFRACTION if the offender was traveling 1-10 MPH over the speed limit, punishable by a \$300 fine.
5. The Crime can be prosecuted as an INFRACTION if the offender was traveling 11-20 MPH over the speed limit, punishable by a \$600 fine.
6. The Crime can be prosecuted as a CLASS B MISDEMEANOR if the offender was traveling 21 MPH over the speed limit, punishable by a \$1500 fine
7. The Crime can be prosecuted as a CLASS C FELONY and may be further prosecuted for reckless driving or public endangerment if the offender was traveling 30 MPH over the speed limit, punishable by a \$3200 fine plus the value of reckless driving or public endangerment.



2.08.19 Stop Signs

The driver of any vehicle approaching a stop sign or pavement marking of “STOP” at the entrance to an intersection shall stop at the marked limit line.

1. When two vehicles enter an intersection from a different highway at the same time and the intersection is controlled from all directions by stop signs, the driver of the vehicle on the left shall yield the right-of-way to the vehicle on the driver's immediate right.

Anyone in violation is guilty under this section of the statutes. This crime can be prosecuted as an INFRACTION.



2.08.20 Parking

No vehicle may park

1. In a manner that obstructs a lane of traffic and prevents flow of traffic
2. In a manner that completely obstructs an alleyway
3. In a manner that obstructs a parking lot
4. Within a crosswalk
5. In a manner that obstructs a sidewalk or pedestrian path
6. On any median
7. Next to any red curb
8. Facing opposite traffic
9. Within 13" of a Fire Hydrant
10. On any bridges
11. On any tunnels
12. On any state highway or freeway
13. On railroad tracks or within range of being struck of a Railroad Car
14. In the Immediate ambulatory parking or bay area of any hospital or clinic
15. In a manner that obstructs a private driveway
16. In a manner not permitted by the property owner

Government agencies may set and enforce parking rules for the facility they maintain

The vehicle may be towed and impounded at the discretion of the primary law enforcement officer.

Anyone in violation is guilty under this section of the statutes. This crime can be prosecuted as an INFRACTION.



2.08.21 Reckless Driving

Any person who

1. Demonstrates a wilful or wanton disregard for the safety of persons or property while operating a motor vehicle; and
2. Has committed three or more consecutive title 8 moving violations

Anyone in violation is guilty under this section of the statutes. This crime can be prosecuted as a CLASS C MISDEMEANOR.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES: A violation of 2.08.21 is a SUB-SECTION. Therefore, depending on the severity of the crime. This can be classified as an INFRACTION or CLASS A MISDEMEANOR.



2.08.22 Motor Vehicle Contest

A person who

1. Engages in a Motor Vehicle contest on any public and private property road
2. Aids in abets in any motor vehicle contest on any public or private roadway

Anyone in violation is guilty under this section of the statutes. This crime can be prosecuted as a CLASS C MISDEMEANOR.



2.08.23 Motor Vehicle Exhibition

No person shall;

1. To accelerate, drive, or operate a vehicle in a dangerous manner in order to show off or make an impression on someone else.

Anyone in violation is guilty under this section of the statutes. This crime can be prosecuted as an INFRACTION.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES: A violation of 2.08.23 is a SUB-SECTION. Therefore, depending on the severity of the crime. This can be classified as an INFRACTION or CLASS A MISDEMEANOR.



2.08.24 Throwing Objects

Any person who

1. Throws any substance at a vehicle with its occupants inside or outside of the motor vehicle while it is on any public roadways or highway.
2. Throws a projectile that is capable of great bodily injury at a vehicle to either damage the vehicle or hurt the occupants inside.

Anyone in violation is guilty under this section of the statutes. This crime can be prosecuted as a CLASS A MISDEMEANOR or a CLASS C FELONY depending on the severity of the offense.



2.08.25 Driving Under the Influence

No person age 21 or over shall

1. Drive a vehicle or operate heavy machinery while under the influence of alcohol at or above the legal limit of 0.08% BAC; or
2. Drives or operates heavy machinery requiring a commercial driver's license while under the influence of alcohol at or above 0.05% BAC; or
3. Drives or operates a vehicle while under the influence of alcohol at or above 0.05% BAC when a passenger for hire is a passenger in the vehicle at the time of the offense; or
4. Drives a vehicle while under the influence of a controlled substance

This crime can be prosecuted as a CLASS C MISDEMEANOR.



2.08.26 Driving Under the Influence as a Minor

A person age 20 or lower who

1. Drives a vehicle or operate heavy machinery while under the influence of alcohol at or above the legal limit of 0.01% BAC; or
2. Operates a vehicle while under the influence of a controlled substance

LEGISLATIVE NOTES: This crime can be prosecuted as a CLASS B MISDEMEANOR.

This crime can be prosecuted as a CLASS A MISDEMEANOR if the person causes an accident that results in injury.

This crime can be prosecuted as a CLASS B FELONY if the person causes an accident that results in death.

JUDICIAL NOTES: This crime can not be stacked with Manslaughter



2.08.27 Enhanced Driving under the Influence

1. A person who violates 2.08.26. Driving Under The Influence and
2. Violates 2.08.21. Reckless Driving; or
3. Causes an accident or physical harm to another person; or
4. Has a BAC more than 0.15%

Anyone in violation is guilty under this section of the statutes. This crime can be prosecuted as a CLASS B MISDEMEANOR.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES: This crime can be prosecuted as a CLASS C FELONY If the accident results in Injury.

