

Terra Isles Roleplay

Official San Andreas State Statute



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Approved: by The Executive Board of Directors

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Table of Contents

[Crimes Act 1990](#)

[Weapons Prohibition 1998](#)

[Firearms Act 1996](#)

[Health & Safety 1993](#)

[Mental Health Act 2007](#)

[Security Industry Act 1997](#)

[San Andreas Road Transport Act 1990](#)

[Air Transport Act 1964](#)

[Marine Safety Act 1998](#)

[Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1986](#)

[Drug Misuse and Trafficking Act 1985](#)

[Liquor Act 2007](#)

[Rural Fire Act 1997](#)

[Law Enforcement \(Powers & Responsibilities\) Act 2002](#)

[Surveillance Devices Act 2007](#)

[Crimes \(Domestic & Personal Violence\) Act 2007](#)

[Public Health \(Tobacco\) 2008](#)

Children (Protection & Parental Responsibility) Act
1997

Crimes (Sentencing Procedure) Act 1999

Director of Public Prosecutions (Legal Procedures)



PREAMBLE: Policy and Guidelines

Purpose

The purpose for the creation of the San Andreas State Statute is ensuring that the safety of the people of San Andreas and a fair, well-documented process for the enforcement of criminal penalties in the State of San Andreas as written in its laws and codes. This document is **only for use in the DoPJRP FiveM game server**. This document is based on the Commonwealth of Australia, New Zealand, Canada, the United States of America and the United Kingdom. All DoPJRP Members are reminded that **all** scenarios must comply with the DoPJRP Rules and Regulations and department/agency policies/procedures.

Citing the Code

For consistency and to allow ease of understanding, refer to the San Andreas State Statute entries like the following.

Verbal

1. Announcing with the will title

Example:

San Andreas-1.134. Possession of False Identification

San Andreas Vehicle Code-8.39 High Range PCA

Non-Verbal

1. With the full title, underlined, prefix first.

Example:

SA-1.134 Possession of False Identification

SAVC-8.39 High Range PCA

Road Transport Act 2013



Community Definitions

1. A **"Person"** refers to any living human being or individual.
2. A **"Civilian"** refers to any individual who is not an on-duty peace officer or national guardsman.
3. A **"Peace Officer"** refers to an individual who is, through a badge, unique identifier, or other internal police protocol, an on-duty officer of the law. Police are expected to maintain appropriate internal policy to distinguish when an officer is on duty, plain clothes, and other states besides a typically uniformed officer.
4. A **"Government employee"** refers to any on-duty employee of a local, state, or federal agency.
5. A **"Weapon"** refers to any object, tool or item, whether or not regulated or manufactured, that a person utilizes to inflict harm, threaten harm, or utilize in lieu of a regulated or manufactured item that, when used as intended, can inflict harm.
6. A **"MDC"** refers to the Mobile Database of Criminals, or the official State of San Andreas database system for criminal and personal identification and information.
7. Specific punishment modifiers shall be defined in Title 10. Sentencing Enhancements.
8. **"Stacking Charges"** refers to a suspect committing a specific crime on multiple occasions or during multiple incidents. Each \"stacked charge\" or \"count\" of the crime will be added to the criminal's record and includes all related punishments, subject to (10)00 Exceptions.
9. ((The age, gender, or mental state of your character has no bearing on your location of imprisonment or time of imprisonment.))
10. **(Nothing in this document should be used for any real world purpose. This document is not an attempt to create real world legal advice.)**



Crimes Act 1990

SA-1.00 Definitions

1. In this Act, unless the context or subject-matter otherwise indicates or requires

“Aircraft” includes any machine that can derive support in the atmosphere from the reactions of the air.

“Armed” in relation to a weapon, or instrument, or an offensive weapon, or instrument, that is a dangerous weapon, includes bearing or having the immediate physical possession of the weapon, or instrument.

“Banker” includes every director or manager of any banking company, whether incorporated or not, or of any branch thereof, and every person carrying on the business of a banker.

“Cattle” includes any horse, mare, gelding, colt, foal, filly, ass, mule, bull, cow, ox, steer, heifer, calf, ram, ewe, sheep, lamb, pig, goat, deer, alpaca, llama, vicuna, camel, or dromedary, and every hybrid or cross thereof.

“Court & Judge” respectively shall be equally taken to mean the Court in which or the Judge before whom the trial or proceeding is had in respect of which either word is used.

“Dangerous Weapon” means

- (A) a firearm, or an imitation firearm, within the meaning of the Firearms Act 1996 , or
- (B) a prohibited weapon within the meaning of the Weapons Prohibition Act 1998 , or
- (C) a spear gun.

“Document of Title to Goods” includes every bill of lading, India warrant, dock warrant, warehouse keeper's certificate, warrant, or order for the delivery or transfer of any goods or valuable thing, and every bought and sold note or document used in the ordinary course of business as proof of the possession or control of goods, or purporting to authorise by endorsement or delivery, the possessor of such document to transfer or receive any goods thereby represented or therein mentioned or referred to.

“Document of Title to Land” includes every deed, certificate of title, map, paper, or parchment, written or printed, or partly written and partly printed, being or containing evidence of the title, or part of the title, to any real estate or to any interest in or out of real estate.

“Dwelling-House” includes

- (A) any building or other structure intended for occupation as a dwelling and capable of being so occupied, although it has never been so occupied,
- (B) a boat or vehicle in or on which any person resides, and
- (C) any building or other structure within the same curtilage as a dwelling-house, and occupied therewith or whose use is ancillary to the occupation of the dwelling-house.

“Governor” means, except in respect of the exercise of the pardoning power, the Governor with the advice of the Executive Council.

“Grievous Bodily Harm” Includes

- (A) any permanent or serious disfiguring of the person, and
- (B) any grievous bodily disease (in which case a reference to the infliction of grievous bodily harm includes a reference to causing a person to contract a grievous bodily disease).

“Indictment” includes any information presented or filed as provided by law for the prosecution of offences.

“Intoxicating Substance” includes alcohol or a narcotic drug or any other substance that affects a person's senses or understanding.

“Loaded Arms” means any gun, pistol, or other arms, loaded in the barrel or chamber or magazine with gunpowder or other explosive substance, and with ball, shot, slug, or other destructive material, although the attempt to discharge may fail from want of proper priming, or from any other cause; and every gun, pistol, or other arms, unlawfully presented at any person, shall be deemed to be loaded unless the contrary is shown.

“Member of the Crew” in relation to an aircraft means a person having functions or duties on board the aircraft.

“Minor Indictable Offence” means an indictable offence that is not a serious indictable offence.

“Money” includes all coined money, whether current within San Andreas or not, and all banknotes or instruments ordinarily so-called if current as such, and payable to the bearer.

“Night” means the period of time commencing at nine of the clock in the evening of each day and concluding at six of the clock in the morning of the next succeeding day.

“Place of Divine Worship” includes any building or structure ordinarily used for Divine worship.

“Property” includes every description of real and personal property; money, valuable securities, debts, and legacies; and all deeds and instruments relating to, or evidencing the title or right to any property, or giving a right to recover or receive any money or goods; and includes not only property originally in the possession or under the control of any person, but also any property into or for which the same may have been converted or exchanged, and everything acquired by such conversion or exchange, whether immediately or otherwise.

“Property Belonging to a Vessel” includes every portion of its cargo, and property belonging to any of the officers, crew, or passengers thereof.

“Public Disorder” means a riot or other civil disturbance that gives rise to a serious risk to public safety, whether at a single location or resulting from a series of incidents in the same or different locations.

“Railway” includes a tramway, and also includes all stations, buildings, structures and equipment belonging to or associated with a railway or tramway.

“Serious Indictable Offence” means an indictable offence that is punishable by imprisonment for life or for a term of 5 years or more.

“Swatting” means the act of reporting a crime in the effort to entice a large police response to a residence or place of business. Such an action is a violation of [SA-1.120 Filing A False Police Report](#). Such crimes are, but not limited to, Active Shooter, Person(s) with a Firearm, Bomb Threats, etc.

“Trustee” means a trustee on some express trust howsoever created, and includes the heir or personal representative of such trustee, and every other person upon whom the duty of such trust shall have devolved, and also any official manager, assignee, liquidator, or other like officer, acting under any Act relating to joint-stock companies or to bankruptcy or insolvency and also an executor or administrator.

“Valuable Security” includes every order or other security whatsoever entitling or evidencing the title of any person to any share or interest in any public stock or fund, whether of any part of the British dominions or of any Foreign State, or in any fund of any body corporate, company, or society, whether within or without the British dominions, or to any deposit in any bank; and every debenture, deed, bond, bill, note, cheque, warrant, order, or security whatsoever for money, or for payment of money, whether current in any part of the British dominions or in any Foreign State, and every document of title to land or goods, as herein defined.

“Offensive Weapon or Instrument” means

- (A) a dangerous weapon, or
 - (B) anything that is made or adapted for offensive purposes, or
 - (C) anything that, in the circumstances, is used, intended for use or threatened to be used for offensive purposes, whether or not it is ordinarily used for offensive purposes or is capable of causing harm.
2. In this Act, except in so far as the context or subject-matter otherwise indicates or requires, a reference to an offence mentioned in a specified provision of this Act that has been amended or repealed is, or includes, a reference to an offence mentioned in the provision as in force before the amendment or repeal.
 3. A reference in any offence under this Act to causing any poison, intoxicating substance or other destructive or noxious thing to be administered to or taken by any person includes a reference to causing any person to inhale, take or be exposed to the poison, intoxicating substance or thing by its release into the person's environment.
 4. In any provision of this Act where a reference to a firearm means a firearm within the meaning of the Firearms Act 1996 , that reference is taken to include a paintball marker within the meaning of the Paintball Act 2018 and consequently, being authorised under that Act to possess a paintball marker satisfies any requirement in this Act that possession of the paintball marker be authorised under the **Firearms Act 1996**.
 5. **"seizable item"** means anything that would present a danger to a person or that could be used to assist a person to escape from lawful custody.
 6. **"serious offence"** means an offence:
 - (A) that is punishable by imprisonment for 2 years or more; and
 - (B) that is one of the following:
 - I. an offence against a law of a State that has a federal aspect;
 - II. an offence against a law of a Territory; and
 - (C) that is not a serious terrorism offence.

7. **"serious terrorism offence"** means:
- (A) a terrorism offence (other than offence against section 102.8, Division 104 or Division 105 of the Criminal Code); or
 - (B) an offence against a law of a State:
 - I. that has a federal aspect; and
 - II. that has the characteristics of a terrorism offence (other than such an offence that has the characteristics of an offence against section 102.8, Division 104 or Division 105 of the Criminal Code); or
 - (C) an offence against a law of a Territory that has the characteristics of a terrorism offence
8. **"strip search"** means a search of a person or of articles in the possession of a person that may include:
- (A) requiring the person to remove all of his or her garments; and
 - (B) an examination of the person's body (but not of the person's body cavities) and of those garments.
9. **"Warrant"** means
10. **"warrant premises"** means premises in relation to which a warrant is in force.
11. **"issuing officer"**, in relation to a warrant to search premises or a person or a warrant for arrest under this Part, means:
- (A) a magistrate; or
 - (B) a justice of the peace or other person employed in a court of a State who is authorised to issue search warrants or warrants for arrest, as the case may be.
12. **"frisk search"** means:
- (A) a search of a person conducted by quickly running the hands over the person's outer garments; and
 - (B) an examination of anything worn or carried by the person that is conveniently and voluntarily removed by the person.
13. **"evidential material"** means a thing relevant to an indictable offence or anything relevant to a summary offence, including such a thing in electronic form.
14. **"Criminal Group"** means a group of 3 or more people who have as their objective or one of their objectives
- (A) obtaining material benefits from conduct that constitutes a serious indictable offence, or
 - (B) obtaining material benefits from conduct engaged in outside San Andreas (including outside Antarctica) that, if it occurred in San Andreas, would constitute a serious indictable offence, or
 - (C) committing serious violence offences, or

- (D) engaging in conduct outside San Andreas (including outside Antarctica) that, if it occurred in San Andreas, would constitute a serious violence offence.
15. **"serious violence offence"** means an offence punishable by imprisonment for life or for a term of 10 years or more, where the conduct constituting the offence involves
- (A) loss of a person's life or serious risk of loss of a person's life, or
 - (B) serious injury to a person or serious risk of serious injury to a person, or
 - (C) serious damage to property in circumstances endangering the safety of any person
16. A group of people is capable of being a criminal group for the purposes of this Division whether or not
- (A) any of them are subordinates or employees of others, or
 - (B) only some of the people involved in the group are involved in planning, organising or carrying out any particular activity, or
 - (C) its membership changes from time to time.

17. Placeholder

SA-1.01 Criminal Threats

1. A person who communicates to another that they will physically harm or kill such another, placing such another in a reasonable state of fear for their own safety is guilty under this code section.
2. A person who communicates that they will physically harm or kill another person's close friends or relatives is guilty under this code section.
3. Such communication can be not just verbal, but also in writing or transmitted through other media is guilty under this code section.

-Violations of the **Crimes Act 1990**, SA-1.101 is a **misdemeanor** and liable to imprisonment for 6 months.

NOTES:

Criminal Threats differ from assault in terms of the distance between the acts. Criminal Threats can occur across the street, while assault is up close, within reach of leading to battery.

SA-1.02 Assault

1. A person who intentionally puts another in the reasonable belief of imminent physical harm or offensive contact is guilty under this code section.

-Violations of the **Crimes Act 1990**, SA-1.102 is a **misdemeanor** and liable to a \$1, 000 fine or imprisonment for a maximum of 120 months, or both.

NOTES:

- Minimum Imprisonment - 6 Months.
- Assault is defined by distance the threats occur. Someone a few feet away threatening to harm or kill you at any moment is assault. Criminal Threats are less severe as there's a distance that someone can escape through, or that the perpetrator has more time to reconsider the threat. Any unwanted physical contact is considered to be battery, however grabbing someone during a threat may be either assault or battery, depending on intention and interpretation.

SA-1.03 Assault With A Deadly Weapon

1. A person who attempts to cause or threaten immediate harm to another while using a weapon, tool, or other dangerous item to communicate that threat is guilty under this code section.

-Violations of the **Crimes Act 1990**, SA-1.03 is a **felony** and liable to a maximum of 48 months imprisonment and or a \$10, 000 fine.

NOTES:

- Assault With A Deadly Weapon matches the description of Assault, but the perpetrator also has a weapon or tool being used to communicate or facilitate that violence or fear. See Assault for additional notes. Any act of Criminal Threats with a weapon is considered Assault With a Deadly Weapon, but the weapon must be visibly seen for this to count.

SA-1.04 Assault on a Peace Officer Assault and other actions against police officers

1. A person who assaults, throws a missile at, stalks, harasses or intimidates a police officer while in the execution of the officer's duty, although no actual bodily harm is occasioned to the officer is guilty under this code section.
2. A person who, during a public disorder, assaults, throws a missile at, stalks, harasses or intimidates a police officer while in the execution of the officer's duty, although no actual bodily harm is occasioned to the officer is guilty under this code section.
3. A person who assaults a police officer while in the execution of the officer's duty, and by the assault occasions actual bodily harm is guilty under this code section.
4. A person who, during a public disorder, assaults a police officer while in the execution of the officer's duty, and by the assault occasions actual bodily harm is guilty under this code section.
5. A person who by any means
 - (A) wounds or causes grievous bodily harm to a police officer while in the execution of the officer's duty, and
 - (B) is reckless as to causing actual bodily harm to that officer or any other person,
6. A person who by any means during a public disorder
 - (A) wounds or causes grievous bodily harm to a police officer while in the execution of the officer's duty, and
 - (B) is reckless as to causing actual bodily harm to that officer or any other person,
7. For the purposes of this section, an action is taken to be carried out in relation to a police officer while in the execution of the officer's duty, even though the police officer is not on duty at the time, if it is carried out
 - (A) as a consequence of, or in retaliation for, actions undertaken by that police officer in the execution of the officer's duty, or
 - (B) because the officer is a police officer.

-Violations of the **Crimes Act 1990**, SA-1.04.1 is a **misdemeanor** and liable to a maximum of 59 months imprisonment.

-Violations of the **Crimes Act 1990**, SA-1.04.2 is a **felony** and liable to a maximum of 83 months imprisonment.

-Violations of the **Crimes Act 1990**, SA-1.04.3 is a **felony** and liable to a maximum of 83 months imprisonment.

-Violations of the **Crimes Act 1990**, SA-1.04.4 is a **felony** and liable to a maximum of 108 months imprisonment.

-Violations of the **Crimes Act 1990**, SA-1.04.5 is a **felony** and liable to a maximum of 144 months imprisonment.

-Violations of the **Crimes Act 1990**, SA-1.06.4 is a **felony** and liable to a maximum of 168 months imprisonment.

NOTES:

- Minimum Imprisonment - 120 Months.

SA-1.05 Battery

1. A person who uses intentional and unlawful force or violence to cause physical harm to another person is guilty under this code section.

-Violations of the **Criminal Act 1990**, SA-1.05 is a **misdemeanor** and liable to a 12 months imprisonment and or \$2,000 fine

.NOTES:

- 12 Months Probations
- Battery is defined as the moment aggressive physical contact occurs. The first punch or two would be Battery. To keep punching and fighting extensively afterward is Aggravated Battery. Grabbing someone may be either assault or battery, depending on the circumstances. Discharging bodily fluids onto another without their consent is considered battery.

SA-1.06 Battery on a Peace Officer

1. A person who uses intentional and unlawful force or violence to cause physical harm to a Peace Officer is guilty under this code section.

- Violations of Penal Code SA-1.06 is a **felony** punishable by a maximum of 360 months imprisonment and a minimum of 60 months imprisonment and a fine of \$10,000.

NOTES:

Battery is defined as the moment aggressive physical contact occurs. The first punch or two would be Battery. To keep punching and fighting extensively afterwards is Aggravated Battery.

Grabbing someone may be either assault or battery, depending on the circumstances. Discharging bodily fluids onto another without their consent is considered battery.