This crime can be prosecuted as a CLASS A FELONY if the accident results in death.



2.08.28 Open Container

A person who

1. Drives a vehicle or heavy Machinery and actively consumes an alcoholic beverage upon a roadway; or
2. Sits in the passenger seat of a vehicle or heavy machinery and consumes an alcoholic beverage upon a roadway; or
3. Has a unsealed or open bottle of alcohol in the vehicle

Anyone in violation is guilty under this section of the statutes. This crime can be prosecuted as an INFRACTION.



2.08.29 Lawful Traffic Orders

A person who

1. Drives a vehicle or heavy machinery on a roadway; and
2. Willfully refuses or fails to comply with a lawful order, signal, or direction of any law enforcement officer

Anyone in violation is guilty under this section of the statutes. This crime can be prosecuted as a CLASS B MISDEMEANOR.



2.08.30 Evading a Peace Officer

A person who

1. While operating a vehicle on land, sea, air or while operating a bicycle willfully flees or otherwise attempts to elude or avoid a pursuit peace officer who communicates visually and audibly their request to pull over, either by means of siren and lights or via verbal communication from a loudspeaker or signage indicating that passing vehicle must pull over.

Anyone in violation is guilty under this section of the statutes. This crime can be prosecuted as a CLASS B MISDEMEANOR.



2.08.31 Felony Evading a Peace Officer

A person who

1. Violates 2.08.30 or 2.08.21 in the same act

Anyone in violation is guilty under this section of the statutes. This crime can be prosecuted as a CLASS A FELONY.



2.08.32 Vehicle Equipment/Unroadworthy Vehicle

A person who

1. Operates a motor vehicle on a road shall be equipped with the following operation equipment.
2. 2 Headlights
 - a. Exception : Motorcycles and golf carts that are registered and permitted to drive on state roads may only have 1 headlight
 - b. Headlights must be operated during darkness and/or Inclement Weather.
 - c. High beams may not be used within 300 feet behind a vehicle traveling in the same direction.
3. 2 Red Taillights
 - a. Taillights must be operated during darkness and/or inclement weather.
4. 2 Red Stop Lights
 - a. Stop lights may be combined with tail lights.
 - b. Must operate with a brake pedal.
 - c. Motorcycles only require one stoplight.
5. 4 Turn Signals
 - a. Not required if Hand signals are used except for commercial motor vehicles.
6. 1 white backup light
 - a. Backup light must operate when car is in reverse and hits the gas pedal to back up
7. Windshield
 - a. Exception : Motorcycles and Golf Carts
8. 2 Rear view mirrors
 - a. One must be on the left side of the car in view of the driver
9. Horn
 - a. Horns may only be used when reasonably necessary to inspire safe operation. Any other use is a violation of this article
10. Tires as appropriate
 - a. Tires must be rubber in nature and no metal may contact the road surface.
11. Front and Rear Bumper
 - a. Besides Motorcycles and Golf Carts
12. Brakes
 - a. Operates a motor vehicle while using.
13. Flashing lights
 - a. Exception : Turn signals, Emergency Vehicles, Construction vehicles, vehicles owned by a utility company, tow trucks and the pilot car of any Law Enforcement Officer approved overweight Vehicle escort
14. Operates a motor vehicle equipped/modified with the following equipment
 - a. Any Blue Lights or Red Lights visible from the front or side of vehicles
 - b. Any marking which matches Emergency Vehicle markings in the state of San Andreas.
 - c. Sirens
 - d. Exceptions are emergency vehicles only.



Anyone in violation is guilty under this section of the statutes. This crime can be prosecuted as a CLASS B MISDEMEANOR.



2.08.33 Road Rage

Any person who

1. Shows aggressive action towards another person while operating a motor vehicle could result in subsequent action by Law Enforcement if caught. Gestures, Rude Behavior, Physical Threats, Dangerous Driving Methods targeted towards that person in an effort to intimidate or frustrate another driver.

Anyone in violation is guilty under this section of the statutes. This crime can be prosecuted as an INFRACTION.



2.08.34 Unrestrained Person(s) in vehicle

Any person who

1. Operates a motor vehicle on a highway/roadway without being restrained by a safety belt; or
2. Operates a motor vehicle on a highway/roadway with a passenger over the age of 13 who isn't restrained by a safety belt; or
3. Operates a motor vehicle on a highway/roadway with a passenger under the age of 14 who isn't restrained in a booster seat or some form of additional approved cushioning; or
4. Operates a motor vehicle on a highway/roadway while there are people sitting in the back/bed of said vehicle.

Anyone in violation is guilty under this section of the statutes. This crime can be prosecuted as an INFRACTION.



2.08.35 Unsafe speed for Conditions

Any person who

1. Drives a vehicle upon a highway/roadway at a speed greater than is reasonable; or
2. Prudent having due regard for weather, visibility, the traffic on, and the surface and width of, the highway/roadway; and
3. In no event at a speed which endangers the safety of persons or property
4. Drive a Vehicle on a sidewalk

Anyone in violation is guilty under this section of the statutes. This crime can be prosecuted as an INFRACTION.



2.08.36 Helmet Law

Any person who

1. Operates a Motorcycle, motor-driven vehicle, or monetized bicycle upon a public roadway/highway if the driver or any passenger is not wearing the proper safety equipment
2. Rides a motorcycle as a passenger on a motor-driven vehicle, or monetized bicycle upon a public roadway/highway if the driver or any passenger is not wearing the proper safety equipment.

Anyone in violation is guilty under this section of the statutes. This crime can be prosecuted as an INFRACTION.



2.08.37 Bicycle Laws

Bicyclist have the same laws rights, responsibilities as motor vehicle drivers; and

1. "Bicycle Ride with traffic" - Bicyclists must travel on the opposite side of the road in the direction of traffic except when passing, making a legal left turn. Riding on a one-way street, riding on a road that is too narrow or when the right side of the road is closed due to road construction;

Anyone in violation is guilty under this section of the statutes. This crime can be prosecuted as an INFRACTION.



2.08.38 Impeding Traffic

No person shall

1. Drive upon a highway/roadway at such a slow speed as to impede or block the normal and reasonable amount of moving traffic unless the reduced speed is necessary for safe operation.
2. Impede or block the normal and reasonable movement of traffic unless necessary for safe operation.

Anyone in violation is guilty under this section of the statutes. This crime can be prosecuted as an INFRACTION.



2.08.39 Unsecured Load

A vehicle shall not be

1. Drive upon a highway/roadway unless the vehicle is so constructed, covered, or loaded as to prevent any of its contents or load other than clear water escaping from the vehicle.

Anyone in violation is guilty under this section of the statutes. This crime can be prosecuted as an INFRACTION.



2.08.40 Unnecessary Use of Horn

The driver of a motor vehicle shall only give audible warning with a horn when reasonably necessary to ensure safe operation of the vehicle.

Anyone in violation is guilty under this section of the statutes. This crime can be prosecuted as an INFRACTION.



2.08.41 Excessive Music/Sounds

No driver of a motor vehicle shall operate; or permit the operation of, any sound system which can be heard from 50 feet or more when the vehicle is operated upon a highway/roadway.

Anyone in violation is guilty under this section of the statutes. This crime can be prosecuted as an INFRACTION.



2.08.42 Window Tint

A person shall not

1. Drive any motor vehicle with any window tint that transmits 40% visible light through the vehicle.
2. Drive any motor vehicle with an aftermarket window tint.
3. Drive any motor vehicle with an item that obstructs the driver's view from the front windshield.

Anyone in violation is guilty under this section of the statutes. This crime can be prosecuted as an INFRACTION.



2.08.43 Hands Free Device

No person shall

Drive a motor vehicle while operating an electronics communication device unless said device is used via voice communication and not physically touching the device.

Anyone in violation is guilty under this section of the statutes. This crime can be prosecuted as an INFRACTION.



2.08.44 Operating a vehicle with open doors

No person shall

1. Operate a vehicle that is in motion on a roadway/highway while the doors are open on said vehicle.
2. Open the doors to a vehicle while said vehicle is in motion on a highway/roadway.
3. Open the doors of a stationary vehicle on the side available to moving traffic for a period of time longer than necessary to load/unload passengers.

Anyone in violation is guilty under this section of the statutes. This crime can be prosecuted as an INFRACTION.



2.08.45 Move over or Slow down for authorized Vehicles

When approaching a stationary vehicle displaying either Red and Blue Lights or amber lighting motorists must

1. Safely Change Lanes
 - a. If a driver cannot safely change lanes, the driver shall reduce speeds to 10 MPH less than the posted speed limit
2. When there is no center median on the roadway/highway. This section applies to motorists in both directions of travel

Anyone in violation is guilty under this section of the statutes. This crime can be prosecuted as an INFRACTION.



2.08.46 Driving on the Shoulder/Emergency Lane

No person shall

1. Operate a vehicle on the shoulder/emergency lane of any highway/roadway unless directed by a peace officer or emergency personnel
 - a. Except : The person operating the vehicle or roadside assistance vehicle.

Anyone in violation is guilty under this section of the statutes. This crime can be prosecuted as an INFRACTION.



2.08.47 Vehicle Operation on designated State Trails

No person shall

1. Operate a motorized vehicle that is not an all-terrain vehicle or off-road vehicle on any state owned and/or maintained trails
 - a. Except : The person is operating an emergency or roadside assistance vehicle.

Anyone in violation is guilty under this section of the statutes. This crime can be prosecuted as an INFRACTION.



2.08.48 Operation Of a vehicle in a State Park

No person may

1. Operate a motor vehicle within a national park, wildlife refuge, or wildlife sanctuary
 - a. Except : The person owns or rents private property that is accessible via a state owned and/or maintained trail and his/her vehicle is capable of navigating such roadways
 - b. The vehicle is operated on a state or municipality maintained roadway and all traffic laws are obeyed
 - c. The vehicle is operated by authorized employees of a state agency, municipality, or company that is there for the sole purpose of conducting official traffic duties.
 - d. This would include operation of utility vehicles for trail maintenance or debris removal.
 - e. The vehicle is operated by authorized emergency response agencies for duties that are within the confines of their agency's Standard Operating Procedures.