SA-1.07 Battery on Emergency Personnel

1. A person who uses intentional, and unlawful force, or violence to cause physical harm towards Emergency Personnel is guilty under this code section.

- Violations of Penal Code SA-1.07 is a **felony** punishable by a maximum imprisonment for life and a minimum of 360 months imprisonment, and a fine of \$30,000.

SA-1.08 Aggravated Battery

1. A person who commits aggravated battery, that causes serious bodily injury inflicted on a person(s) is guilty under this code section.

- Violations of Penal Code SA-1.08 is a **felony** punishable by 300 months imprisonment and a fine of \$5,000.

NOTES:

Aggravated Battery is the continued violence or battery against an individual, such as an ongoing fight or brawl, that doesn't lead to severe bodily harm or life-threatening injury.

SA-1.09 Attempted Murder

1. A person who takes a direct step towards killing another person and intended to kill that person is guilty under this code section.

- Violations of Penal Code SA-1.09 is a **felony** punishable by a maximum imprisonment for life and a minimum of 84 months imprisonment and a fine of \$10,000.

SA-1.10 Attempted Murder on a Peace Officer

1. A person who takes a direct step towards killing a Peace Officer and intended to kill that person is guilty under this code section.

- Violations of Penal Code SA-1.10 is a **felony** punishable by a maximum imprisonment for life and a minimum of 300 months imprisonment and a fine of \$20,000.

SA-1.11 Attempted Murder on Emergency Personnel

1. A person who takes a direct step towards killing an Emergency Personnel and intended to kill that person is guilty under this code section.

- Violations of Penal Code SA-1.11 is a **felony** punishable by a maximum imprisonment for life and a minimum of 360 months imprisonment and a fine of \$30,000.

SA-1.12 Manslaughter

1. A person who unintentionally kills another, with or without a quarrel or heat of passion is guilty under this code section.
2. A person who, through a criminal accident or negligence, causes someone's death is guilty under this code section.
3. If a person is committing a **felony** with one or more other criminals and one, or more, of them are killed, the criminal(s) who are arrested for said **felony** is charged with the manslaughter of the criminal(s) who were killed while committing said **felony**.

- Violations of Penal Code SA-1.12 is a **felony** punishable by 270 months imprisonment.

NOTES:

Manslaughter is a homicide that is not premeditated or proven to have intent or an opportunity to pause and reflect on killing that person. An opportunity to reflect (and therefore possibly change your mind) demonstrates premeditation and is murder. Manslaughter is only charged in the penal code when some sort of criminal negligence or action can be proven. Killing someone while driving drunk is manslaughter.

SA-1.13 Murder

1. A person who unlawfully kills another with malice aforethought is guilty under this code section.
2. A person who commits murder while engaging in a felony offence that has been proven to be a premeditated act is guilty under this code section.
3. A person who commits a felony with an accomplice and that accomplice is killed, that person is guilty of their murder under this section.
4. A person who kills a person under the age of 18 that person can be sentenced to death.
5. A person who intentionally commits a felony under SA-1.13 in the course of committing or attempting to commit aggravated kidnapping, burglary, robbery, aggravated sexual assault, arson, obstruction or retaliation, or terroristic threat is guilty under this code section.
6. A person who commits a murder, while incarcerated, of a person who is employed in the operation of the penal institution or with the intent to establish, maintain, or participate in a combination or in the profits of a combination are guilty under this code.
7. A person who commits the murder, while escaping, or attempting to, and or escaped, from a penal institution is guilty under this section.

- Violations of Penal Code SA-1.13 is a **felony** punishable by 600 seconds imprisonment.

NOTES:

Murder is defined clearly by a person's premeditated forethought or plan to commit the murder. Manslaughter happens in a heat of passion, by criminal negligence or accident, or for some other incident that is not expected. The only exception to this is when someone commits a planned felony, such as planning to commit an arson. If someone dies as a result of the premeditated arson, it is no longer manslaughter and instead murder.

SA-1.14 Murder of a Peace Officer

1. A person who unlawfully kills a Peace Officer who is acting in the lawful discharge of an official duty and who the person knows is a Peace Officer.

- Violations of Penal Code SA-1.14 is a **felony** punishable by life imprisonment or the death penalty.

NOTES:

Murder is defined clearly by a person's premeditated forethought or plan to commit the murder. Manslaughter happens in a heat of passion, by criminal negligence or accident, or for some other incident that is not expected. The only exception to this is when someone commits a planned felony, such as planning to commit an arson. If someone dies as a result of the premeditated arson, it is no longer manslaughter and instead murder

SA-1.15 Murder of Emergency Personnel

1. A person who unlawfully kills a Firefighter, Paramedic or an EMT who is acting in the lawful discharge of an official duty and who the person knows is a Firefighter, Paramedic or an EMT.
- Violations of Penal Code SA-1.15 is a **felony** punishable by life imprisonment or the death penalty.

NOTES:

- Murder is defined clearly by a person's premeditated forethought or plan to commit the murder. Manslaughter happens in a heat of passion, by criminal negligence or accident, or for some other incident that is not expected. The only exception to this is when someone commits a planned felony, such as planning to commit an arson. If someone dies as a result of the premeditated arson, it is no longer manslaughter and instead murder.

SA-1.16 False Imprisonment

1. A person who intentionally and unlawfully restrained, detained, or confined a person and made the person stay or go somewhere against his or her will is guilty under this code section.
- Violations of Penal Code SA-1.16 are a **misdemeanor** punishable by 36 months imprisonment and a fine of \$10,000.

SA-1.17 Kidnapping

1. A person who forcibly, or by any other means of instilling fear, steals or takes, or holds, detains, or arrests any person is guilty under this code section.
 2. A person who commits false imprisonment for the purpose of protection of arrest is guilty under this code section.
- Violations of Penal Code SA-1.17 are a **felony** punishable by a minimum of 168 months imprisonment and a maximum of 300 months imprisonment with a fine of \$10,000.

NOTES:

- Kidnapping is generally the taking of a person with force or violence. Note the use of the term "arrests" should not be taken to mean that an improper attempt at a citizen's arrest is a kidnapping. The taking of a hostage to prevent one's arrest also qualifies as kidnapping regardless of the use of violence.

SA-1.18 Aggravated Kidnapping

1. A person who forcibly, or by any other means of instilling fear, steals or takes, or holds, detains, or arrests any person is guilty under this code section.
2. A person who commits false imprisonment for the purpose of protection of arrest is guilty under this code section.
3. Hold the victim for a ransom or reward is guilty under this code section.
4. Using the victim as a shield or hostage is guilty under this code section.
5. Aid in the commission of a felony or an escape after committing the felony is guilty under this code section.
6. Inflict bodily injury on the victim or sexually violate or abuse the victim is guilty under this code section.
7. Terrorize the victim or another person is guilty under this code section.
8. Interfere with the performance of any governmental or political function is guilty under this code section.
9. Uses or exhibits a deadly weapon during the crime is guilty under this code section.

- Violations of Penal Code SA-1.18 is a **felony** punishable by a minimum of 24 months imprisonment and a maximum of 120 months imprisonment with a fine of \$20,000.

NOTES:

- Kidnapping is generally the taking of a person with force or violence. Note the use of the term “arrests” should not be taken to mean that an improper attempt at a citizen's arrest is a kidnapping. The taking of a hostage to prevent one's arrest also qualifies as kidnapping regardless of the use of violence.

SA-1.19 Torture

1. A person who intentionally causes extreme pain and suffering to someone is guilty under this code section.
2. A person who causes pain and suffering for the purpose of revenge, extortion, persuasion, or for any sadistic purpose is guilty under this code section.

- Violations of Penal Code SA-1.19 is a **felony** punishable by a minimum of 300 months imprisonment and a maximum of life imprisonment and a fine of \$10,000.

SA-1.20 Reckless endangerment

1. A person who recklessly engages in conduct which creates a substantial risk of serious bodily injury to another person is guilty under this code section.
- Violations of Penal Code SA-1.20 is a class 3 **misdemeanor** punishable by 60 months in jail and a \$5,000 fine.

SA-1.21 Reckless endangerment causing bodily harm

1. A person who recklessly engages in conduct which causes serious bodily injury to another person is guilty under this code section.
- Violation of Penal Code SA-1.21 is a violation of Penal Codes SA-1.02 Assault or SA-1.05 Battery and SA-1.12 Reckless Endangerment. Is a **felony** punishable by 120 months imprisonment and a fine of \$10, 000.

SA-1.22 Terrorist Acts

1. It intends to coerce or influence the public or any government by intimidation to advance a political, religious or ideological cause.
- Violations of Penal Code SA-1.22 is a **felony** punishable by a life imprisonment or the death penalty and a \$10,000 fine.

SA-1.23. Assault Causing Bodily Harm

1. It intends to coerce or influence the public or any government by intimidation to advance a political, religious or ideological cause.
- Violations of Penal Code SA-1.23 is a **misdemeanor** punishable by a minimum of 6 months imprisonment and a maximum of 12 months imprisonment.

SA-1.24. Domestic Violence

1. When a battery is committed against a spouse, a person with whom the defendant is cohabiting, a person who is the parent of the defendant's child, former spouse, fiancé, or fiancée, or a person with whom the defendant currently has, or has previously had, a dating or engagement relationship.
 2. Any person who willfully inflict of corporal injury resulting in a traumatic condition upon a victim described is guilty of a felony, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for two, three, or four years or in a county jail form not more than one year, or by a fine up to six thousand dollars (\$10,000), or by both that fine and imprisonment.
- Violations of Penal Code SA-1.24.1 is a **misdemeanor** punishable by 24 months imprisonment and a fine of \$1000.
 - Violations of Penal Code SA-1.24.2 is a **felony** punishable by 120 months imprisonment and a fine of \$10,000.

SA-1.25. Arson Causing death

1. A person who intentionally and maliciously sets fire to or burns any structure, forest land, or property without prior authorization who causes death is guilty under this code.
- Violations of Penal Code SA-1.25 is a **felony** punishable by 122 months imprisonment and a fine of \$10,000.

NOTES:

- This crime can be stacked with the following charges; SA-1.13 Murder and SA-2.01 Arson. The charges can also have other offenses such as SA-2.02 Trespassing.

SA-1.26. Assault causing death

1. The person assaults another person by intentionally hitting the other person with any part of the person's body or with an object held by the person.
 2. A person who unlawfully assaults another person without authorization or excused by law.
 3. The assault causes the death of the other person.
- Violations of Penal Code SA-1.26 is a **felony** punishable by 240 months imprisonment and 6 months good behaviour.

SA-1.27. Assault causing death when intoxicated

1. The person assaults another person by intentionally hitting the other person with any part of the person's body or with an object held by the person causing the death of the person while over the legal limit of .05 PCA is guilty under this code section.
2. A person who unlawfully assaults another person without authorised or excused by law causing death while over the legal limit of .05 PCA is guilty under this code section.

- Violations of Penal Code SA-1.27 is a **felony** punishable by a minimum of 96 month imprisonment or a maximum of 300 months imprisonment.

SA-1.28. Supply of an illicit substance causing death

1. The person supplies a prohibited drug to another person for financial or material gain is guilty under this code section.
2. The drug is self-administered by another person (whether or not the person whom the drug was supplied with) the self administration of the drug causes or substantially causes the death of that other person.

- Violations of Penal Code SA-1.28 is a **felony** punishable by a minimum of 180 months imprisonment or a maximum of 300 months imprisonment.

SA-1.29. Using intoxicating substance to commit an indictable offence

1. A person who administers an intoxicating substance to another person is guilty under this code section.
2. A person who causes another person to take intoxicating substances is guilty under this code section.

- Violations of Penal Code SA-1.29 is a **felony** punishable by 300 months imprisonment and 6 months good behaviour.

SA-1.30 Taking motor vehicle or vessel with assault or with occupants on board

1. A person who assaults another person with intent to take a motor vehicle or vessel and, without having the consent of the owner or person in lawful possession of it, takes and drives it, or takes it for the purpose of driving it is guilty under this code section.
2. A person who without having the consent of the owner or person in lawful possession of a motor vehicle or vessel, takes and drives it, or takes it for the purpose of driving it, when a person is in or on it is guilty under this code section.

- Violations of Penal Code SA-1.30 is a **felony** punishable by 120 months imprisonment and 6 months good behaviour.

SA-1.31. Possession etc of explosive or other article with intent to destroy or damage property

1. A person who has possession, custody or control of an article with the intention that it should be used to destroy or damage property is guilty under this code section.
2. A person who, during a public disorder, has possession, custody or control of an article with the intention that it should be used to destroy or damage property belonging to is guilty under this code section.

- Violations of Penal Code SA-1.31.1 is a **felony** punishable by 36 months imprisonment, \$2,200 fine and 6 months good behaviour.

- Violations of Penal Code SA-1.31.2 is a **felony** punishable by 60 months imprisonment, \$2,200 fine and 6 months good behaviour.

SA-1.32. Conspiring to murder

1. A person whoever agrees to murder any person is guilty under this code section.
2. A person who encourages, solicits, persuades, or endeavours to persuade, or proposes to, any person to commit any such murder is guilty under this code section.

- Violations of Penal Code SA-1.32 is a **felony** punishable by 300 months imprisonment and 6 months good behaviour.

SA-1.33. Acts done to the person with intent to murder

1. A person who administers to, or causes to be taken by, any person any poison, or other destructive thing is guilty under this code section.
2. A person who any means wounds, or causes grievous bodily harm to any person is guilty under this code section.

- Violations of Penal Code SA-1.33 is a **felony** punishable by 300 months imprisonment and 6 months good behaviour.

SA-1.34 Acts done to a property with intent to murder

1. A person whoever sets fire to any vessel, or any chattel therein, or any part of her tackle apparel or furniture, or casts away or destroys any vessel is guilty under this code section.

2. A person whoever uses an explosive of gunpowder, or other explosive substance, destroys or damages any building or places, or throws, any matter or thing upon or across a railway. Or removes, or displaces any sleeper, or other thing belonging to a railway is guilty under this code section.

- Violations of Penal Code SA-1.34 is a **felony** punishable by 300 months imprisonment and 6 months good behaviour.

NOTES:

- SA-1.34 can be stacked with either SA-1.13 or SA-1.09 if the individual is successful with his/hers intention to commit murder. In severe cases this can be stacked with SA-1.22.

SA-1.35. Documents containing threats

1. A person who intentionally or recklessly, and knowing its contents, sends or delivers, or directly or indirectly causes to be received, any document threatening to kill or inflict bodily harm on any person is guilty under this code section.
2. It is immaterial for the purposes of an offence under this section whether or not a document sent or delivered is actually received, and whether or not the threat contained in a document sent, delivered or received is actually communicated to the person concerned or to the recipient or intended recipient of the document (as relevant in the circumstances) is guilty under this code section.

- Violations of Penal Code SA-1.35 is a **felony** punishable by 120 months imprisonment and 24 months good behaviour.

SA-1.36. Impeding endeavours to escape shipwreck

1. A person who intentionally or recklessly prevents or impedes any person on board of, or having quitted, any ship or vessel in distress, or wrecked, stranded, or cast on shore, in his or her endeavour to save his or her life is guilty under this code section.
2. A person who intentionally or reckless prevents or impedes any person in his or her endeavour to save the life of such first-mentioned person is guilty under this code section.

- Violations of Penal Code SA-1.36 is a **felony** punishable by 300 months imprisonment and 2, 200 fines.

SA-1.37. Wounding or grievous bodily harm with intent

1. A person who has the intent to cause grievous bodily harm to a person is guilty under this code section.

- Violations of Penal Code SA-1.37 is a **felony** punishable by 300 months imprisonment and 2, 200 fines.

SA-1.38. Killing on Provocation

1. When a person who unlawfully kills another under circumstances which, but for the provisions, would constitute murder, does the act which causes death in the heat of passion caused by sudden provocations, and before there is time for the person's passion to cool, the person is guilty of this code section.

- Violations of Penal Code SA-1.38 is a **felony** punishable by a minimum of 210 months imprisonment or a maximum of 400 months imprisonment and 24 months good behaviour.

NOTES:

- Persons can only be charged with **SA-1.38 Killing on Provocation** if the following is met. The end of a relationship, the change of a relationship, any indication in anyway that the relationship should or will end, or that there may, should or will be a change to the nature of the relationship. This can be used to charge an individual if he starts a fight at a bar or pub while intoxicated and exchanging words with patriotions.

SA-1.39. Recklessly inflicts actual bodily harm

1. A person who is engaging in reckless acts inflicts bodily harm to another person is guilty under this code section.

- Violations of Penal Code SA-1.39 is a **felony** punishable by 200 months imprisonment.

SA-1.40. Inflicting actual bodily harm

1. A person who intentionally inflicts actual bodily harm on another person is guilty under this code section.
2. A person who intentionally inflicts serious bodily harm is guilty under this code section.

- Violations of Penal Code SA-1.40 is a **felony** punishable by 200 months imprisonment.

SA-1.41. Membership of terrorist organisation

1. A person commits an offence if:
 - (a) the person intentionally is a member of a terrorist organisation, and
 - (b) the organisation is a terrorist organisation, and
 - (c) the person knows the organisation is a terrorist organisation.

- Violations of Penal Code SA-1.40 is a **felony** punishable by 120 months imprisonment.

NOTES:

- Subsection (1) does not apply if the person proves that he or she took all reasonable steps to cease to be a member of the organisation as soon as practicable after the person knew that the organisation was a terrorist organisation.

SA-1.42. Accessories before the fact--how tried and punished

1. Every accessory before the fact to a serious indictable offence may be indicted, convicted, and sentenced, either before or after the trial of the principal offender, or together with the principal offender, or indicted, convicted, and sentenced, as a principal in the offence, and shall be liable in either case to the same punishment to which the person would have been liable had the person been the principal offender, whether the principal offender has been tried or not, or is amenable to justice or not.

- Violations of Penal Code SA-1.42 is a **felony** punishable by 120 months imprisonment.

SA-1.43. Accessories after the fact

1. Every accessory after the fact to a serious indictable offence may be indicted, convicted, and sentenced as such accessory, either before, or together with, or after the trial of the principal offender, whether the principal offender has been previously tried or not, or is amenable to justice or not.

- Violations of Penal Code SA-1.43 is a **felony** punishable by 60 months imprisonment.

SA-1.44. Wife may be accessory after fact to husband's felony

1. The common law rule granting immunity to a wife against prosecution as an accessory after the fact to a felony committed by her husband is abolished.
2. This section does not apply in respect of any act of, or omission by, a wife if the act or omission occurred before the commencement of this section.

- Violations of Penal Code SA-1.44 is a **felony** punishable by 60 months imprisonment.

SA-1.45. Killing or seriously injuring animals used for law enforcement

1. A person who intentionally kills or seriously injures an animal:
 - (A) knowing that the animal is being used by a law enforcement officer in the execution of the officer's duty, or

(B) as a consequence of, or in retaliation for, the use of the animal by a law enforcement officer while in the execution of the officer's duty,
Is guilty under this code section.

- Violations of Penal Code SA-1.45 is a **felony** punishable by 60 months imprisonment.

NOTES:

- In this section:
"animal" means a dog, horse or other mammal (other than a human being).
"law enforcement officer" means:
 - (A)** a police officer (including a member of the police force of another State or Territory).
 - (B)** any other official of this State, or another State or Territory Who is authorised to use an animal in connection with the detention of persons or the enforcement of the laws of this State, or another State or Territory.

SA-1.46 Arson

1. A person who intentionally and maliciously sets fire to or burns any structure, forest land, or property without prior authorization is guilty under this code section.
2. A person who intentionally aids, counsels, or helps facilitate the burning of any structure, forest land, or property without proper authorization is guilty under this code section.
3. A person who, through criminal accident or negligence, causes a fire to burn any structure, forest land, or property is guilty under this code section.

- Violations of Penal Code SA-1.46 is a **felony** punishable by 120 months imprisonment.

NOTES:

- Arson's criminality is when someone intentionally creates or helps create a fire.

SA-1.47 Trespassing

1. A person who enters another's property while it is closed or not in operation without the expressed or written permission to do so is guilty under this code section.
2. A person who enters the restricted area of an open facility or property as defined and clearly marked by the property manager without the expressed or written permission to do so is guilty under this code section.
3. This **cannot** stack with SA-1.48 Trespassing within a Restricted Facility.
4. This **cannot** stack with any form of Burglary

- Violations of Penal Code SA-1.47 is a **misdemeanor** punishable by \$1,000 or 6 months imprisonment.

NOTES:

- Trespassing lacks any intention of committing a crime or other malice, afterthought, or action. Burglary is a far more severe act of trespassing as it comes with evidence of criminal intent. If police close down a public space it is trespassing to enter that public space without their authorization. The same applies if a typically public space is temporarily closed. For an individual to be arrested by the Police they must refuse to leave.

SA-1.48 Trespassing within a Restricted Facility

1. A person who, without proper authorization, enters any government owned or managed facility that is secured with the intent of keeping ordinary citizens outside is guilty under this code section.
2. Such facilities include (but are not limited to) correctional institutions, airports, military encampments, railways, and federally restricted spaces.
3. This does not apply to local facilities, such as restricted areas within police stations, hospitals, and courthouses.
4. This **cannot** stack with SA-2.02 Trespassing
5. This **cannot** stack with any form of Burglary.

- Violations of Penal Code SA-1.48 is a **felony** punishable by 60 months imprisonment.

SA-1.49 Burglary

1. A person who enters into the locked or restricted property of another without their permission with the intention of committing a crime, typically theft is guilty under this code section.
2. This **cannot** stack with any form of Trespassing.

- Violations of Penal Code SA-1.49 is a **misdemeanor** punishable by a maximum sentence of 24 months imprisonment and a minimum of 12 months imprisonment.

NOTES:

- Burglary can include homes, apartments, offices, vehicles or any locked space with restricted access. Burglary is also committed irrelevant if any theft or other crime takes place. A less severe act of burglary is trespassing, which would account for instances where there is no intent to commit a crime, no locked door or other physical restriction.

SA-1.50 Aggravated Burglary

3. A person who enters into the locked or restricted property of another without their permission with the intention of committing a crime, typically theft with a Firearm, Imitation firearm, weapon, explosive, or imitation explosive is guilty under this code section.
4. This **cannot** stack with any form of Burglary.

- Violations of Penal Code SA-1.50 is a **misdemeanor** punishable by a maximum sentence of 24 months imprisonment and a minimum of 12 months imprisonment.

SA-1.51 Possession Of Burglary Tools

1. A person who has in their possession the appropriate combination of tools necessary to commit burglary, such as a tension bar along with a screwdriver, shimmy, or other appropriate items is guilty under this code section.

- Violations of Penal Code SA-1.51 is a **misdemeanor** punishable by 12 months imprisonment and a fine of \$1,000.

NOTES:

- It must be demonstrated that the person has a certain combination of these tools or in an appropriate context that would assume their usage in burglary. Having a screwdriver is not punishable alone, but a screwdriver, along with a tension bar, is punishable.

SA-1.52 Robbery

1. A person who takes property from the possession of another against their will, by means of force or fear, such as through criminal threats, assault or battery is guilty under this code section.
2. This **cannot** stack with SA-2.08 Armed Robbery.

- Violations of Penal Code SA-1.52 is a **felony** punishable by imprisonment for 150 months.

NOTES:

- Robbery stacks with any Title 1 crimes that are attempted during the Robbery. It cannot stack with Armed Robbery, which is when the force, criminal threats, or fear involves a dangerous weapon.

SA-1.53 Armed Robbery

1. A person who takes property from the possession of another against their will, by means of force facilitated with a firearm is guilty under this code section

- Violations of Penal Code SA-1.53 is a **felony** punishable by imprisonment for 390 months.

NOTES:

- Armed Robbery stacks with any Title 1 crimes that are attempted during the robbery. It cannot stack with Robbery.

SA-1.54 Aggravated Robbery

1. A person who takes property from the possession of another against their will, by means of force facilitated with a firearm is guilty under this code section.
2. A person who commits robbery and, at the time of the robbery, has an offensive weapon with him or her is guilty under this code section.
3. A person who commits a robbery in the company with 1 or more persons is guilty under this code section.

- Violations of Penal Code SA-1.54 is a **felony** punishable by imprisonment for 300 months or 12 months probation and \$2,500.

NOTES:

- Aggravated Robbery stacks with any Title 1 crimes that are attempted during the robbery. It cannot stack with Robbery.

SA-1.55 Petty Theft

1. A person who steals or takes the personal property of another worth \$950 or less is guilty under this code section.
2. A person who fails to pay a contract or invoice within a reasonable amount of time for services totaling less than \$950 in value is guilty under this code section.

- Violations of Penal Code SA-1.55 is a **misdemeanor** punishable by 14 days imprisonment or a \$1,000 fine and 6 months probation.

SA-1.56 Theft

1. A person who steals or takes the personal property of another worth more than \$950 and less than \$999 is guilty under this code section.

- Violations of Penal Code SA-1.56 is a **misdemeanor** punishable by 2 months imprisonment and 24 months probation.

SA-1.57 Grand Theft

1. A person who steals or takes the personal property of another worth more than \$999 or a firearm of any value is guilty under this code section.
2. A person who fails to pay a contract or invoice within a reasonable amount of time for services totaling more than \$999 in value is guilty under this code section.

- Violations of Penal Code SA-1.57 is a **felony** punishable by 36 months imprisonment and a fine of \$10,000 with 36 months probation.

SA-1.58. Stealing Firearms

1. A person who steals a firearm is guilty under this code section.

- Violations of Penal Code SA-1.58 is a **felony** punishable by a 168 months imprisonment and eight months good behaviour.

NOTES:

- This includes imitation firearms within the definitions on the Penal Code.

SA-1.59 Stealing motor vehicle or vessel

1. A person who steals a motor vehicle or vessel is guilty of an offence under this code section.

-Violations of the **Crimes Act 1990**, SA-1.59, is a **felony** and liable to a minimum of 60 months imprisonment or maximum of 120 months imprisonment.

NOTES:

- This offence is commonly referred to as Grand Theft Auto (GTA). The offence above cannot be stacked with Theft, Burglary, or Trespassing.

SA-1.60 Receiving Stolen Property

1. A person who knowingly buys or receives any property that has been stolen or that has been obtained in any manner constituting theft or extortion is guilty under this code section.

-Violations of the Criminal Act 1990, SA-1.60, is a **felony** and liable to a minimum of 16 months imprisonment or maximum of 36 months imprisonment and a maximum fine of \$10,000 with 12 months community correction order.

NOTES:

- If an officer can prove that the individual should have known the item was stolen based on outside factors, such as the price or quality, or any sort of common knowledge, then the person can be charged.

SA-1.61 Extortion

1. A person who intimidates or influences another to provide or hand over properties or services is guilty under this code section.
2. A person who utilizes or threatens their power or authority with demonstrated malice aforethought in order to compel action by another is guilty under this code section.
3. A person who utilizes privileged information to intimidate another for certain property or services is guilty under this code section.

- Violations of Penal Code SA-1.61 is a **felony** punishable by 36 months imprisonment and a fine of \$10,000.

NOTES:

- Extortion depends on a person or organization using its authority, power, or influence to intimidate and threaten someone in return for property or services. Property may be demanding money to keep quiet or demanding a certain personal payment to prevent a strike. Extortion may serve in lieu of corruption depending on the circumstances, or if it involves a private organization. A union threatening a strike or collective worker action is NOT extortion unless a specific leader or member is being paid to influence union operations.

SA-1.62 Aggravated Extortion

1. A person, without legal authority and with the intent to induce another person against that other person's will to perform an act or to refrain from performing a lawful act, makes a substantial threat to confine or restrain, cause economic hardship or bodily injury to, or damage the property or reputation of, the threatened person or another person..
2. A person who utilizes privileged information to intimidate another for certain property or services is guilty under this code section.
3. Invoking action by a third party, including but not limited to, the state or any of its political subdivisions, whose interests are not substantially related to the interests pursued by the person making the threat.
4. A person commits criminal extortion if the person, with the intent to induce another person against that other person's will to give the person money or another item of value, threatens to report to law enforcement officials the immigration status of the threatened person or another person.
5. A person commits aggravated extortion if, in addition to the acts described in subsection (1) of this section, the person threatens to cause the results described in (2)16.1 of this section by means of chemical, biological, or harmful radioactive agents, weapons, or poison.

- Violations of Penal Code SA-1.62 is a **felony** punishable by 300 months imprisonment, a fine of \$10,000 and 36 months probation.

NOTES:

- Extortion depends on a person or organization using its authority, power, or influence to intimidate and threaten someone in return for property or services. Property may be demanding money to keep quiet or demanding a certain personal payment to prevent a strike. Extortion may serve in lieu of corruption depending on the circumstances, or if it involves a private organization. A union threatening a strike or collective worker action is NOT extortion unless a specific leader or member is being paid to influence union operations.

SA-1.63 Forgery/Fraud

1. A person who knowingly alters, creates, or uses a written document with the intent to defraud or deceive another is guilty under this code section.
2. A person who knowingly signs a document or agreement, electronic or otherwise, without the consent or authority of whom they are signing for is guilty under this code section.
3. A person who intentionally misrepresents 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 is guilty under this code section.

- Violations of Penal Code SA-1.63 is a **felony** punishable by 120 months imprisonment and 6 months probation.

SA-1.64 Survivor of suicide pact

1. The survivor of a suicide pact shall not be guilty of murder or manslaughter but may be guilty of an offence under **SA-1.107 Aiding Etc Suicide**.
2. In this section,
"suicide pact" means a common agreement between 2 or more persons having for its object the death of all of them, whether or not each is to take his or her own life, but nothing done by a person who enters into a suicide pact shall be treated as being done by the person in pursuance of the pact unless it is done while the person has the settled intention of dying in pursuance of the pact.
3. The onus of proving the existence of a suicide pact shall lie with the accused person on the balance of probabilities.

SA-1.65 Loitering

1. A person who fails to leave a property when asked to do so by the owner of the property, or agent of the owner is guilty under this code section.
2. A person who enters a property without a lawful purpose or to disrupt the operation of a facility is guilty under this code section.
3. This **cannot** stack with SA-2.02 Trespassing or SA-2.03 Trespassing within a Restricted Facility.
4. This **cannot** stack with any form of Burglary

- Violations of Penal Code SA-1.65.1 is a **misdemeanor** punishable by \$1,000.

- Violations of Penal Code SA-1.65.2 is a **misdemeanor** punishable by \$1,000 and 2 weeks imprisonment

SA-1.66. Goods in personal custody suspected of being stolen.

1. A person who has the item(s) in his or her custody is guilty under this code.
2. A person who has anything in the custody of another person is guilty under this code.
3. A person who has anything in or on premises, whether belonging to or occupied by himself or herself or not, or whether that thing is there for his or her own use or the use of another is guilty under this code section.
4. A person who gives custody of any thing to a person who is not lawfully entitled to possession of the thing is guilty under this code section.
5. If the item that is suspected of being stolen is a motor vehicle, motor vehicle part, a vessel, or a vessel part is guilty under this code section.

- Violations of Penal Code SA-1.66.1 is a **misdemeanor** punishable by a minimum sentence of 12 months imprisonment to a maximum of 120 months imprisonment.

- Violations of Penal Code SA-1.66.2 is a **misdemeanor** punishable by 120 months imprisonment.

SA-1.67. Stealing from ship in port or on wharfs etc.

1. A person who steals any property in any vessel, barge, or boat, while in any haven, or port, or upon any navigable river, or canal, or in any creek, or basin, belonging to, or communicating with, any such haven, port, river, or canal is guilty under this code section.
2. A person who steals any property, from any dock, wharf, or quay is guilty under this code section.

- Violations of Penal Code SA-1.67 is a **misdemeanor** punishable by 84 months imprisonment.

SA-1.68 .Stealing from ship in distress or wrecked

1. Whosoever steals, or plunders, any part of any vessel in distress, or wrecked, stranded, or cast on shore, or any property of any kind to the value of two dollars belonging to such vessel is guilty under this code section.
2. This can be stacked with **SA-1.12 Manslaughter**.
3. This can be stacked with **SA-1.20 Reckless Endangerment**
4. This can be stacked with **SA-1.21 Reckless Endangerment Causing Bodily Harm** if the individual survives and suffers bodily harm after the fact.

- Violations of Penal Code SA-1.68 is a **misdemeanor** punishable by a 120 months imprisonment.

SA-1.69. Stealing goods in process of manufacture

1. Whosoever steals, to the value of one dollar, any goods, article, or material, while anywhere placed, or exposed, during the process or progress of manufacture is guilty under this code.

- Violations of Penal Code SA-1.69 is a **misdemeanor** punishable by a 36 months imprisonment.

SA-1.70. Selling etc materials to manufactured.

1. Whosoever, being, for the purpose of manufacture, or any special purpose connected with manufacture, employed to make, prepare, or work up, any goods, article, or material, or being for any such purpose entrusted with any such goods, article, or material, or with any tools, or apparatus, sells, pawns, purloins, secretes, embezzles, exchanges, or otherwise fraudulently disposes of the same, or any part thereof is guilty under this code section.

- Violations of Penal Code SA-1.70 is a **misdemeanor** punishable by a 47 months imprisonment and two months good behaviour.

SA-1.71. Stealing aircraft and unlawfully taking or exercising control of aircraft.

1. A person who steals any aircraft is guilty under this code section.
2. Whosoever without lawful excuse takes or exercises control, whether direct or through another person, of an aircraft is guilty under this code. .
3. Whosoever without lawful excuse takes or exercises control, whether direct or through another person, of an aircraft while another person, not being an accomplice of the first-mentioned person, is on board the aircraft is guilty under this code section.
4. Whosoever without lawful excuse, by force or violence or threat of force or violence, or by any trick or false pretence, takes or exercises control, whether direct or through another person, of an aircraft while another person, not being an accomplice of the first-mentioned person, is on board the aircraft is guilty under this code section.

- Violations of Penal Code SA-1.71.1 is a **felony** punishable by a 120 months imprisonment and two months good behaviour.

- Violations of Penal Code SA-1.71.2 is a **misdemeanor** punishable by 84 months imprisonment.

- Violations of Penal Code SA-1.71.3 is a **felony** punishable by a 168 months imprisonment and 12 months good behaviour.

- Violations of Penal Code SA-1.71.4 is a **felony** punishable by a 240 months imprisonment and 26 months good behaviour.

SA-1.72. Stealing, Destroying etc records of any court or public office.

1. Whosoever steals, or for any fraudulent purpose, takes from its place of deposit, for the time being, or from any person having the lawful custody thereof, or unlawfully and intentionally or recklessly cancels, obliterates, injures, or destroys, the whole or any part, of any record, document, or writing, of, or belonging to, any Court, or relating to any matter or cause, civil or criminal, pending, or terminated, in any Court, or relating to the business of any office or employment and being in any public office is guilty under this code section.

- Violations of Penal Code SA-1.72 is a **felony** punishable by a 84 months imprisonment and nine months good behaviour.

SA-1.73. Stealing, Destroying etc wills or codicils.

1. Whosoever steals, or, for any fraudulent purpose destroys, cancels, obliterates, or conceals, the whole or any part of any will, codicil, or other testamentary instrument, either during the life of the testator, or after the testator's death, or whether the same relates to real, or personal estate, or to both is guilty under this code section.

- Violations of Penal Code SA-1.73 is a **felony** punishable by a 84 months imprisonment and nine months good behaviour.

SA-1.74. Dealing with property suspected of being proceeds of crime

1. Whosoever steals, or, for any fraudulent purpose destroys, cancels, obliterates, or conceals, the whole or any part of any will, codicil, or other testamentary instrument, either during the life of the testator, or after the testator's death, or whether the same relates to real, or personal estate, or to both is guilty under this code section.

- Violations of Penal Code SA-1.74 is a **felony** punishable by a 84 months imprisonment and nine months good behaviour.

SA-1.75. Dealing with property suspected of being proceeds of crime

1. A person who deals with property if there are reasonable grounds to suspect that the property is proceeds of crime is guilty of a summary offence is guilty under this code section.