Anyone in violation is guilty under this section of the statutes. This crime can be prosecuted as an INFRACTION.



2.08.49 Diesel Fuel Tax

A motor vehicle shall not

1. Operate upon a highway/roadway when the motor vehicle is using dyed diesel for a fuel source.
Motor Vehicles exempt from this section are farm equipment and vehicle exempt from registration

Anyone in violation is guilty under this section of the statutes. This crime can be prosecuted as an INFRACTION.



2.08.50 Public Endangerment

a person is guilty of public endangerment when they;

1. Demonstrate negligent or careless behavior on the public roadway which would risk the injury or harm to other parties on said roadway.
2. Demonstrate actions or express thoughts that involve the intentional disregard of the safety of the public.

Anyone in violation is guilty under this section of the statutes. This crime can be prosecuted as a CLASS C FELONY.



2.08.51 Unsafe Vehicle for Roadway

a person is guilty of this crime when they;

1. Are in operation of an unsuitable vehicle on any public roadway that will/does:
2. Impede the flow of traffic or cause a distraction to the public;
3. Has multiple mechanical issues or damage that will cause the public to fear for their safety.
4. Has faulty equipment installed by the manufacturer or owner.
5. Cause damage to the roadway.
6. Has insufficient safety equipment or general equipment to be driven on a public roadway.

Anyone in violation is guilty under this section of the statutes. This crime can be prosecuted as an INFRACTION, punishable by seizure of the motor vehicle used in the commission of this crime, and a \$400 fine.



2.08.52 Changing Lanes

A person seeking correct lane changes shall do so safely and the following are violations of the San Andreas State Motor Vehicle Code

1. Changing lanes at an intersection
2. Changing lanes on winding roads
3. Changing lanes abruptly or suddenly.
4. Everyone is required to use a turn signal for changing lanes.

Anyone in violation is guilty under this section of the statutes. This crime can be prosecuted as an INFRACTION. this crime can be prosecuted as punishable by a fine of \$100



2.08.53 Passing

It is illegal to pass another vehicle when;

1. There is a solid yellow line on your side of the roadway
2. You are approaching a curve or hill and cannot see traffic clearly
3. You are within 100 feet of an intersection or railroad crossing
4. There is a two-lane bridge or underpass
5. You are going the same speed as the vehicle you want to pass
6. You do not have enough time to pass the vehicle in front of you and safely return to your lane before reaching a solid yellow line or double solid yellow lines
7. You are in cross-traffic, even if there are no warning signs
8. A school bus is loading or unloading children
9. You are attempting to pass a long line of vehicles

Anyone in violation is guilty under this section of the statutes. This crime can be prosecuted as an INFRACTION.



TITLE 9

Control of Deadly Weapons and Equipment



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2.09.01 Firearm Certificate and Permit Violation

A person is guilty of firearm license and permit violation when they ,

1. Obtain a firearms permit a concealed carry permit without having a firearm Safety Certificate (FSC); or
2. Obtain the following while under the set age limit:
3. Nobody under the age of 21 can hold a concealed carry permit (CCP) for a handgun.
4. Nobody under the age of 18 can hold a firearm permit for any firearm. : Or
5. Conceal carry a weapon without having a CCP; or
6. Carry or possess a firearm without having a firearm permit.

Anyone in violation is guilty under this section of the statutes. This crime can be prosecuted as a CLASS A MISDEMEANOR.



2.09.02 Firearm Age Restriction

No person may carry or possess a firearm while they are under the age of 18

Exceptions are as follows:

1. They are on private property; and
2. They must have permission from their parent/guardian ; and
3. They are accompanied by the owner for whom the weapon is registered to at all times.

The above exception does not mean they are given a free pass to shoot/handle the firearm as they wish. Other laws such as 2.09.06, Weapons discharge violations should be prosecuted accordingly.



2.09.03 Firearm Carry Violation

A person is guilty of a Firearm Carry Violation when they,

1. Conceal Carry a Handgun without a Concealed Carry Permit in the State of San Andreas; or
2. Open Carry any weapon in the State of San Andreas
 - a. Except when legally hunting in a legal Hunting area
 - b. Exception for Gruppe Sechs Security when carrying a holstered handgun while on duty.
3. :Or
4. Possess a firearm when they have committed a prior felony, regardless of whether or not they have a permit; Or
5. Possess a firearm in a government owned building .

Anyone in violation is guilty under this section of the statutes. This crime can be prosecuted as a CLASS B MISDEMEANOR.



2.09.04 Possession of an Illegal Weapon

A person is guilty of Possession of an illegal Weapon when they.

1. Manufacturer, create, sell, or possess the following items;
2. Metal knuckles
3. Switchblades

Which are defined by any folding or retractable knife or blade longer than 3 inches which can be opened automatically. Automatically meaning by mechanism, spring, Ect.

This crime can be prosecuted as a CLASS C FELONY when there is a violation of any part in this act.



2.09.05 Brandishing a Firearm

A person is guilty of Brandishing a Firearm when they

1. Point, hold, openly carry, or brandish a firearm, air or gas operated weapon, or object appears like a firearm without proper toy and prop identification in an attempt to elicit fear or hysteria; or
2. Hold an object in a manner similar to a firearm who attempted to elicit the same fear or response as brandishing an actual firearm.