- Violations of Penal Code SA-1.75 is a **felony** punishable by a 24 months imprisonment.

SA-1.76. Dealing with property that subsequently becomes an instrument of crime.

1. A person deals with property intending that the property will become an instrument of crime, and property subsequently becomes an instrument of crime is guilty under this code section.
2. A person deals with property being reckless as to whether the property will become an instrument of crime, and the property subsequently becomes an instrument of crime is guilty under this code section.

- Violations of Penal Code SA-1.76.1 is a **felony** punishable by a 180 months imprisonment.
- Violations of Penal Code SA-1.76.2 is a **felony** punishable by a 120 months imprisonment.

NOTES:

Proceedings for an offence under this section must not be commenced without the consent of the Director of Public Prosecutions. Or It is a defence to a prosecution for an offence under this section if the defendant satisfies the court that the defendant dealt with the proceeds of crime to assist the enforcement of a law of the Country, a State, or Territory.

SA-1.77. Destroying or Damaging property.

1. A person who intentionally and without lawful excuse destroys or damages any property belonging to another or to himself and another is guilty under this code section.
2. A person who intentionally and without lawful excuse destroys or damages any property, intending by the destruction or damage to endanger the life of another, shall be guilty of an indictable offence is guilty under this code section.
3. A person who dishonestly, with a view to gain for himself or another, destroys or damages any property is guilty under this code section.

- Violations of Penal Code SA-1.77.1 is a **felony** punishable by a 120 months imprisonment.
- Violations of Penal Code SA-1.77.2 is a **felony** punishable by a 180 months imprisonment.
- Violations of Penal Code SA-1.77.3 is a **felony** punishable by a 120 months imprisonment.

SA-1.78. Destroying or damaging property with intent to injure a person.

1. A person who destroys or damages property, intending by the destruction or damage to cause bodily injury to another is guilty under this code section.
2. A person who, during a public disorder, destroys or damages property, intending by the destruction or damage to cause bodily injury to another is guilty under this code section.

- Violations of Penal Code SA-1.78 is a **felony** punishable by a 84 months imprisonment twenty four months probation.

NOTES:

SA-1.78 is able to be stacked with SA-1.20 Reckless Endangerment and SA-1.21 Reckless Endangerment Causing Bodily Harm. SA-2.33.2 is able to be stacked with SA-1.20 Reckless Endangerment, SA-1.21 Reckless Endangerment Causing Bodily Harm, SA-5.03 Incitement to Riot.

SA-1.79. Destroying or damaging property with intention of endangering life

1. A person who destroys or damages property, intending by the destruction or damage to endanger the life of another is guilty under this code section.
- Violations of Penal Code SA-1.79 is a **felony** punishable by a 300 months imprisonment twenty four months probation.

SA-1.80. Tenants etc stealing articles let to hire

1. Whosoever, being the tenant, or occupier, of any house, building, or lodging, steals any chattel, or fixture let to be used therewith, whether the contract was entered into by the accused, or by any person on his or her behalf to destroy or damage property belonging to that other or to a third person, or to destroy or damage the first-mentioned person's own property in a way which that person knows will or is likely to endanger the life of, or to cause bodily injury to, that other or a third person is guilty under this code section.
 2. A person who, during a public disorder and without lawful excuse, makes a threat to another, with the intention of causing that other to fear that the threat would be carried out: to destroy or damage property belonging to that other or to a third person, or to destroy or damage the first-mentioned person's own property in a way which that person knows will or is likely to endanger the life of, or to cause bodily injury to, that other or a third person is guilty under this section.
- Violations of Penal Code SA-1.80.1 is a **felony** punishable by a 60 months imprisonment twenty four months probation.
- Violations of Penal Code SA-1.80.2 is a **felony** punishable by a 83 months imprisonment twenty four months probation.

SA-1.81. Interfering with a mine.

1. A person who intentionally or recklessly causes water to run into a mine or any subterranean channel connected to it is guilty under this code section.
 2. A person who destroys, damages or obstructs any shaft, passage, pit, airway, waterway or drain of, or associated with a mine is guilty under code section.
 3. A person who hinders the working equipment belonging to, or associated with a mine is guilty under this code section.
- Violations of Penal Code SA-1.81 is a **felony** punishable by a maximum sentence of 108 months imprisonment or a minimum sentence of 83 months imprisonment.

SA-1.82. Sabotage

1. A person whose conduct causes damage to a public facility and who intended to cause that damage, and who intended by that conduct to cause extensive destruction of property or major economic loss is guilty under this code section.

- Violations of Penal Code SA-1.82 is a **felony** punishable by a 300 months imprisonment.

SA-1.83. Threaten Sabotage

1. A person who makes, to another person, a threat to damage a public facility is guilty under this code section.
2. A person who intends to make a person fear that a specific threat will be carried out and will cause extensive destruction of property or major economic loss is guilty under this code section.

- Violations of Penal Code SA-1.83 is a **felony** punishable by 168 months imprisonment.

SA-1.84. Assaults etc at schools

1. A person who assaults, stalks, harasses or intimidates any school student or member of staff of a school while the student or member of staff is attending a school, although no actual bodily harm is occasioned, is guilty of an offence under this code section.
2. A person who assaults a school student or member of staff of a school while the student or member of staff is attending a school and by the assault occasions actual bodily harm, is guilty of an offence under this code section.
3. A person who by any means--
 - (A) wounds or causes grievous bodily harm to a school student or member of staff of a school while the student or member of staff is attending a school, and
 - (B) is reckless as to causing actual bodily harm to that student or member of staff or any other person,
 Is guilty of an offence under this code section.
4. A person who enters school premises with intent to commit an offence under another provision of this section is guilty of an offence under this code section.

- Violations of Penal Code SA-1.84.1 is a **felony** punishable by a 69 months imprisonment.

- Violations of Penal Code SA-1.84.2 is a **felony** punishable by a 84 months imprisonment.

- Violations of Penal Code SA-1.84.3 is a **felony** punishable by a 114 months imprisonment.

- Violations of Penal Code SA-1.84.4 is a **felony** punishable by a 69 months imprisonment.

SA-1.85. Corrupt benefit for trustees and others.

1. In this section, a reference to a person entrusted with property is a reference to:
 - a trustee of the property,
 - an executor or administrator appointed for the purpose of dealing with the property,

- a person who, because of a power of attorney or a power of appointment, has authority over the property, and
 - a person managing or administering the property (or appointed or employed to manage or administer the property) under the San Andreas Trustee and Guardian Act .
2. Any person who offers or gives a benefit to a person entrusted with property, and any person entrusted with property who receives or solicits a benefit for anyone, without the consent; of each person beneficially entitled to the property, or of the Supreme Court is guilty under this code.
- Violations of Penal Code SA-1.85 is a **felony** punishable by 83 months imprisonment and 6 months good behaviour.

SA-1.86 Possession of false document

1. A person who has in his or her possession a false document, knowing that it is false, with the intention that the person or another will use it to induce some person to accept it as genuine, and because of its being accepted as genuine is guilty under this code section.
 2. A person who has in his or her possession a false document, knowing that it is false with the intention that the person or another will use it to obtain any property, belonging to another or to obtain any financial advantage or cause any financial disadvantage or to influence the exercise of a public duty.
- Violations of Penal Code SA-1.86 is a **felony** punishable by 120 months imprisonment.

SA-1.87 Making or possession of equipment etc for making false documents

1. A person who makes, or has in his or her possession, any equipment, material or other thing designed or adapted for the making of a false document.
 - a. Knowing that it is so designed or adapted, and with the intention that the person or another person will use the equipment, material or other thing to commit the offence of forgery.
 2. A person who, without reasonable excuse, makes or has in his or her possession any equipment, material or other thing designed or adapted for the making of a false document, knowing that it is so designed or adapted, is guilty under this code section.
 3. A person who possesses any equipment, material or other thing that is capable of being used to make a false document, with the intention that the person or another person will use the equipment, material or other thing to commit the offence of forgery, is guilty under this code section.
- Violations of Penal Code SA-1.87.1 is a **felony** punishable by 120 months imprisonment.
- Violations of Penal Code SA-1.87.2 is a **misdemeanour** punishable by 36 months imprisonment.
- Violations of Penal Code SA-1.87.3 is a **misdemeanour** punishable by 36 months imprisonment.

SA-1.88 False or misleading Applications

1. A person who makes a statement (whether orally, in a document or in any other way), is guilty under this code section.
 2. A person who does so knowing that, or being reckless as to whether, the statement;
 - a. Is false or misleading, or
 - b. Omits any matter or thing without which the statement is misleading, and
 - c. The statement is made in connection with an application for authority, or benefit, and
 - d. Any of the following subparagraphs apply:
 - I. The statement is made to a public authority.
 - II. The statement is made to a person who is exercising or performing any power, authority, duty or function under, or in connection with, a law of the State,
 - III. The statement is made compliance or purported compliance with a law of the State.
- Violations of Penal Code SA-1.88 is a **misdemeanour** punishable by 24 months imprisonment and or a \$1, 000 fine.

SA-1.89 False or misleading documents

1. A person is guilty under this code section if the follow applies;
 - (a) The person produces a document to another person, and
 - (b) the person does so knowing that the document is false or misleading, and
 - (c) the document is produced in compliance or purported compliance with a law of the State.
- Violations of Penal Code SA-1.89 is a **misdemeanour** punishable by 24 months imprisonment and or a \$1, 000 fine.

SA-1.90 Being armed with intent to commit indictable offence

1. Any person who: **(a)** is armed with any weapon, or instrument, with intent to commit an indictable offence, **(b)** has in his or her possession, without lawful excuse, any implement of housebreaking or safebreaking, or any implement capable of being used to enter or drive or enter and drive a conveyance, **(c)** has his or her face blackened or otherwise disguised, or has in his or her possession the means of blacking or otherwise disguising his or her face, with intent to commit an indictable offence, **(d)** enters or remains in or upon any part of a building or any land occupied or used in connection therewith with intent to commit an indictable offence in or upon the building is guilty under this code section.
- Violations of Penal Code SA-1.90 is a **misdemeanour** punishable by 84 months imprisonment and 6 months good behaviour.

NOTES:

For the purposes of subsection (1) (b) "conveyance" means any cab, carriage, motor car, caravan, trailer, motor lorry, omnibus, motor or other bicycle, or any ship, or vessel, used in or intended for navigation, and "drive" shall

be construed accordingly.

SA-1.91 Offensive Conduct

1. A person who solicits anyone to engage in inappropriate sexual or sexually suggestive conduct in any public place or in any place open to the public or exposed to public view is guilty under this code section.
2. A person who touches his or her private parts in any place open to the public or exposed to public view is guilty under this code section.
3. A person who solicits sexual activity in a public place or any place open to public view is guilty under this code section.
4. A person who urinates in public is guilty of an offence under this code section.

- Violations of Penal Code SA-1.91 is a **misdemeanor** punishable by a fine of \$1,000 or 12 months good behaviour, or both.

SA-1.92 Indecent Exposure

1. A person who intentionally exposes their naked body or genitalia on public property or in the public area of a privately owned business is guilty under this code section.
2. A person who intentionally exposes their naked body or genitals to another person without that person's consent is guilty under this code section.
3. A person who intentionally exposes their naked body or genitalia on private property without permission of the property owner is guilty under this code section.
4. A person who engages in sex or other sexual activity in view of a minor is guilty under this code section.

- Violations of Penal Code SA-1.92 is a **felony** punishable by a minimum sentence of 12 months imprisonment and a maximum of 24 months imprisonment with a \$1,000 and 24 months probation.

NOTES:

Reference SA-1.91 Offensive Conduct

Private parties/reservations in public areas are considered public events that can be restricted and therefore permit naked bodies. It is when it is in a public area or exposed to children that it is indecent exposure.

SA-1.93 Prostitution

1. A person who knowingly engages in or offers to engage in a sexual act in exchange for payment or other goods and services is guilty under this code section.
- Violations of Penal Code SA-1.93 is a **misdemeanor** punishable by minimum of 1 month imprisonment and a maximum sentence of 6 months imprisonment or fine of \$2,000.

NOTES:

Anyone who cannot be proven to commit prostitution may charged with Indecent Exposure or Lewd or Dissolute Conduct depending on the circumstances.

SA-1.94 Permitting Prostitution

2. A person who knowingly has possession or control of premises which he/she knows are being used for prostitution purposes, he fails without lawful excuse to make reasonable effort to halt or abate such use.
- Violations of Penal Code SA-1.94 is a **misdemeanor** punishable by 24 months imprisonment and a fine of \$2,000 with 300 months probation.

SA-1.95 Pandering/Pimping

1. A person who knowingly receive financial support or maintenance from the earnings of someone engaged in prostitution is guilty under this code section.
 2. A person who receives or tries to receive compensation for soliciting for a prostitute (that is, finding customers for him/her) is guilty under this code section.
 3. A person who procures, encourages, or encourages others to procure another person for the purpose of prostitution is guilty under this code section.
 4. A person who forces or encourages another person to remain engaged in prostitution is guilty under this code section.
- Violations of Penal Code SA-1.95 is a **felony** punishable by 72 months imprisonment and a fine of \$30,000.

SA-1.96 Sexual Battery

1. A person who commits unwanted touching or sexual contact is guilty under this code section.
2. A person who causes battery or similar aggressive physical contact for the purpose of sexual arousal, gratification, or abuse is guilty under this code section.

- Violations of Penal Code SA-1.96 is a **misdemeanor** punishable by 120 months imprisonment and a fine of \$10,000.

SA-1.97 Rape

1. A person who forces another to engage in sexual intercourse is guilty under this code section.
2. A person who performs non-consensual sexual intercourse with another is guilty under this code section.
3. A person who performs sexual intercourse with another who is incapacitated, disabled, or unable to give consent is guilty under this code section.

- Violations of Penal Code SA-1.97 is a **felony** punishable by a minimum of 180 months imprisonment and a maximum of 264 months imprisonment.

SA-1.98 Aggravated Sexual Assault

1. A person who forces another to engage in sexual intercourse who at the time of, or immediately before or after, the commission of the offence, the alleged offender intentionally or recklessly inflicts actual bodily harm on the alleged victim or any other person who is present or nearby is guilty under this code section.
2. A person who forces another to engage in sexual intercourse at the time of, or immediately before or after, the commission of the offence, the alleged offender threatens to inflict actual bodily harm on the alleged victim or any other person who is present or nearby by means of an offensive weapon or instrument is guilty of this code section.
3. A person who forces another to engage in sexual intercourse at the time of, or immediately before or after, the commission of the offence, the alleged offender threatens to inflict grievous bodily harm or wounding on the alleged victim or any other person who is present or nearby is guilty under this code section.
4. The alleged offender is in the company of another person or persons is guilty under this code section.
5. The alleged victim is under the age of 16 years is guilty under this code section.
6. the alleged victim is (whether generally or at the time of the commission of the offence) under the authority of the alleged offender is guilty under this code section.
7. the alleged victim has a serious physical disability is guilty under this code section.
8. the alleged victim has a cognitive impairment is guilty under this code section.
9. the alleged offender breaks and enters into any dwelling-house or other building with the intention of committing the offence or any other serious indictable offence is guilty under this code section.
10. the alleged offender deprives the alleged victim of his or her liberty for a period before or after the commission of the offence is guilty under this code section.

- Violations of Penal Code SA-1.98 is a **felony** punishable by a 240 months imprisonment and 5 years probation.

SA-1.99 Statutory Rape

1. A person has sexual intercourse with a person under the age of 16. However, it is a defence if the younger party was aged 10 years or older and the offender was not more than 2 years older than the younger party. Is guilty under this code section.
2. A person who is over the age of 18 and has sexual intercourse with somebody under the age of 18 is guilty under this code section.

- Violations of Penal Code SA-1.99 is a **felony** punishable by a minimum of 96 months imprisonment and a maximum of 144 months imprisonment and must register as a sex offender.

SA-1.100 Stalking

1. A person who intentionally and maliciously follows or harasses another person who has made it known that they do not consent to such following or harassment is guilty under this code section.
2. A person whose actions cause another person to reasonably fear for their safety, or the safety of their close friends or relatives is guilty under this code section.
3. A person who violates an official restraining order issued by a court is guilty under this code section.

- Violations of Penal Code SA-1.100 is a **felony** punishable by 60 months imprisonment or \$5,000 fine with 24 months probation along with a restraining order.

SA-1.101 Communication with a Minor

1. A person who communicates with a minor for immoral purposes is guilty under this code section.
2. An adult (somebody over 18) befriends and establishes an emotional connection with a child, and sometimes the family, to lower the child's inhibitions with the objective of sexual abuse is guilty under this code section.
3. An adult (somebody over 18) befriends and establishes a relationship with a minor to lure them into various illicit businesses such as Child Trafficking, Child Prostitution, or the production of Child Pornography is guilty under this code section.

- Violations of Penal Code SA-1.101 is a **felony** punishable by 180 months imprisonment and the individual must register as a sex offender. With 24 months probation .

SA-1.102 Possession of Child Pornography

1. A person in possession of a minor (anyone under 18) in any visual depiction of sexually explicit acts that include an image that has been altered digitally to feature a minor is guilty under this code section.
2. A person who is, appears to be or is implied to be, a child as a victim of torture, cruelty or physical abuse is guilty under this code section.
3. A person who is, appears to be or is implied to be, a child engaged in or apparently engaged in a sexual pose or sexual activity (whether or not in the presence of other persons is guilty under this code section.
4. A person who is, appears to be or is implied to be, a child in the presence of another person who is engaged or apparently engaged in a sexual pose or sexual activity is guilty under this code section.
5. the private parts of a person who is, appears to be or is implied to be, a child is guilty under this code section.

- Violations of Penal Code SA-1.102 is a **felony** punishable by a minimum of 360 months imprisonment and a maximum of life imprisonment, if released must register as a sex offender.

NOTES:

Writings, magazines, photos, sculpture, drawing, cartoon, painting, animation, sound recording, film, video, and video games. Even those (films/photos) that are not developed, as well as files stored in electronic format may be pointed to as child pornography.

SA-1.103 The Creation of Child Pornography

1. A person who convinces somebody under the age of 18 to pose for a photo naked, nude, or in some sexual nature.
2. A person who films, takes a photo, creates an image, creates a sculpture, creates a video game, creates a writing, or records the sound of a child or the likeness of a child under the age of 18 in/doing a sexual or explicit act is guilty under this code section.

- Violations of Penal Code SA-1.103 is a **felony** punishable by life imprisonment.

SA-1.104 Distribution of Child Pornography

1. A person who distributes anything covered in SA-1.103 and SA-1.102

- Violations of Penal Code SA-1.105 is a **felony** punishable by a minimum sentence of 180 months to 360 months imprisonment. Upon release they must register as a sex offender and 28 months probation.

SA-1.105 Child Abuse

1. A person who neglects to provide a child's basic needs, including the failure to provide adequate health care, supervision, clothing, nutrition, housing, as well as their physical, emotional, social, educational, and safety needs is guilty under this code section.
- Violations of Penal Code SA-1.105 is a **felony** can be punishable by 2 months imprisonment, registeration as a sex offender, restrictions on probation & parole, and the child and temporarily or permanently be removed from the custody.

NOTES:

If the parents are unable to provide basic assistance this is not considered neglect, however, they can reach assistance from Family and Community Services (FACS). Child abuse may include any act or failure to act by a parent or other caregiver that results in actual or potential harm to a child, and can occur in a child's home, or in the organizations, schools or communities the child interacts.

SA-1.106 Illegal Dumping

1. It is unlawful to dump any waste in any place other than a waste management facility (a dump/landfill).
 2. Consent must be given prior to dumping dirt or other minerals onto private property.
- Violations of Penal Code SA-1.106 is a **misdemeanor** punishable by \$15,000 and potential jail time within five years of a prior illegal dumping conviction. 6 month imprisonment.

SA-1.107. Aiding etc Suicide

1. A person who aids or abets the suicide or attempted suicide of another person is guilty of this code.
2. A person who incites or counsels another person to commit suicide is guilty under this code.
3. The other person commits, or attempts to commit, suicide as a consequence of that incitement or counselling.

SA-1.108. Promoting or engaging in child prostitution.

1. A person who by any means, causes, or induces a child to participate in an act of child prostitution is guilty under this code.
2. A person who by any means participates as a client with a child in an act of child prostitution is guilty under this code.

- Violations of Penal Code SA-1.108 with a minor over the age of 14 is a **felony** punishable by 120 months imprisonment.

- Violations of Penal Code SA-1.109 with a minor under the age of 14 is a **felony** punishable by 168 months imprisonment.

SA-1.110. Obtaining benefit from child prostitution

1. Any person who receives money or any other material benefit knowing that is derived directly or indirectly from an act of child prostitution is guilty under this code.

- Violations of Penal Code SA-1.110 is a **felony** punishable by 168 months imprisonment.

SA-1.111. Premises not to be used for child prostitution

1. Any person who is capable of exercising lawful control over premises at which a child participates in an act of child prostitution is guilty under this code section.
2. Any person who is an owner, lessee, licensee or occupier of premises is guilty under this code section.
3. Any person who is concerned in the management of premises or in controlling entry of persons to, or their movement within premises is guilty under this code section.

- Violations of Penal Code SA-1.111 is a **felony** punishable by 125 months imprisonment.

SA-1.112 Filming a person engaged in private act

1. A person who, for the purpose of obtaining, or enabling another person to obtain, sexual arousal or sexual gratification, films another person who is engaged in a private act is guilty under this code section.
2. A person who, knowing that the person being filmed does not consent to being filmed is guilty under this code section.

- Violations of Penal Code SA-1.112 is a **misdemeanor** punishable by a \$10, 000 fine and 3 months good behaviour.

NOTES:

SA-1.112 Filming a person(s) engaged in a private act that is used for pornography is not illegal.

SA-1.113. Filming a person's private parts

1. A person who for the purpose of obtaining, or enabling another person to obtain, sexual arousal or sexual gratification, films another person's private parts is guilty under this code section.
2. A person who films another person's private parts without consent is guilty under this code section.

- Violations of Penal Code SA-1.113 is a **misdemeanor** punishable by a \$10, 000 fine and 3 months good behaviour.

NOTES:

SA-1.113 Filming a person(s) private parts act that is used for pornography is not illegal.

- Violations of Penal Code SA-1.113 is a **misdemeanor** punishable by 84 months imprisonment and 6 months good behaviour.

SA-1.114. Installing a device to facilitate observation or filming

1. A person who, with the intention of enabling that person or any other person to commit an offence against the State or the person or installs any device, or constructs or adapts the fabric of any building, for the purpose of facilitating the observation or filming is guilty under this code section.

- Violations of Penal Code SA-1.114 is a **misdemeanor** punishable 24 months imprisonment and a \$1000 fine and 3 months good behaviour.

SA-1.115. Recruiting persons to engage in criminal activity

1. A person (not being a child) who recruits another person to carry out or assist in carrying out a criminal activity is guilty under this code section.
2. A person (not being a child) who recruits a child to carry out or assist in carrying out a criminal activity is guilty under this code section.

- Violations of Penal Code SA-1.115.1 is a **misdemeanor** punishable 84 months imprisonment and a \$1,000 fine.

- Violations of Penal Code SA-1.115.2 is a **misdemeanor** punishable 120 months imprisonment and 3 months good behaviour.

NOTES;

In this section;

"**child**" means a person under the age of 18 years.

"**criminal activity**" means conduct that constitutes a serious indictable offence.

"**recruit**" means counsel, procure, solicit, incite or induce.

SA-1.116. Stealing Dogs

1. A person who steals any dog is guilty under this code section.

- Violations of Penal Code SA-1.116 is a **misdemeanor** punishable by either 6 months imprisonment or \$322.83 fine

SA-1.117 Bribery

1. A person who offers or gives a monetary gift, gratuity, valuable goods, or other reward to a public official, government employee, or peace officer in an attempt to influence their duties or actions is guilty under this code section.
2. A person who gives services or nonmaterial, but valuable actions to a public official, government employee, or peace officer in an attempt to influence their duties or actions is guilty under this code section.

- Violations of Penal Code SA-1.117 is a **felony** punishable by 120 months imprisonment.

SA-1.118 Dissuading A Victim

1. A person who prevents the distribution, completion, answering, or due process of an affidavit or other legal statement is guilty under this code section.

- Violations of Penal Code SA-1.118 is a **felony** punishable by 120 months imprisonment and a fine of \$10,000.

SA-1.119 False Information To A Government Employee

1. A person who provides false information or details to a peace officer during the course of a criminal investigation or lawful detainment is guilty under this code section.
2. A person who provides knowingly inaccurate data to a government employee investigating in some official capacity is guilty under this code section.

- Violations of Penal Code SA-1.119 is a **misdemeanor** punishable by 2 months imprisonment or 12 months probation and a fine of \$1,000.

SA-1.120 Filing A False Police Report

1. A person who reports to any peace officer that a felony or misdemeanor has been committed knowing the report to be false is guilty under this code section.
- Violations of Penal Code SA-1.120.1 is a **misdemeanor** punishable by 12 months imprisonment.
 - Violations of Penal Code SA-1.120.2 accusing someone of SA-1.97 (Rape) is a **misdemeanor** punishable by a maximum of 264 months imprisonment or a minimum 180 months imprisonment.

SA-1.121. Failure To Identify To A Peace Officer

1. A person who, while being detained or under arrest by a peace officer, fails to provide a police officer or other legal authority their name as it appears on an I.D. card or other identifiable information for MDC purposes is guilty under this code section.
 2. A person who, while being detained or under arrest by a peace officer (Including a basic traffic stop), fails to inform a police officer or other legal authority that they are carrying a weapon on their person or in a vehicle is guilty under this code section.
 - a. Casual Encounters where an individual is not being detained are excluded under this code section.
- Violations of Penal Code SA-1.121.1. is a **misdemeanor** punishable by a maximum of 12 months imprisonment and a minimum of 3 months imprisonment. Issued a fine of \$2,000 and 12 months probation.
 - Violations of Penal Code SA-1.121.2. is a **misdemeanor** punishable by a maximum 24 months imprisonment and a minimum of 6 months imprisonment. Issued a fine of \$2,500 and 6 months probation and Firearms licence revoked.

NOTES:

Once a subject has been taken to jail for booking they shall provide their character information out of character if they elect to not identify in character. Reference SA-2.23 Transportation of Firearms for more information about transporting weapons.

SA-1.122. Impersonation Of A Government Employee

1. A person who pretends or implies the role of a government worker, such as a peace officer, paramedic, tax collector, federal investigator, or other official is guilty under this code section.
2. A person who wears an official or realistic government employee uniform with an official or realistic badge or identification tag except on an official, legally sanctioned movie or production set is guilty under this code section.
3. A person who claims to be a government worker in order to deceive or take advantage of another individual or organization is guilty under this code section.
4. A person who claims to be a government worker in order to deceive the public for financial gain is guilty under this code section.

- Violations of Penal Code SA-1.122.1 is a **misdemeanor** punishable by 6 months imprisonment and a fine of \$1,000.

- Violations of Penal Code SA-1.122.2 is a **misdemeanor** punishable by 18 months imprisonment and a fine of \$3,500.

SA-1.123. Criminal Impersonation

1. A person who pretends or implies somebody who they are not is guilty under this code section.
2. A person who pretends or implies they are somebody else to be able to vote in local, state, or federal elections.
3. A person who assumes the identity of another to commit crimes in the State of San Andreas is guilty under this code section.
4. A person who pretends or implies to be a physician in order to forge a prescription or otherwise obtain substances is guilty under this code section.

- Violations of Penal Code SA-1.123.1 is a **misdemeanor** punishable by a maximum 18 months imprisonment or a minimum of 6 months imprisonment and a fine of \$3,500.

- Violations of Penal Code SA-1.123.3. is a **felony** punishable by a maximum 130 months imprisonment or a minimum of 100 months imprisonment and a fine of \$6,000 and can be stacked with the offences that the individual broke.

- Violations of Penal Code SA-1.123.4. is a **misdemeanor** punishable by a maximum 18 months imprisonment or a minimum of 6 months imprisonment along with a fine of \$3,500 and can be stacked with SA-14.14 Manufacture, production, possession and supply of certain Schedule 9 substances

SA-1.124. Obstruction Of A Government Employee

1. A person who shows a clear and motivated attempt to prevent a government employee from conducting their duties is guilty under this code section.
2. A person who fails to comply with a peace officer's lawful orders is guilty under this code section.
3. A person who fails to provide a saliva test is guilty under this code section.
4. A person who fails to comply with Emergency Services orders while on a scene is guilty under this code section.
5. A person who Willfully hinders, delays, obstructs or interferes with any peace officer in the discharge of his or her official powers or duties. Interfering with a peace officer shall include but not be limited to failing to leave the area of an arrest, custody or stop, after being directed to leave the area by a peace officer known by the person to be such an officer or returning to the area of an arrest, custody or stop after being directed to stay away from the area by a peace officer known by the person to be such an officer.

- Violations of Penal Code SA-1.124.1 is a **misdemeanor** punishable by a maximum of 6 months imprisonment or a minimum of 2 months imprisonment and a \$1,100 fine.
- Violations of Penal Code SA-1.124.2 is a **misdemeanor** punishable by a \$6,000 fine.
- Violations of Penal Code SA-1.124.3 is a **misdemeanor** punishable by a \$6,000 fine and 3 months imprisonment.
- Violations of Penal Code SA-1.124.5 is a **misdemeanor** punishable by a \$6,500 fine.
- Violations of Penal Code SA-1.124.6 is a **misdemeanor** punishable by a \$6,000 fine and a maximum of 6 months imprisonment and a minimum of 3 months imprisonment.

NOTES:

A government employee would need to contact a police officer to get the charge of Obstruction issued.

SA-1.125 Resist or Hinder Police Officer in The Execution of Duty

1. Any person who resists or hinders or incites any person to assault, resist or hinder a police officer in the execution of his or her duty is guilty under this code section.
2. This charge does not include the attempt to flee and elude by vehicular means, which is SAVC-8.44 Evading a Peace Officer (Police Pursuit).

-Violations of the **Criminal Act 1990**, SA-1.216 is a **misdemeanor** and liable to a \$1,000 fine or imprisonment for 6 months, or both.

NOTES:

Resisting with physical violence can additionally result in assault and/or battery charges.

SA-1.126. Escape From Custody

1. A person who has been physically detained or arrested by a peace officer and escapes or attempts to escape from said Police Officer's personal custody is guilty under this code section.
 2. A person who assists somebody to escape Police Custody by means of physical contact is guilty under this code section.
- Violations of Penal Code SA-1.126.1 is a **misdemeanor** punishable by 6 months imprisonment in addition to any outstanding charges on an individual who commits an escape.
 - Violations of Penal Code SA-1.126.2 is a **misdemeanor** punishable by a maximum of 12 months imprisonment and a minimum of 8 months imprisonment in addition to any crimes the original detainee commits.

NOTE:

Escaping with physical violence can additionally result in assault and/or battery charges.

SA-1.127. Escape

1. Any person arrested, booked, charged, or convicted of any crime who thereafter escapes from a county or city jail, prison, community service, or custody of a Correctional or Parole Officer is guilty under this code section.
- Violations of Penal Code SA-1.127 is a **felony** punishable by 120 months imprisonment and a \$10,000 fine in addition to any outstanding charges on an individual who commits an escape.

SA-1.128. Prisoner Breakout

1. A person who directly aids or assists an inmate with escaping from the law, including the lawful custody of a peace officer, prisoner transport, parole, community service, or incarceration in a county jail or state prison is guilty under this code section.
 2. A person who provides information or insights that subsequently assist an inmate with escaping from the law is guilty under this code section.
- Violations of Penal Code SA-1.128.1 is a **felony** punishable by 240 months imprisonment and a \$20,000 fine.

- Violations of Penal Code SA-1.128.2 is a **felony** punishable by 120 months imprisonment and a \$20,000 fine. Also can be charged with the crimes committed by the escapees.

SA-1.129. Violations of Human Trafficking

1. A person who intentionally smuggles non-citizens into the state without proper visas and authorization is guilty under this code section.
2. A person who intentionally restricts another's liberty with intent for forced labor or sex trafficking, or other forced activities is guilty under this code section.
3. This charge does not stack with SA-1.17 Kidnapping

- Violations of Penal Code SA-1.129 is a **felony** punishable by 60 months imprisonment and a fine of \$500,000.
- Violations of Penal Code SA-1.129 is a **felony** punishable by 96 months imprisonment and a fine of \$550,000 if the victim is under the age of 18.

SA-1.130. Misuse Of A Government Hotline

1. A person who uses an emergency government hotline for any purpose other than an emergency situation which involves a life-or-death request for assistance or other purposes dictated by the hotline managers is guilty under this code section.
2. A person who uses any non-emergency or public hotline for purposes irrelevant to that particular government office, department, or agency is guilty under this code section.
3. A person who performs prank calls, fake calls, or tries to incite mayhem through public government lines is guilty under this code section.

- Violations of Penal Code SA-1.130. is a **misdemeanor** punishable by a fine of \$1,000.

SA-1.131. Tampering With Evidence

1. A person who willfully and intentionally destroys or attempts to destroy, creates or attempts to create false evidence, conceal, or alter any evidence that can later potentially be used in a Criminal investigation or court proceeding is guilty under this code section.
2. A person who willfully alters blood concentration of Driving Under the Influence of Illicit substances or alcohol Investigation.

- Violations of Penal Code SA-1.131 is a **misdemeanor** punishable by 6 months imprisonment and \$10,000 fine.

SA-1.132. Introduction Of Contraband

1. A person who provides contraband to an inmate of a correctional facility, or attempts to enter a facility with contraband within his or her control is guilty under this code section.
2. Contraband is any dangerous instrument, an illicit substances, any item capable of inducing or causing fear of death or bodily injury, or a alcoholic beverage.

- Violations of Penal Code SA-1.132. is a **felony** punishable by 130 months imprisonment with 6 months probation.

SA-1.133. False Arrest

1. A peace officer, or 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 other lawful authority is guilty under this code section.
2. Arrests any person or detains that person against his or her will.
3. Seizes or levies upon any property.
4. Dispossesses anyone of any lands or tenements.

- Violations of Penal Code SA-1.133 is a **felony** punishable by 120 seconds imprisonment and a \$10,000 fine.

NOTES:

Only a patrol supervisor can initiate proceedings against a peace officer who has violated this code. An officer who imprisons or fines a person without proper cause or procedure is subject to imprisonment under this law.

((The inclusion of this law does not indicate that it is acceptable for peace officers to ignore procedures. Ignoring procedures may result in OOC consequences. It is "acceptable" for civilians to violate this law if their "civ rank" allows such.))

SA-1.134. Possession of False Identification

1. A person in possession of an identification such as a license, birth certificate, passport, ID, or any other form of identification (excluding “Hello My Name Is” tags and such) containing falsified information in any way, shape, or form is guilty under this code.
2. Spelling Errors or mistakes made by government employees during the creation of the suspect’s government issued ID is exempt under this section and entitles the suspect to a free license replacement to correct such errors.
3. This code may not be stacked with CMVI-8.03 Driver Licenses

-Violations of SA-1.134 is a **misdemeanor** punishable by 36 months imprisonment and 6 months good behaviour.

-Violations of SA-1.134 is a **felony** if the violation involves government issued identification punishable by 108 months imprisonment.

SA-1.135. Aiding, abetting, etc

1. A person who aids, abets, counsels, procures, solicits or incites the commission of an offence under this Part is guilty of an offence and is guilty under this code section.
2. A person who, in San Andreas, aids, abets, counsels or procures the commission of an offence in any place outside of San Andreas is guilty under this code section.

- Violations of Penal Code SA-1.135 is a **felony** punishable by 83 months imprisonment and a 12 month good behaviour bond.

SA-1.136. Blackmail

1. A person who makes any unwarranted demand with menaces; with the intention of obtaining a gain or of causing a loss, or with the intention of influencing the exercise of a public duty.

- Violations of Penal Code SA-1.136 is a **felony** punishable by a minimum of 120 months imprisonment or a maximum of 240 months imprisonment and a 12 month good behaviour bond.