Anyone in violation is guilty under this section of the statutes. This crime can be prosecuted as a CLASS A FELONY.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES: A violation of 2.09.05 is a SUB-SECTION. Therefore, depending on the severity of the crime. This can be prosecuted as a CLASS B FELONY or CLASS A MISDEMEANOR.



2.09.06 Weapons Discharge Violation

A person is guilty of Weapons Discharge Violation when they

1. Willfully fire a firearm in a grossly negligent way which could result in injury or death; or
2. Fire at a building, car, camper, or aircraft; or
3. Fire a firearm within city limits; or
4. Fire a firearm over any road or trail; or
5. Fire a firearm within 200 Yards of a building, car, aircraft, or camper that is not your own; or
6. Fire a firearm within a national park; or
7. Fire a firearm within 200 Yards of a National Park

Anyone in violation is guilty under this section of the statutes. This crime can be prosecuted as a CLASS C FELONY.



2.09.07 Drive-by Shooting

A person is guilty of a Drive-By Shooting when they

1. Drive a vehicle, whether on land, sea, or air and has a passenger alongside them who knowingly and willfully discharges a firearm from within the vehicle.

Anyone in violation is guilty under this section of the statutes. This crime can be prosecuted as a CLASS C FELONY.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES: A violation of 2.09.07 is a SUB-SECTION. Therefore, depending on the severity of the crime. This can be classified as a CLASS B MISDEMEANOR or CLASS A MISDEMEANOR.



2.09.08 Illegal Sale of a Firearm

A person is guilty of Illegal sale of a Firearm when they

1. Sell a firearm without having the appropriate State commercial Firearm License to sell a firearm;
or
2. Sell a firearm without complying with the following regulations
 - a. Private Sales are not required to have a commercial firearms license to sell. But all private sales must be conducted through a licensed dealer, who is to keep a record of the sale and conduct a background check.
3. The customer must have a FSC.

Anyone in violation is guilty under this section of the statutes. This crime can be prosecuted as a CLASS B MISDEMEANOR.



2.09.09 Toy and Mock Weapon Violations

A person is guilty of Toy and Mock Weapon Violation when they

1. Operate a toy, mock, fake, legitimate or imitation weapon that does or doesn't have a paintball pellet or BB round without having the appropriate Federal mandated marking's
2. The Department of Commerce requires all mock / imitation weapons that fire a paintball pellet or BB round must have an orange tip or circle on the barrel indicating the nature of the weapon.
3. If the weapon is a long gun or rifle the ammunition mag / clip and buttstock must be colored orange or some neon color to indicate the state of the weapon; or
4. Fire a toy, mock, fake, legitimate weapon that fires a paintball pellet or BB round in a grossly negligent manner which could result in injury or death; or
5. Fire a toy, mock, fake, legitimate or imitation weapon that fires a paintball pellet or BB round at or from a building, vehicle or aircraft; or
6. Use a toy, mock, fake, legitimate , or imitation weapon while in the act of another Misdemeanor or Felony.

Anyone in violation is guilty under this section of the statutes. This crime can be prosecuted as a CLASS B MISDEMEANOR.



2.09.10 Menacing

A person is guilty of menacing when they;

1. Suggest a presence of danger or violence
2. Puts the public at reasonable fear for their safety
3. Express or show (implied or explicit) intent to inflict bodily harm

Anyone in violation is guilty under this section of the statutes. This crime can be prosecuted as a CLASS A MISDEMEANOR. Punishable by a \$500 fine, seizure of weapon(s) or item(s) used to commit this offense, or 300 seconds in prison maximum.



2.09.11 Storage or Transportation of Firearms

A firearm being transported in a motor vehicle has to meet the following requirements for the mode of transportation to be legal in San Andreas.

1. The firearm is disassembled in a secure (locked) case in the trunk of a motor vehicle
2. The ammunition for the firearm is in a separate, secured (locked) case also in the trunk of a motor vehicle.
3. If occupants are in the seats closest to the vehicle's trunk area, these items must be moved to ensure unavailability and unreachability of those deadly weapons by the occupants.

Anyone in violation is guilty under this section of the statutes. This crime can be prosecuted as a CLASS A MISDEMEANOR, punishable by a \$3500 dollar fine.



TITLE 11

Sentence Enhancements



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2.11.1 Exception

Penalties are, as stated, stackable for each occurrence. Committing assault against someone multiple times is worthy of a charge for each time, as long as they are separate police incidents, occur at different times, occur to different people, or are charged for each prohibited object that is possessed. Charges can also be stacked for each person they are committed against. Unless an exception exists explicitly.

Each stacked charge equals the additional punishment time for that charge. A person who commits two counts of assault will be charged twice the amount of time, so long as it does not violate maximum imprisonment policies.



2.11.2 Attempt

I. Definition of Attempt

1. An individual is guilty of Attempt to Commit a Crime if, with the specific intent to commit a particular criminal offense, they:
2. Engage in an Overt Act: Perform an act that constitutes a substantial step toward the commission of that crime. This act must be more than mere preparation and must corroborate the individual's intent.
3. Failure to Complete: Fail to complete the commission of the crime, either due to a failure to achieve the desired result, or because they are prevented, intercepted, or otherwise stopped from completing the act.