SA-1.137. Rescuing inmate from lawful custody

1. Any person who, by force, rescues or attempts to rescue an inmate from lawful custody is guilty under this code section.

- Violations of Penal Code SA-1.137 is a **felony** punishable by a minimum of 120 months imprisonment or a maximum of 168 months imprisonment and a 12 month good behaviour bond.

SA-1.138. Aiding escape

1. Any person who aids an inmate in escaping or attempting to escape from lawful custody is guilty under this code section.
2. Any person who converts anything or causes anything to be conveyed into a correctional centre or to an inmate with intent to facilitate the escape of an inmate is guilty under this code section.

- Violations of Penal Code SA-1.138 is a **felony** punishable by a minimum of 168 months imprisonment.

SA-1.139 Concealing serious indictable offence

1. An adult:
 - (a) who knows or believes that a serious indictable offence has been committed by another person, and
 - (b) who knows or believes that he or she has information that might be of material assistance in securing the apprehension of the offender or the prosecution or conviction of the offender for that offence, and
 - (c) who fails without reasonable excuse to bring that information to the attention of a member of the San Andreas State Police, Los Santos Police Department or the County Sheriff's Department or other appropriate authority,
2. A person who solicits, accepts or agrees to accept any benefit for the person or any other person in consideration for doing anything that would be an offence under subsection (1) is guilty of an offence.
3. It is not an offence against subsection (2) merely to solicit, accept or agree to accept the making good of loss or injury caused by an offence or the making of reasonable compensation for that loss or injury.
4. A prosecution for an offence against subsection (1) is not to be commenced against a person without the approval of the Director of Public Prosecutions if the knowledge or belief that an offence has been committed was formed or the information referred to in the subsection was obtained by the person in the course of practising or following a profession, calling or vocation prescribed by the regulations for the purposes of this subsection.

- Violations of San Andreas Penal Code SA-1.139.1.A is a **misdemeanor** punishable by a minimum of 24 months imprisonment and a maximum 120 months imprisonment with a \$679 fine.

- Violations of San Andreas Penal Code SA-1.139.1.B is a **misdemeanor** punishable by a minimum of 36 months imprisonment and a maximum 120 months imprisonment with 6 months probation.

- Violations of San Andreas Penal Code SA-1.139.1.C is a **misdemeanor** punishable by a minimum of 60 months imprisonment and a maximum 240 months imprisonment with a \$1, 000 fine with 6 months probation.
- Violations of San Andreas Penal Code SA-1.139.2.A is a **misdemeanor** punishable by a minimum of 60 months imprisonment and a maximum 120 months imprisonment with 6 months probation.
- Violations of San Andreas Penal Code SA-1.139.2.B is a **misdemeanor** punishable by a minimum of 71 months imprisonment and a maximum of 240 months imprisonment with 6 months probation.
- Violations of San Andreas Penal Code SA-1.139.1.C is a **misdemeanor** punishable by a minimum of 83 months imprisonment and a maximum of 240 months imprisonment with 6 months probation.

SA-1.140. Wilfully Alter Blood Concentration

1. A person must not wilfully do anything to alter the concentration of alcohol in the person's breath or blood:
- Violations of San Andreas Penal Code SA-1.140 is a **misdemeanor** punishable by a minimum of 18 months imprisonment and a maximum 120 months imprisonment with 6 months probation

SA-1.141. Disturbing The Peace

1. Any person who unlawfully fights in a public place or challenges another person in a public place to fight is guilty under this code section.
 2. Any person who maliciously and willfully disturb another person by loud and unreasonable noise is guilty under this code section.
 3. Any person who uses offensive words in a public place which are inherently likely to provoke an immediate violent reaction is guilty under this code section.
 4. Any person who is bullying a student on or near school grounds is guilty under this code section.
- Violations of Penal Code SA-1.141 is a **misdemeanor** punishable by a fine of \$400.
 - Violations of Penal Code SA-1.141.4 is a **misdemeanor** punishable by a \$2, 000 fine and a potential maximum imprisonment of 6 months.

SA-1.142 Unlawful Assembly

1. Whenever three or more persons, assembled and acting together, make any attempt or advance toward the commission of an act which would be a riot if actually committed is guilty under this code section.
2. Whenever three or more persons assemble together to do an unlawful act, or do a lawful act in a violent, boisterous, or tumultuous manner is guilty under this code section.
3. Remaining present at the place of any unlawful assembly, after the same has been lawfully warned to disperse, except public officers and persons assisting them in attempting to disperse the same is guilty under this code section.
4. Whenever three or more persons, assembled intent on committing an indictable offense is guilty under this code section.
5. Any individual who fails to abide by a lawful move on order from a Peace Officer is guilty under this code section.
6. Whenever three or more persons, assembled intent on committing a serious indictable offense is guilty under this code section.

- Violations of Penal Code SA-1.142.1 is a **misdemeanor** punishable by a minimum of 3 months imprisonment and a maximum of 6 months imprisonment and a \$2,116 fine.
- Violations of Penal Code SA-1.142.2 is a **misdemeanor** punishable by a minimum of 6 months imprisonment or a maximum of 12 months.
- Violations of Penal Code SA-1.142.3 is a **misdemeanor** punishable by 200 hours of community service and 6 months good behaviour with a potential prison sentence of 12 months.
- Violations of Penal Code SA-1.142.4 is a **misdemeanor** punishable by a minimum of 6 months imprisonment and a maximum of 12 months imprisonment with 24 months good behaviour and \$2,316 fine.
- Violations of Penal Code SA-1.142.5 is a **misdemeanor** punishable by a minimum of 1 month imprisonment and a maximum of 6 months imprisonment.
- Violations of Penal Code SA-1.142.6 is a **felony** punishable by a minimum of 60 months imprisonment and a maximum of 240 months imprisonment with \$3,450 fine and 4 months good behaviour.

SA-1.143. Incitement To Riot

1. A person who with the intent to cause a riot 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, and at a time and place and under circumstances that produce a clear and present and immediate danger of acts of force or violence or the burning or destroying of property is guilty under this code section.
- Violations of Penal Code SA-1.143 is a **misdemeanor** punishable by a \$4,267 fine and 6 months of good behaviour.
 - Violations of Penal Code SA-1.143 is a **misdemeanor** punishable by a minimum of 6 months imprisonment and a maximum of 50 months imprisonment with 12 months good behaviour.

SA-1.144 Offensive language

1. A person must not use offensive language in or near, or within hearing from, a public place or a school.
- Violations of Penal Code SA-1.144 is an **infraction** punishable by a \$110 fine

SA-1.145 Advocating terrorism

1. A person who advocates terrorism towards a specific cause is guilty under this code section. Person(s) charged with SA-1.145 Advocating Terrorism can also be charged with SA-1.22 Terrorist Acts.
- Violations of Penal Code SA-1.145 is a **felony** punishable by a minimum of 300 months imprisonment to a maximum of life imprisonment without the possibility of release.

SA-1.146 Advocating Violence Against Group

1. A person who, by a public act, intentionally or recklessly threatens or incites violence towards another person or a group of persons on any of the following grounds is guilty of an offence under this code section.
- Violations of Penal Code SA-1.147 is a **felony** punishable by 30 months imprisonment and 12 months good behaviour.

SA-1.147 Criminal Acts relating to Railways

1. A person who, by an unlawful act or a negligent omission, endangers the safety of any person who is on, or who is being conveyed on, a railway is guilty of an offence under this code section.
2. A person who:
 - (A) Does any act on or in connection with the operation of a railway, or
 - (B) Omits to do any act on or in connection with a railway, that it is the person's duty to do.
 With the intention of causing the death of, inflicting bodily injury on or endangering the safety of any person who is on the railway, or who is in or on any locomotive or other rolling stock on the railway, is guilty of an offence under this code section.
3. A person who:
 - (A) Does any act on or in connection with the operation of a railway, or
 - (B) Omits to do any act on or in connection with the operation of a railway, that it is the person's duty to do,
 with the intention of causing any locomotive or other rolling stock on the railway to be derailed, destroyed or damaged, is guilty of an offence under this code section.

- Violations of Penal Code SA-1.147.1 is a **misdemeanor** punishable by 36 months imprisonment.
- Violations of Penal Code SA-1.147.2 is a **felony** punishable by a minimum of 60 months imprisonment or a maximum of 300 months imprisonment.
- Violations of Penal Code SA-1.147.3 is a **felony** punishable by a minimum of 60 months imprisonment or a maximum of 168 months imprisonment.

SA-1.148 Obstructing a railway

1. A person who:
 - (A) Intentionally and without lawful excuse, does an act, or omits to do an act, which causes the passage or operation of a locomotive or other rolling stock on a railway to be obstructed, or
 - (B) assists a person to do or omit to do such an act, with the knowledge that the person's intention to do or omit to do that act is without lawful excuse
 Is guilty of an offence under this code section.
- Violations of Penal Code SA-1.148 is a **misdemeanor** punishable by 24 months imprisonment.

SA-1.149 Use or possession of weapon to resist arrest etc

1. Any person who:
 - (A) uses , attempts to use, threatens to use or possesses an offensive weapon or instrument, or
 - (B) Threatens injury to any person or property,
 with intent to commit an indictable offence or with intent to prevent or hinder the lawful apprehension or detention either of himself or herself or any other person or to prevent or hinder a police officer from investigating any act or circumstance which reasonably calls for investigation by the officer is guilty of an offence under this code section.
2. A person is guilty of an offence under this subsection if the person commits an offence under subsection (1) in the company of another person or persons. A person convicted of an offence under this subsection is guilty of an offence under this code section.

- Violations of Penal Code SA-1.149.1 is a **felony** punishable by 114 months imprisonment.
- Violations of Penal Code SA-1.149.2 is a **felony** punishable by 180 months imprisonment.

SA-1.150 Discharging firearm etc with intent

1. Intent to cause grievous bodily harm a person who:
 - (A) Discharges any firearm or other loaded arms, or
 - (B) Attempts to discharge any firearm or other loaded arms,
 With intent to cause grievous bodily harm to any person is guilty of an offence under this code section.
2. Intent to resist arrest etc A person who:
 - (A) discharges any firearm or other loaded arms, or
 - (B) attempts to discharge any firearm or other loaded arms,
 with intent to resist or prevent his or her (or another person's) lawful arrest or detention is guilty of an offence.
3. A person who willfully fires a firearm in a grossly negligent manner which could result in injury or death is guilty under this code section.
4. A person who discharges a firearm at a building, car, aircraft, or camper is guilty under this code section.

- Violations of Penal Code SA-1.150 is a **felony** punishable by 300 months imprisonment and 24 months good behaviour, and a Firearm Prohibition Order (FPO) placed on them.

SA-1.151 Drive-By Shooting

1. A person who operates a motor vehicle, whether on land, sea, or in air, and has a passenger who they knowingly and willingly let discharge a firearm from within the vehicle, and the passenger is not an on-duty peace officer is guilty of an offence under this code section.
2. A person who discharges a firearm from a motor vehicle, whether on land, sea, or in air, and is not an on-duty peace officer with proper authorization is guilty of an offence under this code section.

- Violations of Penal Code SA-1.151 is a **felony** punishable by 300 months imprisonment and 24 months good behaviour, a Firearm Prohibition Order (FPO) issued, and fined \$10,000.

SA-1.152 Stealing cattle or killing with intent to steal

1. A person who steals any cattle, or wilfully kills any cattle with intent to steal the carcass, or skin, or other part, of the cattle so killed, is guilty of an offence under this code section.

- Violations of Penal Code SA-1.152 is a **misdemeanor** punishable by a minimum 12 months imprisonment or a maximum sentence of 168 months imprisonment.

SA-1.153 Poisoning the water supply

1. A person is guilty of an offence under this code section if:
 - (A) the person introduces any poison or other destructive or noxious thing into a supply of water, and
 - (B) the person intends to injure any person or persons.

- Violations of Penal Code SA-1.152 is a **felony** punishable by a minimum of 24 months imprisonment to a maximum of 60 months imprisonment.

SA-1.154 Using poison or other substances to injure or cause distress or pain.

1. A person is guilty of an offence if:
 - (A) the person administers to another person, or causes another person to take, any poison, intoxicating substance or other destructive or noxious thing, and
 - (B) the person intends to injure, or to cause distress or pain to, the other person.

- Violations of Penal Code SA-1.153 is a **felony** punishable by a minimum of 24 months imprisonment to a maximum of 60 months imprisonment.

SA-1.155 Using poison etc to injure or to cause distress or pain

1. A person is guilty of an offence if:
 - (A) the person administers to another person, or causes another person to take, any poison, intoxicating substance or other destructive or noxious thing, and
 - (B) the person intends to injure, or to cause distress or pain to, the other person.

- Violations of Penal Code SA-1.155 is a **felony** punishable by a minimum of 24 months imprisonment to a maximum of 60 months imprisonment.

SA-1.156 Contaminating goods with intent to cause public alarm or economic loss.

1. A person who contaminates goods with the intention of:
 - (A) causing public alarm or anxiety, or
 - (B) causing economic loss through public awareness of the contamination

- Violations of Penal Code SA-1.156 is a **felony** punishable by a minimum of 60 months imprisonment to a maximum of 120 months imprisonment.

SA-1.157 Making false statements concerning contamination of goods with intent to cause public alarm

1. A person who makes a statement that the person believes to be false:
 - (A) with the intention of inducing the person to whom the statement is made or others to believe that goods have been contaminated, and
 - (B) with the intention of thereby:
 - i. causing public alarm or anxiety, or
 - ii. causing economic loss through public awareness of the contamination,

Is guilty of an offence under this code section.

- Violations of Penal Code SA-1.157 is a **felony** punishable by 120 months imprisonment.

SA-1.158 Making false statements concerning contamination of goods with intent to cause public alarm or economic loss.

1. A person who makes a statement that the person believes to be false:
 - (A) with the intention of inducing the person to whom the statement is made or others to believe that goods have been contaminated, and with the intention of thereby:
 - i. causing public alarm or anxiety, or
 - ii. causing economic loss through public awareness of the contamination,

Is guilty of an offence under this code section.

- Violations of Penal Code SA-1.158 is a **felony** punishable by imprisonment of 120 months imprisonment.

SA-1.159 Causing damage etc to sea, river, canal and other works

1. A person who makes a statement that the person believes to be false:
 - (A) with the intention of inducing the person to whom the statement is made or others to believe that goods have been contaminated, and with the intention of thereby:
 - i. causing public alarm or anxiety, or
 - ii. causing economic loss through public awareness of the contamination,

Is guilty of an offence under this code section.

- Violations of Penal Code SA-1.159 is a **felony** punishable by imprisonment of 120 months imprisonment.

SA-1.160 Injuries to child at time of birth

1. Whosoever, during or after the delivery of a child, intentionally or recklessly inflicts on such child, whether then wholly born or not, any grievous bodily harm, is guilty of an offence under this code section.

- Violations of Penal Code SA-1.160 is a **felony** punishable by 120 months imprisonment.

SA-1.161 Abandoning or exposing a child under 7 years

1. A person who, without reasonable excuse, intentionally abandons or exposes a child under 7 years of age is guilty of an offence if it causes a danger of death or of serious injury to the child.

- Violations of Penal Code SA-1.161 is a **felony** punishable by imprisonment of 60 months imprisonment.

SA-1.162 Failure of persons with parental responsibility to care for child

1. A person:
 - (A) Who has parental responsibility for a child, and
 - (B) Who, without reasonable excuse, intentionally or recklessly fails to provide the child with the necessities of life,
 Is guilty of an offence under this code section if the failure causes a danger of death or serious injury to the child.

- Violations of Penal Code SA-1.162 is a **felony** punishable by 60 months imprisonment.

NOTES:

In this section:

- (A) "Child" means a child under 16 years of age.
- (B) "Parental Responsibility" means the duties, powers, responsibilities and authority in respect of a child that, by law, parents have in relation to their children.

SA-1.163 Failure of persons with parental responsibility to care for child

1. A person:
 - (A) who is under a legal duty to provide another person with the necessities of life, and
 - (B) who, without reasonable excuse, intentionally or recklessly fails to provide that person with the necessities of life,
 Is guilty of an offence under this code section if the failure causes a danger of death or serious injury, or the likelihood of serious injury, to that person.

- Violations of Penal Code SA-1.163 is a **felony** punishable by imprisonment of 60 months imprisonment.

SA-1.164 Failure to reduce or remove risk of child becoming victim of child abuse

1. A person commits an offence if:
 - (A) the person is an adult who carries out work for an organisation, whether as an employee, contractor, volunteer or otherwise (a "position holder"), and
 - (B) the organisation is the employer of an adult worker who engages in child-related work, and
 - (C) there is a serious risk that the adult worker will commit a child abuse offence against a child who is, or may come, under the care, supervision or authority of the organisation, and
 - (D) the position holder knows that the risk exists, and
 - (E) the position holder, by reason of the person's position, has the power or responsibility to reduce or remove that risk, and
 - (F) the position holder negligently fails to reduce or remove that risk

- Violations of Penal Code SA-1.164 is a **felony** punishable by imprisonment of 24 months imprisonment.

SA-1.165 Assault on persons preserving wreck

1. Whosoever wounds, strikes, or assaults, any person while in the execution of his or her duty concerning the preservation of a vessel in distress, or any vessel or effects, stranded, or cast on shore, or lying under water, with intent to obstruct him or her, or thereby in fact obstructing him or her in the execution of such duty, is guilty of an offence under this code section.

- Violations of Penal Code SA-1.165 is a **felony** punishable by imprisonment of 83 months.

SA-1.166 Affray

1. A person who uses or threatens unlawful violence towards another and whose conduct is such as would cause a person of reasonable firmness present at the scene to fear for his or her personal safety is guilty of an offence under this code section.
2. If 2 or more persons use or threaten the unlawful violence, it is the conduct of them taken together that must be considered for the purposes of subsection (1).
3. For the purposes of this section, a threat cannot be made by the use of words alone.
4. No person of reasonable firmness need actually be, or be likely to be, present at the scene.
5. Affray may be committed in private as well as in public places.