II. Penalties

1. Any individual found guilty of Attempt to Commit a Crime shall be subject to the same punishment, including prison sentences and fines, as if the underlying offense had been successfully committed. The legal and punitive consequences shall be identical to those prescribed for the completed crime, regardless of the failure to complete the act.

III. Clarifications

1. Irrelevance of Success: The success or failure of the criminal act is legally irrelevant to the determination of the penalty under this statute. The punishment is predicated on the intent and the substantial step taken, not the final outcome.
2. Scope: This clause applies to all felonies and misdemeanors as defined by the penal code.
3. Distinction from Conspiracy: This clause addresses the individual's direct actions towards committing a crime, whereas a conspiracy charge relates to an agreement between multiple parties.
4. Voluntary Abandonment: It shall be an affirmative defense to a charge of Attempt to Commit a Crime if the individual voluntarily and completely abandoned their criminal purpose and desisted from their criminal efforts under circumstances manifesting a complete and voluntary renunciation of their criminal intent. This defense is not applicable if the abandonment was motivated by an increased likelihood of being apprehended, a change in circumstances that made the crime more difficult to commit, or a belief that the intended victim was not present or was otherwise not vulnerable.



2.11.3 Conspiracy

I. Definition of Criminal Conspiracy

A person is guilty of Criminal Conspiracy if, with the intent that a crime be committed, they agree with one or more other persons to engage in conduct that constitutes a felony or a misdemeanor. The agreement must be accompanied by an overt act by one or more of the conspirators in furtherance of the conspiracy, which can be as minor as one of the parties making a phone call, securing a tool, or simply observing a location.

This includes, but is not limited to, conspiracies to:

1. Commit any crime as defined by the revised statutes;
2. Falsely and maliciously indict another person for any crime;
3. Procure another person to be charged or arrested for any crime.

II. Penalties

1. Any individual found guilty of Criminal Conspiracy shall be subject to the same punishment, including prison sentences and fines, as if the underlying criminal offense had been successfully committed. The legal and punitive consequences shall be identical to those prescribed for the completed crime, regardless of whether the planned offense was ever carried out.

III. Clarifications

1. **Scope:** This clause applies to all felonies and misdemeanors as defined by the penal code.
2. **Irrelevance of Success:** The success or failure of the planned criminal act is legally irrelevant to the determination of the penalty under this statute. The punishment is predicated on the agreement and the overt act, not the final outcome.
3. **Overt Act:** The overt act required to prove the conspiracy does not need to be a criminal act itself. It merely needs to demonstrate that the agreement has moved beyond mere thought or conversation and has become an actionable plan.
4. **Distinction from Other Clauses:** While this clause may be charged in conjunction with the Attempt to Commit a Crime and the Criminal Accomplice Clause, it is distinct in that it is based on the agreement itself and not on direct participation in the attempted or completed crime.
5. **Withdrawal:** It shall be an affirmative defense if a conspirator voluntarily and completely renounced the conspiracy and took affirmative steps to thwart the success of the conspiracy, provided that this renunciation was not motivated by fear of apprehension or a change in circumstances. The conspirator must have effectively communicated this withdrawal to all other conspirators.



2.11.4 Solicitation of a Crime

I. Definition of Solicitation

A person is guilty of Criminal Solicitation if, with the intent that a crime be committed, they command, encourage, or request another person to engage in specific conduct that would constitute a felony or a misdemeanor, or would cause a felony or a misdemeanor to be committed.

II. Penalties

1. Any individual found guilty of Criminal Solicitation shall be subject to the same punishment, including prison sentences and fines, as if the underlying criminal offense had been successfully committed. The legal and punitive consequences shall be identical to those prescribed for the completed crime, regardless of whether the solicited person ever took any steps toward committing the crime.

III. Clarifications

1. Scope: This clause applies to all felonies and misdemeanors as defined by the penal code.
2. Irrelevance of Success or Overt Act: Unlike attempt or conspiracy, the crime of solicitation is complete the moment the command, encouragement, or request is made. It is not necessary for the solicited party to have taken any action toward the crime, nor is it relevant whether the crime was ever committed. The focus is solely on the act of soliciting itself.
3. Lack of Agreement: The crime of solicitation does not require an agreement between the solicitor and the solicited person. The offense is complete even if the solicited person rejects the proposal or is unaware of the intent.
4. Distinction from Other Clauses: This clause is distinct from Conspiracy (which requires an agreement) and Attempt (which requires a substantial step toward the crime). A person may be charged with Solicitation even if no conspiracy or attempt ever comes to fruition.
5. Non-Merger Doctrine: The crime of solicitation does not merge with the completed crime. If the solicited crime is successfully committed, the solicitor may be charged with both Solicitation and the underlying crime, depending on other applicable laws.
6. Withdrawal: It shall not be a defense to a charge of Criminal Solicitation that the defendant withdrew the solicitation after it was made.



2.11.5 Criminal Accomplice Clause

I. Definition of Accomplice

1. An individual is an accomplice if, with the specific intent to facilitate or assist in the commission of a criminal offense, they knowingly:
2. Aid or Abet: Assist, support, or encourage another person in the commission of a crime, whether present at the scene or not.
3. Advise or Counsel: Provide guidance, instructions, or information to another person for the purpose of helping them commit a crime.
4. Provide a Supportive Role: Furnish tools, materials, transportation, or any other means to enable or assist in a criminal act.