- Violations of Penal Code SA-1.166 is a **felony** punishable by imprisonment of 120 months

SA-1.167 Obtaining of personal information about law enforcement officers

1. A person who obtains personal information about a law enforcement officer, with the intention of using or permitting the use of the information for the purpose of assaulting, stalking, harassing, intimidating, or otherwise harming, the officer
 - (A) as a consequence of, or in retaliation for, actions undertaken by the law enforcement officer in the execution of the officer's duty, or
 - (B) because the officer is a law enforcement officer,
 are guilty of an offence under this code section.

-Violations of the Criminal Act 1990, SA-1.168, is a **misdemeanor** and liable to 60 months imprisonment.

SA-1.168 Actions against third parties connected with law enforcement officers

1. A person who assaults, stalks, harasses or intimidates any person with whom a law enforcement officer has a domestic relationship, with the intention of causing the law enforcement officer to fear physical or mental harm
 - (A) as a consequence of, or in retaliation for, actions undertaken by a law enforcement officer in the execution of the officer's duty, or
 - (B) because the law enforcement officer is a law enforcement officer,
 are guilty of an offence under this code section.
2. A person who obtains personal information about a person with whom a law enforcement officer has a domestic relationship, with the intention of using or permitting the use of the information to cause the officer to fear physical or mental harm
 - (A) as a consequence of, or in retaliation for, actions undertaken by a law enforcement officer in the execution of the officer's duty, or
 - (B) because the law enforcement officer is a law enforcement officer,
 are guilty of an offence under this code section.

-Violations of the Criminal Act 1990, SA-1.168, is a **misdemeanor** and liable to 60 months imprisonment.

NOTES:

In this code section:

- (A) For the purposes of this section, causing a law enforcement officer to fear physical or mental harm includes causing the officer to fear physical or mental harm to another person with whom he or she has a domestic relationship.
- (B) For the purposes of this section, a person intends to cause fear of physical or mental harm if he or she knows that the conduct is likely to cause fear in the other person.
- (C) For the purposes of this section, the prosecution is not required to prove that the person alleged to have been assaulted, stalked, harassed or intimidated, or the law enforcement officer, actually feared physical or mental harm.

SA-1.169 Possessing or making explosives or other things with intent to injure

1. Whosoever knowingly has in his or her possession, or makes, or manufactures, any gunpowder, explosive substance, or dangerous or noxious thing, or any machine, engine, instrument, or thing--
 - (A) with intent by means thereof to injure, or otherwise commit a serious indictable offence against the person of any one, or
 - (B) for the purpose of enabling another person to injure, or otherwise commit a serious indictable offence against the person of any one,
 Is guilty of an offence under this code section.

-Violations of the Criminal Act 1990, SA-1.169, is a **felony** and liable to 120 months imprisonment.

SA-1.170 Injuries by furious driving etc

1. Whosoever, being at the time on horseback, or in charge of any carriage or other vehicle, by wanton or furious riding, or driving, or racing, or other misconduct, or by wilful neglect, does or causes to be done to any person any bodily harm is guilty of an offence under this code section.

-Violations of the Criminal Act 1990, SA-1.170, is a **felony** and liable to 24 months imprisonment.

SA-1.171 Injuries by furious driving etc

1. Whosoever, being at the time on horseback, or in charge of any carriage or other vehicle, by wanton or furious riding, or driving, or racing, or other misconduct, or by wilful neglect, does or causes to be done to any person any bodily harm is guilty of an offence under this code section.

-Violations of the Criminal Act 1990, SA-1.171, is a **felony** and liable to 24 months imprisonment.

SA-1.172 Supply of drugs causing death

1. A person is guilty of an offence under this section if--
 - (A) the person supplies a prohibited drug to another person for financial or material gain, and
 - (B) the drug is self-administered by another person (whether or not the person to whom the drug was supplied), and
 - (C) the self-administration of the drug causes or substantially causes the death of that other person.

-Violations of the Criminal Act 1990, SA-1.172, is a **felony** and liable to a minimum of 180 months imprisonment or a maximum 240 months imprisonment.

NOTES:

In this code section:

"**prohibited drug**" means any substance specified in Schedule 1 to the Drug Misuse and Trafficking Act 1985 , but does not include a prohibited plant within the meaning of that Act.

SA-1.173 Spiking drink or food

1. In this section--

“Harm” includes an impairment of the senses or understanding of a person that the person might reasonably be expected to object to in the circumstances.

“Impair” includes further impairment.

2. A person--

(A) who causes another person to be given or to consume drink or food--

- I. containing an intoxicating substance that the other person is not aware it contains, or
- II. containing more of an intoxicating substance than the other person would reasonably expect it to contain, and

(B) who intends a person to be harmed by the consumption of the drink or food, is guilty of an offence.

3. For the purposes of this section, giving a person drink or food includes preparing the drink or food for the person or making it available for consumption by the person.
4. A person does not commit an offence against this section if the person has reasonable cause to believe that each person who was likely to consume the drink or food would not have objected to consuming the drink or food if the person had been aware of the presence and quantity of the intoxicating substance in the drink or food.
5. A person who uses an intoxicating substance in the course of any medical, dental or other health professional practice does not commit an offence against this section.

-Violations of the Criminal Act 1990, SA-1.173, is a **misdemeanor** and liable to 24 months imprisonment or \$10,000, or both.

SA-1.174 Using poison etc to endanger life or inflict grievous bodily harm

1. A person is guilty of an offence if--

(A) the person administers to another person, or causes another person to take, any poison, intoxicating substance or other destructive or noxious thing, and

(B) the poison, intoxicating substance or other thing endangers the life of, or inflicts grievous bodily harm on the other person, and

(C) the person intends to injure, or is reckless about injuring the other person.

-Violations of the Criminal Act 1990, SA-1.174, is a **felony** and liable to 120 months imprisonment.

SA-1.175 Using poison etc to endanger life or inflict grievous bodily harm

1. A person is guilty of an offence if--
 - (A) the person administers to another person, or causes another person to take, any poison, intoxicating substance or other destructive or noxious thing, and
 - (B) the person intends to injure, or to cause distress or pain to, the other person.

-Violations of the Criminal Act 1990, SA-1.175, is a **felony** and liable to 60 months imprisonment.

SA-1.176 Participation in criminal groups

1. A person who participates in a criminal group is guilty of an offence if the person--
 - (A) knows, or ought reasonably to know, that it is a criminal group, and
 - (B) knows, or ought reasonably to know, that his or her participation in that group contributes to the occurrence of any criminal activity.
2. A person who participates in a criminal group by directing any of the activities of the group is guilty of an offence if the person--
 - (A) knows that it is a criminal group, and
 - (B) knows, or is reckless as to whether, that participation contributes to the occurrence of any criminal activity.
3. A person who assaults another person, intending by that action to participate in any criminal activity of a criminal group, is guilty of an offence.
4. A person who destroys or damages property belonging to another person, or threatens to destroy or damage property belonging to another person, intending by that action to participate in any criminal activity of a criminal group, is guilty of an offence.
5. A person who assaults a law enforcement officer while in the execution of the officer's duty, intending by that action to participate in any criminal activity of a criminal group, is guilty of an offence
6. A person who participates in a criminal group whose activities are organised and on-going by directing any of the activities of the group is guilty of an offence if the person--
 - (A) knows that it is a criminal group, and
 - (B) knows, or is reckless as to whether, that participation contributes to the occurrence of any criminal activity.

- Violations of the Criminal Act 1990, SA-1.176.1, is a **felony** and liable to 60 months imprisonment.
- Violations of the Criminal Act 1990, SA-1.176.2, is a **felony** and liable to 120 months imprisonment.
- Violations of the Criminal Act 1990, SA-1.176.3, is a **felony** and liable to 120 months imprisonment.
- Violations of the Criminal Act 1990, SA-1.176.4, is a **felony** and liable to 120 months imprisonment.
- Violations of the Criminal Act 1990, SA-1.176.5, is a **felony** and liable to 120 months imprisonment.
- Violations of the Criminal Act 1990, SA-1.176.6, is a **felony** and liable to 120 months imprisonment.

SA-1.177 Receiving material benefit derived from criminal activities of criminal groups

1. A person who receives from a criminal group a material benefit that is derived from the criminal activities of the criminal group is guilty of an offence if the person--
 - (A) knows that it is a criminal group, and
 - (B) knows, or is reckless as to whether, the benefit is derived from criminal activities of the criminal group.

- Violations of the Criminal Act 1990, SA-1.177, is a **felony** and liable to 60 months imprisonment.

SA-1.178 Consorting

1. A person (other than a person under the age of 14 years) who--
 - (A) habitually consorts with convicted offenders, and
 - (B) consorts with those convicted offenders after having been given an official warning in relation to each of those convicted offenders,
 Is guilty of an offence under this code section.
2. A person does not
"habitually consort" with convicted offenders unless--
 - (A) the person consorts with at least 2 convicted offenders (whether on the same or separate occasions), and
 - (B) the person consorts with each convicted offender on at least 2 occasions.
3. An
"Official Warning" is a warning given by a Police Officer (orally or in writing) to the effect that--
 - (A) a certain person is a convicted offender, and
 - (B) habitually consorting with convicted offenders is an offence.
4. An official warning ceases to have effect for the purposes of subsection (1)--
 - (A) if the warning is given to a person under the age of 18 years--6 months after the warning is given, or
 - (B) in any other case--2 years after the warning is given.

-Violations of the Criminal Act 1990, SA-1.178, is a **felony** and liable to 36 months imprisonment or a \$150,000 fine, or both.

SA-1.179 Unauthorised access, modification or impairment with intent to commit serious indictable offence

1. A person who causes any unauthorised computer function--
 - (A) knowing it is unauthorised, and
 - (B) with the intention of committing a serious indictable offence, or facilitating the commission of a serious indictable offence (whether by the person or by another person),

Is guilty of an offence under this code section.

-Violations of the Criminal Act 1990, SA-1.179, is a **felony** and liable to 60 months imprisonment or a \$1,000 fine, or both.

SA-1.180 Unauthorised modification of data with intent to cause impairment

1. A person who--
 - (A) causes any unauthorised modification of data held in a computer, and
 - (B) knows that the modification is unauthorised, and
 - (C) intends by the modification to impair access to, or to impair the reliability, security or operation of, any data held in a computer, or who is reckless as to any such impairment,

Is guilty of an offence under this code section.

-Violations of the Criminal Act 1990, SA-1.180, is a **felony** and liable to 120 months imprisonment.

SA-1.181 Unauthorised impairment of electronic communication

1. A person who--
 - (A) causes any unauthorised impairment of electronic communication to or from a computer, and
 - (B) knows that the impairment is unauthorised, and
 - (C) intends to impair electronic communication to or from the computer, or who is reckless as to any such impairment,

Is guilty of an offence under this code section.

-Violations of the Criminal Act 1990, SA-1.181, is a **felony** and liable to 120 months imprisonment.

SA-1.182 Possession of data with intent to commit serious computer offence

1. A person who is in possession or control of data--
 - (A) with the intention of committing a serious computer offence, or
 - (B) with the intention of facilitating the commission of a serious computer offence (whether by the person or by another person),
 Is guilty of an offence under this code section.

-Violations of the Criminal Act 1990, SA-1.182, is a **felony** and liable to 36 months imprisonment.

SA-1.183 Producing, supplying or obtaining data with intent to commit serious computer offence

1. A person who produces, supplies or obtains data--
 - (A) with the intention of committing a serious computer offence, or
 - (B) with the intention of facilitating the commission of a serious computer offence (whether by the person or by another person),
 Is guilty of an offence under this code section.

-Violations of the Criminal Act 1990, SA-1.183, is a **felony** and liable to 36 months imprisonment.

SA-1.184 Unauthorised access, modification, or copying of restricted data held in computer

1. A person--
 - (A) who causes any unauthorised access to or modification of restricted data held in a computer, and
 - (B) who knows that the access or modification is unauthorised, and
 - (C) who intends to cause that access or modification,
 Is guilty of an offence under this code section.
2. A person--
 - (A) who unlawfully copies and/or distributes confidential/restricted documents without appropriate authorization,
 - (B) who unlawfully copies and/or distributes confidential/restricted documents for his/her own private gain or for that of persons or organisations with which he/she is associated personally,
 Is guilty of an offence under this code section.

-Violations of the Criminal Act 1990, SA-1.184.1, is a **misdemeanor** and liable to 24 months imprisonment.

-Violations of the Criminal Act 1990, SA-1.184.2 is a **misdemeanor** and is liable to 24 months imprisonment, however violations can be upgraded to a **felony** and 48 months imprisonment depending on the severity of the violation.

SA-1.185 Unauthorised impairment of data held in computer disk, credit card or other device

1. A person--

(A) who causes any unauthorised impairment of the reliability, security or operation of any data held on a computer disk, credit card or other device used to store data by electronic means, and

(B) who knows that the impairment is unauthorised, and

(C) who intends to cause that impairment,

Is guilty of an offence under this code section.

-Violations of the Criminal Act 1990, SA-1.185, is a **misdemeanor** and liable to 24 months imprisonment.

SA-1.186 Misuse of Position and/or Government Resources

1. A person--

(A) An employee who uses his/her title for his own private gain or for that of persons or organizations with which he is associated personally.

Is guilty of an offence under this code section.

2. A person--

(A) Who unlawfully accesses a government database without appropriate authorization.

(B) Who unlawfully accesses a government database for his/her own private gain or for that of persons or organizations with which he/she is associated personally.

Is guilty of an offence under this code section.

-Violations of the Criminal Act 1990, SA-1.186, is a **felony** and liable to a maximum of 120 months imprisonment or \$1,200 fine, or both.

SA-1.187 Offence of publicly threatening or inciting violence on grounds of race, religion, sexual orientation, gender identity or intersex or HIV/AIDS status

1. A person who, by a public act, intentionally or recklessly threatens or incites violence towards another person or a group of persons on any of the following grounds is guilty of an offence--

- (A) the race of the other person or one or more of the members of the group,
- (B) that the other person has, or one or more of the members of the group have, a specific religious belief or affiliation,
- (C) the sexual orientation of the other person or one or more of the members of the group,
- (D) the gender identity of the other person or one or more of the members of the group,
- (E) that the other person is, or one or more of the members of the group are, of intersex status,
- (F) that the other person has, or one or more of the members of the group have, HIV or AIDS.

-Violations of the Criminal Act 1990, SA-1.187, is a **misdemeanor** and liable to 36 months imprisonment or a \$11,000 fine, or both. (Individual)

-Violations of the Criminal Act 1990, SA-1.187, is a **misdemeanor** and liable to a \$55,000 fine, or both. (corporation)

SA-1.188 Facilitating organised car or boat rebirthing activities

1. A person who facilitates a car or boat rebirthing activity that is carried out on an organised basis knowing that--

- (A) it is a car or boat rebirthing activity, and
 - (B) it is carried out on an organised basis,
- is guilty of an offence under this code section.

2. For the purposes of this section, a

"car or boat rebirthing activity" is an activity involving one or more of the following--

- (A) the stealing of a motor vehicle or vessel or the receiving of a stolen motor vehicle or stolen vessel,
- (B) the interference with a motor vehicle or vessel, or a part of a motor vehicle or vessel, or a unique identifier, for the purpose of concealing the fact that a motor vehicle or vessel, or any part of a motor vehicle or vessel, is stolen,
- (C) the affixing of stolen parts to a motor vehicle or vessel,
- (D) the interference with a unique identifier, being a unique identifier that wholly or partly identifies a motor vehicle or vessel for registration under a law of any jurisdiction, for the purpose of disguising or misrepresenting the identity of a motor vehicle or vessel,
- (E) the registration, in this or any other jurisdiction, of a stolen motor vehicle or stolen vessel, or of a motor vehicle or vessel that has had stolen parts affixed to it,
- (F) the supply of, or offering to supply, a stolen motor vehicle or stolen vessel.

3. A person
"facilitates" a car or boat rebirthing activity if the person--
 - (A) takes, or participates in, any step, or causes any step to be taken, that is part of the activity, or
 - (B) provides or arranges finance for any step that is part of the activity, or
 - (C) provides the premises in which any step that is part of the activity is taken, or allows any step that is part of the activity to be taken in premises of which the person is the owner, lessee or occupier or of which the person has the care, control or management.
4. A car or boat rebirthing activity is carried out on an
"organised basis" if--
 - (A) it is planned, organised, structured or otherwise carried out in such a manner as to indicate that the activity is carried out on more than one occasion and involves more than one participant, and
 - (B) it is carried out for profit or gain.

-Violations of the Criminal Act 1990, SA-1.188 is a **felony** and liable to 168 months imprisonment.

SA-1.189 Making, using and interfering with unique identifiers

1. A person who
 - (A) dishonestly interferes with, or copies, a unique identifier, or
 - (B) possesses a motor vehicle or vessel, or a part of a motor vehicle or vessel, with the intention of dishonestly interfering with, or copying, a unique identifier, or
 - (C) dishonestly makes a unique identifier, or a purported unique identifier, or
 - (D) knowingly induces another person to accept any information attached to a motor vehicle, vessel or a part of a motor vehicle or vessel as a genuine unique identifier for the motor vehicle, vessel or part, when the information is not in fact a genuine unique identifier for that motor vehicle, vessel or part,
 Is guilty of an offence under this code section
2. For the purposes of this section, information is
"attached" to a motor vehicle, vessel or a part of a motor vehicle or vessel if it is
 - (A) marked on or attached to the motor vehicle, vessel or part, or
 - (B) marked on a thing attached to the motor vehicle, vessel or part, or
 - (C) stored in electronic form in a part of the motor vehicle or vessel.

-Violations of the Criminal Act 1990, SA-1.189 is a **felony** and liable to 84 months imprisonment.

SA-1.190 Possession of motor vehicle or vessel where unique identifier has been interfered with

1. A person who dishonestly has possession of a motor vehicle or vessel, or a part of a motor vehicle or vessel, a unique identifier of which has been interfered with, is guilty of an offence.

-Violations of the Criminal Act 1990, SA-1.190 is a **felony** and liable to 60 months imprisonment.