This includes both attempted and successful criminal acts.

II. Penalties

1. Any individual found guilty of acting as an accomplice under this section shall be subject to half the punishment allotted to the principal offender who attempted or successfully committed the crime. This means that the accomplice's maximum prison sentence, fines, and other punitive measures will be precisely 50% of the penalty for the underlying criminal offense.

III. Clarifications

1. Lesser Culpability: This clause recognizes that an accomplice, while criminally liable, holds a lesser degree of culpability than the person who directly committed the crime.
2. Irrelevance of Attempt: The 50% reduction in punishment applies equally whether the primary criminal act was successful or merely attempted.
3. Principal's Punishment as Basis: The accomplice's punishment is directly dependent upon and calculated based on the punishment received by the principal offender. If the principal offender is not apprehended or convicted, the accomplice will be punished based on the maximum punishment for the underlying crime.
4. Exceptions: This clause does not apply to individuals who are charged as a Principal in the Second Degree under Section 2.11.6 (For-Hire Clause), who are subject to identical punishment as the principal offender.



2.11.6 For-Hire

A person who has not committed a crime, but has contracted or hired another person to commit a criminal act, either through a payment of money, an exchange of goods or services, or any other form of valuable consideration, shall not be afforded the protections of contract law.

The individual who entered into the agreement to provide payment or trade in exchange for a criminal act shall be charged with the same criminal offenses as the person who actually committed the crime. Their legal culpability shall be considered identical to that of the principal offender, and they will be subject to the same penalties, fines, and sentencing guidelines as the person who carried out the criminal act for payment.

I. Definition of Criminal Agency

- 1) Any individual who, with the specific intent that a crime be committed, enters into an agreement to procure, secure, or cause the commission of a criminal offense by another person, shall be deemed a Principal in the Second Degree to that offense. This shall be applicable regardless of whether the agreement is formalized as a contract, and shall specifically include all arrangements wherein valuable consideration—including, but not limited to, money, property, goods, services, or any other item of value—is promised or exchanged for the successful completion of said criminal act.

II. Equal Culpability and Sentencing

1. The individual who procures, hires, or contracts for the criminal act (the "hiring party") shall be charged with the same criminal offenses as the individual who actually commits the crime (the "principal offender"). The legal culpability and classification of the hiring party shall be considered identical to that of the principal offender. The hiring party shall be subject to the same penalties, fines, restitution orders, and sentencing guidelines as are prescribed by law for the principal offense, as if the hiring party had committed the crime directly.

III. Clarifications

1. Principal in the Second Degree: The hiring party shall be treated as a principal in the second degree, meaning they are considered equally culpable as the direct perpetrator, despite not being the one who performed the physical act of the crime.
2. Irrelevance of Payment: The completion or failure of payment or trade shall not be a defense to a charge under this statute. The mere act of entering into the criminal arrangement is sufficient to establish criminal liability under this section.
3. Scope: This statute applies to all misdemeanors and felonies as defined by the penal code.
4. Distinction from Conspiracy: This clause shall not supersede or be confused with laws pertaining to criminal conspiracy, but may be charged in conjunction with such offenses. While conspiracy focuses on the agreement to commit a crime, this clause specifically addresses the act of hiring or contracting for the commission of a crime, tying the punishment directly to the completed offense.



2.11.7 Incitement

I. Definition of Incitement

1. A person is guilty of Incitement to Commit a Crime if, with the specific intent that another person commit a criminal offense, they:
2. Directly Counsel, Command, Induce, or Encourage another person to engage in conduct that constitutes a felony or misdemeanor; AND
3. The Incited Crime is Committed: The encouraged crime, or a reasonably foreseeable crime resulting from the encouragement, is actually committed by the person or persons incited; AND
4. Causal Link: The incitement was a direct and proximate cause of the commission of the crime.

II. Penalties

- (A) Equal Culpability and Punishment
 - Any individual found guilty of Incitement to Commit a Crime under this section shall be subject to the same degree of culpability and shall face identical penalties, fines, and sentencing guidelines as prescribed by law for the principal offender who committed the incited crime. This includes, but is not limited to, the maximum allowable prison sentences, monetary fines, restitution requirements, and any other punitive measures applicable to the underlying offense.
- (B) Exceptions and Defenses
 - Withdrawal: It shall be an affirmative defense if the inciter unequivocally and effectively withdrew the incitement before the commission of the crime and took all reasonable steps to prevent its commission.
 - Lack of Causation: It shall be a defense if the incited crime would have been committed regardless of the incitement, or if the incitement was not a direct and proximate cause of the crime's commission.
 - Protected Speech: This statute shall not be interpreted to infringe upon constitutionally protected speech that does not meet the "direct counseling, commanding, inducing, or encouraging" standard and the "causal link" requirement to a specific criminal act.

III. Clarifications

1. Attempted Incitement: If a person attempts to incite a crime but the crime is not ultimately committed, they may be charged with an attempt to incite, punishable as a lesser offense.
2. Multiple Parties: If multiple parties are incited, the inciter shall be held accountable for all crimes directly resulting from their incitement.



2.11.8 Eligibility for Capital Punishment

A person is eligible for capital punishment if they are found guilty of three or more separate serious felonies that meet the following criteria:

I. Qualifying Felonies

The qualifying felonies are those crimes that, due to their nature, pose an extreme threat to public safety and human life. The crimes must include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Murder: First-degree murder committed with premeditation and deliberation.
- Rape: Any act of non-consensual sexual penetration.
- Kidnapping: The unlawful abduction and confinement of a person against their will.
- Torture: The intentional infliction of severe physical or psychological pain.
- Arson resulting in death: The malicious burning of property that directly causes a fatality.

The prosecution must prove, beyond a reasonable doubt, that the individual committed at least three such felonies as defined in this section.

II. Timing of Offenses

For the purpose of establishing eligibility for capital punishment under this statute, all three or more qualifying felonies must have been committed within a continuous period of no more than one year from the date of the first qualifying offense to the date of the last.

III. Sentencing and Execution

Upon a finding of guilt for three or more qualifying felonies under the specified conditions, the defendant shall be eligible for the death penalty. If the death penalty is imposed, the execution date shall be set for exactly twenty (20) years from the date of the sentencing.

IV. Clarifications

1. Separate Events: Each of the three or more felonies must have been a distinct and separate criminal act.
2. Irrelevance of Prior Convictions: This law does not require prior convictions. A person can be charged under this statute if they are found guilty of three or more qualifying felonies in a single trial or a series of trials, provided the timeline is met.
3. Appellate Process: All standard appellate and post-conviction relief processes shall be completed prior to the final scheduling of the execution date. The twenty-year period is a fixed term from the date of sentencing, not from the date of exhausted appeals.



2.11.9 Sentencing Guidelines

I. Sentence of Life Imprisonment

1. A sentence of "Life Imprisonment" shall mean incarceration in a state correctional facility for the remainder of the convicted individual's natural life. A person sentenced to "Life Imprisonment" is not eligible for parole, probation, or any form of early release, unless specifically provided for by a separate, constitutionally valid clemency or commutation process.

II. Felony Classification and Recommended Penalties

1. The following penalties are recommended for felony classifications:
 - a. Class A. Felony
 - i. Recommended Sentence: Twenty-five (25) years to Life Imprisonment.
 - ii. Recommended Sentence for First Degree Murder with Deliberation: Forty (40) years to Life Imprisonment.
 - iii. Parole and Probation: Parole may be granted after the individual has served a minimum of twenty (20) years, unless the sentence is Life Imprisonment without Parole. Probation is generally not available for Class A felonies, except in highly exceptional and mitigating circumstances as determined by the court.
 - b. Class B. Felony
 - i. Recommended Sentence: Ten (10) to twenty-five (25) years in state prison.
 - ii. Parole and Probation: Parole may be granted after the individual has served a minimum of ten (10) years. Probation may be considered as an alternative to incarceration, especially for first-time offenders or where aggravating factors are absent.
 - c. Class C. Felony
 - i. Recommended Sentence: Two (2) to ten (10) years in state prison.
 - ii. Parole and Probation: Parole may be granted after the individual has served a minimum of two (2) years. Probation is a common alternative to incarceration for Class C felonies, allowing for court-supervised release with specific conditions.

III. Misdemeanor Classification and Recommended Penalties

1. The following penalties are recommended for misdemeanor classifications:
 - a. Class A. Misdemeanor
 - i. Recommended Sentence: Up to one (1) year in a county jail or local detention facility, and/or a fine of up to ten thousand dollars (\$10,000).
 - ii. Probation: Probation is a primary sentencing option, which may include conditions such as community service, restitution, or counseling.
 - b. Class B. Misdemeanor
 - i. Recommended Sentence: Up to six (6) months in a county jail or local detention facility, and/or a fine of up to five thousand dollars (\$5,000).
 - ii. Probation: Probation is a highly common sentencing option.
 - c. Class C. Misdemeanor
 - i. Recommended Sentence: Up to thirty (30) days in a county jail or local detention facility, and/or a fine of up to two thousand five hundred dollars (\$2,500).



- ii. Probation: Probation is the most common sentencing option, often with a focus on fines and community service.

IV. Probation and Parole

1. Probation: Probation is a court-ordered period of supervision in the community as an alternative to incarceration. It is granted at the discretion of the sentencing judge and includes specific conditions that the individual must adhere to. A violation of these conditions may result in the revocation of probation and the imposition of a jail or prison sentence.
2. Parole: Parole is a form of early release from prison granted by a parole board after an individual has served a portion of their sentence. The individual is released from prison but remains under supervision in the community for a specified period. A violation of parole conditions may result in the individual being returned to prison to serve the remainder of their sentence.



RULES TO PROSECUTION

The Judicial Branch of the State of San Andreas holds full discretion over all cases and retains the authority to determine the appropriate classification of charges against a defendant based on the evidence presented at trial and the seriousness of the offense. The classifications outlined in this document serve as guidelines but are not mandatory; the court may modify them if deemed necessary.

For instance, Section 2, Title 9, Article 10 of the San Andreas Revised Statutes, titled "Menacing," designates this offense as a Class A Misdemeanor. However, the Judicial Branch may choose to reclassify the offense, for sentencing purposes, to a Class C Misdemeanor, Class B Misdemeanor, Class C Felony, Class B Felony, or Class A Felony, depending on the circumstances of the case.