SA-1.191 Possession of motor vehicle or vessel where unique identifier has been interfered with

1. A person is guilty of an offence if the person, without reasonable excuse, knowingly has possession of a vehicle identification plate not attached to the motor vehicle to which it relates.

-Violations of the **Criminal Act 1990**, SA-1.191 is a **felony** and liable to 60 months imprisonment.

SA-1.192 Being convicted offender armed with intent to commit indictable offence

1. Whosoever, having been convicted of any indictable offence, afterwards commits any offence mentioned in **SA-1.90** is guilty of an offence.

-Violations of the **Criminal Act 1990**, SA-1.192 is a **felony** and liable to 120 months imprisonment.

SA-1.193 Taking a conveyance without consent of owner

1. Any person who
 - (A) without having the consent of the owner or person in lawful possession of a conveyance, takes and drives it, or takes it for the purpose of driving it, or secreting it, or obtaining a reward for its restoration or pretended restoration, or for any other fraudulent purpose, or
 - (B) knowing that any conveyance has been taken without such consent, drives it or allows himself or herself to be carried in or on it,
 shall be deemed to be guilty of **SA-1.238 Punishment for larceny** and liable to be indicted for that offence.

-Violations of the **Criminal Act 1990**, SA-1.193 is a **misdemeanor** and liable to a maximum of 6 months imprisonment.

SA-1.194 Custody of a knife in a public place or school

1. A person must not, without reasonable excuse (proof of which lies on the person), have in his or her custody a knife in a public place or a school.
2. Without limitation, it is a reasonable excuse for the purposes of this section for a person to have custody of a knife, if:
 - (A) the lawful pursuit of the person's occupation, education or training,
 - (B) the preparation or consumption of food or drink,
 - (C) participation in a lawful entertainment, recreation or sport,
 - (D) the exhibition of knives for retail or other trade purposes,
 - (E) an organised exhibition by knife collectors,
 - (F) the wearing of an official uniform,
 - (G) genuine religious purposes, or
3. However, it is not a reasonable excuse for the purposes of this section for a person to have custody of a knife solely for the purpose of self defence or the defence of another person.
4. The regulations may provide that this section does not apply to or in relation to any specified class or description of knife.

-Violations of the **Crimes Act 1990**, SA-1.194 is a **felony** and liable to a maximum of 24 months imprisonment and or a \$20, 000 fine.

SA-1.195 Parents who allow children to carry knives

1. The parent of a child, being a child:
2. The parent of a child may be proceeded against and dealt with under this section whether or not the child has been proceeded against or dealt with under **section 194**.
3. Nothing in this section affects the liability of the parent's child for an offence committed by the child against **section 194**.
4. If an act or omission constitutes an offence:
 - (A) under this section, and
 - (B) under section 11 of the **Children (Protection and Parental Responsibility) Act 1997** ,
 the offender is not liable to be punished twice in respect of the act or omission.

-Violations of the **Crimes Act 1990**, SA-1.195 is a **misdemeanor** and liable to a \$50, 000 fine.

SA-1.196 Wielding of knives in a public place or school

1. A person who, without reasonable excuse (proof of which lies on the person):
 - (A) uses a knife, or
 - (B) carries a knife that is visible,
 in the presence of any person in a public place or a school in a manner that would be likely to cause a person of reasonable firmness present at the scene to fear for his or her personal safety is guilty of an offence.
2. No person of reasonable firmness need actually be, or be likely to be, present at the scene.

-Violations of the **Criminal Act 1990**, SA-1.196 is a **misdemeanor** and liable to a 24 months imprisonment and or \$50, 000 fine.

SA-1.197 Sale of knives to children

1. A person who sells a knife to a child under the age of 16 years is guilty of an offence.
2. It is a defence (proof of which lies on the person) to a prosecution for an offence under this section that the person selling the knife believed on reasonable grounds that the child was of or above the age of 16 years.
3. If an employee contravenes subsection (1), the employer is taken to have contravened that subsection, whether or not the employee contravened the provision without the employer's authority or contrary to the employer's orders or instructions.
4. It is a defence to a prosecution against an employer for such a contravention if it is proved:
 - (A) that the employer had no knowledge of the contravention, and
 - (B) that the employer could not, by the exercise of due diligence, have prevented the contravention.
5. An employer may be proceeded against and convicted under subsection (1) by virtue of subsection (3) whether or not the employee has been proceeded against or convicted under subsection (1)

6. The regulations may provide that this section does not apply to or in relation to any specified class or description of knife.

-Violations of the **Criminal Act 1990**, SA-1.197 is a **misdemeanor** and liable to a \$50, 000 fine.

SA-1.198 Custody or use of laser pointer in public place

1. A person must not, without reasonable excuse (proof of which lies on the person):
 - (A) have in his or her custody a laser pointer in a public place, or
 - (B) use a laser pointer in a public place.
2. Without limitation, it is a reasonable excuse for the purposes of this section for a person:
3. The regulations may provide that this section does not apply to or in relation to any specified class or description of laser pointer.
4. In this section:
"laser pointer" means a hand-held battery-operated device, designed or adapted to emit a laser beam, that may be used for the purposes of aiming, targeting or pointing.

-Violations of the **Criminal Act 1990**, SA-1.198 is a **misdemeanor** and liable to a \$50, 000 fine or imprisonment for 24 months, or both.

SA-1.199 Loitering by convicted child sexual offenders near premises frequented by children

1. A person who is a convicted child sexual offender and who loiters, without reasonable excuse, in or near:
 - (A) a school, or
 - (B) a public place regularly frequented by children and in which children are present at the time of the loitering,
 is guilty of an offence.

-Violations of the **Criminal Act 1990**, SA-1.199 is a **misdemeanor** and liable to a \$100, 000 fine or imprisonment for 24 months, or both.

SA-1.200 Loitering by convicted child sexual offenders near premises frequented by children

2. A person who is a convicted child sexual offender and who loiters, without reasonable excuse, in or near:
 - (A) a school, or
 - (B) a public place regularly frequented by children and in which children are present at the time of the loitering,
 is guilty of an offence.

-Violations of the **Criminal Act 1990**, SA-1.200 is a **misdemeanor** and liable to a \$100, 000 fine or imprisonment for 24 months, or both.

SA-1.201 Intimidatory use of vehicles and vessels

1. A person must not operate a motorised vehicle or motorised vessel in a public place:
 - (A) in such a manner as to harass or intimidate another person, or
 - (B) in such a manner as would be likely to cause a person of reasonable firmness to fear for his or her personal safety.
2. No person of reasonable firmness need actually be, or be likely to be, present at the scene.
3. A person is not liable to be convicted (in respect of the same act or omission) of both:
 - (A) an offence under this section, and
 - (B) an offence under SA-8.84 Menacing driving of the **Road Transport Act 2013**.
4. In this section:
 - "vehicle" includes:
 - (A) anything on wheels, tracks or skis, other than a vehicle used on a railway, tramway or monorail, and
 - (B) anything else declared by the regulations to be a vehicle for the purposes of this section.
 - "vessel" includes:
 - (A) anything that is used, or is capable of being used, as a means of transportation on, under or immediately above water, and
 - (B) anything else declared by the regulations to be a vessel for the purposes of this section.

-Violations of the **Criminal Act 1990**, SA-1.201 is a **misdemeanor** and liable to a \$100, 000 fine or imprisonment for 24 months, or both.

SA-1.202 Living on earnings of prostitution

1. A person shall not knowingly live wholly or in part on the earnings of prostitution of another person.
2. For the purposes of subsection (1), a person who is of or above the age of 18 years and who:
 - (A) lives with or is habitually in the company of, a reputed prostitute, and
 - (B) has no visible lawful means of support,
 shall be taken knowingly to live wholly or in part on the earnings of prostitution of another person unless he or she satisfies the court before which he or she is charged with an offence under that subsection that he or she has sufficient lawful means of support.
3. A person does not contravene subsection (1) by living wholly or in part on earnings derived from a brothel if the person owns, manages or is employed in the brothel.
4. For the purposes of subsection (3), premises may constitute a brothel even though used by only one prostitute for the purposes of prostitution.

-Violations of the **Criminal Act 1990**, SA-1.202 is a **misdemeanor** and liable to a \$10, 000 fine or imprisonment for 12 months, or both.

SA-1.203 Causing or inducing prostitution

1. A person must not, by coercive conduct or undue influence, cause or induce another person to commit an act of prostitution.
2. A person must not, by coercive conduct or undue influence, cause or induce another person to surrender any proceeds of an act of prostitution.

-Violations of the **Criminal Act 1990**, SA-1.203 is a **misdemeanor** and liable to a \$50, 000 fine or imprisonment for 12 months, or both.

SA-1.204 Prostitution or soliciting in massage parlours etc

1. A person shall not use, for the purpose of prostitution or of soliciting for prostitution, any premises held out as being available:
 - (A) for the provision of massage, sauna baths, steam baths or facilities for physical exercise, or
 - (B) for the taking of photographs, or
 - (C) as a photographic studio, or for services of a like nature.

-Violations of the **Criminal Act 1990**, SA-1.204 is a **misdemeanor** and liable to a \$5, 000 fine or imprisonment for 3 months, or both.

SA-1.205 Allowing premises to be used for prostitution

1. A person, being the owner, occupier or manager, or a person assisting in the management, of any premises held out as being available:
2. or for services of a like nature, shall not knowingly suffer or permit the premises to be used for the purpose of prostitution or of soliciting for prostitution.
3. A conviction under subsection (1) does not exempt the offender from any penalty or other punishment to which he or she may be liable for keeping or being concerned in keeping a disorderly house, or for the nuisance occasioned by it.

-Violations of the **Criminal Act 1990**, SA-1.205 is a **misdemeanor** and liable to a \$50, 000 fine or imprisonment for 12 months, or both.

SA-1.206 Advertising premises used for prostitution

1. A person shall not, in any manner:
 - (A) publish or cause to be published an advertisement, or
 - (B) erect or cause to be erected any sign,
 indicating that any premises are used or are available for use, or that a person is available, for the purposes of prostitution.

-Violations of the **Criminal Act 1990**, SA-1.206 is a **misdemeanor** and liable to a \$6, 000 fine or imprisonment for 3 months, or both.

SA-1.207 Advertising for prostitutes

1. A person shall not, in any manner, publish or cause to be published an advertisement for a prostitute.
2. In this section,
 - "advertisement for a prostitute" means an advertisement that indicates, or that can be reasonably taken to indicate, that:
 - (A) employment for a prostitute is or may be available, or
 - (B) a person is required for employment as a prostitute or to act as a prostitute, or
 - (C) a person is required for employment in a position that involves, or may involve, acting as a prostitute.

-Violations of the **Criminal Act 1990**, SA-1.207 is a **misdemeanor** and liable to a \$10, 000 fine or imprisonment for 3 months, or both.

SA-1.208 Soliciting clients by prostitutes

1. A person in a road or road related area shall not, near or within view from a dwelling, school, church or hospital, solicit another person for the purpose of prostitution.
2. A person shall not, in a school, church or hospital, solicit another person for the purpose of prostitution.
3. A person shall not, in or near, or within view from, a dwelling, school, church, hospital or public place, solicit another person, for the purpose of prostitution, in a manner that harasses or distresses the other person.

-Violations of the **Criminal Act 1990**, SA-1.208.1 is a **misdemeanor** and liable to a \$6, 000 fine or imprisonment for 3 months, or both.

-Violations of the **Criminal Act 1990**, SA-1.208.2 is a **misdemeanor** and liable to a \$6, 000 fine or imprisonment for 3 months, or both.

-Violations of the **Criminal Act 1990**, SA-1.208.3 is a **misdemeanor** and liable to a \$8, 000 fine or imprisonment for 3 months, or both.

SA-1.209 Soliciting prostitutes by clients

1. A person in a road or road related area shall not, near or within view from a dwelling, school, church or hospital, solicit another person for the purpose of prostitution.
2. A person shall not, in a school, church or hospital, solicit another person for the purpose of prostitution.
3. A person shall not, in or near, or within view from, a dwelling, school, church, hospital or public place, solicit another person, for the purpose of prostitution, in a manner that harasses or distresses the other person.

-Violations of the **Criminal Act 1990**, SA-1.209.1 is a **misdemeanor** and liable to a \$6, 000 fine or imprisonment for 3 months, or both.

-Violations of the **Criminal Act 1990**, SA-1.209.2 is a **misdemeanor** and liable to a \$6, 000 fine or imprisonment for 3 months, or both.

-Violations of the **Criminal Act 1990**, SA-1.209.3 is a **misdemeanor** and liable to a \$8, 000 fine or imprisonment for 3 months, or both.

SA-1.210 Public acts of prostitution

1. Each of the persons taking part in an act of prostitution:
 2. Each of the persons taking part in an act of prostitution in a vehicle that is:
 3. A person is not liable to be punished for an offence under both subsections (1) and (2) in respect of the same act of prostitution.
 4. The provisions of this section are in addition to, and do not derogate from, any other law (including sections 4 and 5).
 5. In this section:
 - "act of prostitution" includes sexual activity between persons of different sexes or of the same sex, comprising:
 - (A) sexual intercourse within the meaning of SA-1.00 of the **Crimes Act 1990**.
 - (B) masturbation committed by one person on another,
- for payment.

-Violations of the **Criminal Act 1990**, SA-1.210 is a **misdemeanor** and liable to a \$10, 000 fine or imprisonment for 6 months, or both.

SA-1.211 Choking, suffocation and strangulation

1. A person is guilty of an offence if the person intentionally chokes, suffocates or strangles another person without the other person's consent.
2. A person is guilty of an offence if the person
 - (A) intentionally chokes, suffocates or strangles another person so as to render the other person unconscious, insensible or incapable of resistance, and
 - (B) is reckless as to rendering the other person unconscious, insensible or incapable of resistance.
3. A person is guilty of an offence if the person
 - (A) chokes, suffocates or strangles another person so as to render the other person unconscious, insensible or incapable of resistance, and
 - (B) does so with the intention of enabling himself or herself to commit, or assisting any other person to commit another indictable offence.
4. In this section
 - "**another indictable offence**" means an indictable offence other than an offence against this section.

-Violations of the **Criminal Act 1990**, SA-1.211.1 is a **misdemeanor** and liable to imprisonment for 60 months.

-Violations of the **Criminal Act 1990**, SA-1.211.2 is a **misdemeanor** and liable to imprisonment for 120 months.

-Violations of the **Criminal Act 1990**, SA-1.211.3 is a **misdemeanor** and liable to imprisonment for 300 months.

SA-1.212 Minors not permitted in declared sex clubs

1. A person engaged in the operation of a declared sex club must not permit a minor to enter or remain in the club.
2. A person is engaged in the operation of a declared sex club if:
 - (A) the person is the manager of the club, or
 - (B) the person is employed to carry out duties in the club, or
 - (C) the person is entitled to any of the proceeds of the operation of the club or is otherwise concerned in the management of the club.
3. It is a defence to a prosecution for an offence under subsection (1) if it is proved that:
 - (A) the person charged believed on reasonable grounds that the minor was of or above the age of 18 years, or
 - (B) the person charged had no knowledge that the minor was in the club and could not, by the exercise of due diligence, have prevented the minor from being in the club

-Violations of the **Criminal Act 1990**, SA-1.212 is a **misdemeanor** and liable to \$20,000 fine.

SA-1.213 Custody of offensive implement

1. A person shall not, without reasonable excuse (proof of which lies on the person), have in his or her custody an offensive implement in a public place or a school.
2. If a person is convicted of an offence under this section, the court may, in addition to any penalty it may impose, make an order that the offensive implement be forfeited to the Crown, and the implement is forfeited accordingly.
3. In this section:
 - "offensive implement" means:
 - (A) anything made or adapted for use for causing injury to a person, or
 - (B) anything intended by the person having custody of the thing, to be used to injure or menace a person or damage property.

-Violations of the **Criminal Act 1990**, SA-1.213 is a **misdemeanor** and liable to a \$50, 000 fine or imprisonment for 24 months, or both.

SA-1.214 Unauthorised entry of vehicle or boat

1. A person must not, without reasonable excuse (proof of which lies on the person), enter any vehicle or boat in a public place without the consent of the owner or lawful occupier of the vehicle or boat.

-Violations of the **Criminal Act 1990**, SA-1.214 is a **misdemeanor** and liable to a \$4, 000 fine.

SA-1.215 Damaging fountains

1. A person shall not wilfully:
 - (A) damage or deface, or
 - (B) enter upon, or
 - (C) cause any foreign material or substance to enter into, any part of a fountain erected in a public place.

-Violations of the **Criminal Act 1990**, SA-1.215 is a **misdemeanor** and liable to a \$4, 000 fine.

SA-1.216 Climbing on or jumping from buildings and other structures

1. A person who risks the safety of any other person as a consequence of:
 - (A) abseiling, jumping or parachuting from any part of a building or other structure, or
 - (B) climbing down or up or on or otherwise descending (except as referred to in paragraph (a)) or ascending any part of a building or other structure, except by use of the stairs, lifts or other means provided for ascent or descent of it,
2. A person is not guilty of an offence under this section for doing anything if the person establishes that he or she had some reasonable excuse for doing it or did it for a lawful purpose.
3. In this section:
 - "structure" includes a bridge, crane (whether mobile or not) and tower, but does not include a structure provided for climbing or jumping for recreational purposes.

-Violations of the **Criminal Act 1990**, SA-1.216 is a **misdemeanor** and liable to a \$10, 000 fine or imprisonment for 3 months, or both.

Search Warrants:

SA-1.217 When search warrants can be issued

1. An issuing officer may issue a warrant to search premises if the officer is satisfied, by information on oath or affirmation, that there are reasonable grounds for suspecting that there is, or there will be within the next 72 hours, any evidential material at the premises.
2. An issuing officer may issue a warrant authorising an ordinary search or a frisk search of a person if the officer is satisfied, by information on oath or affirmation, that there are reasonable grounds for suspecting that the person has in his or her possession, or will within the next 72 hours have in his or her possession, any evidential material.
3. If the person applying for the warrant suspects that, in executing the warrant, it will be necessary to use firearms, the person must state that suspicion, and the grounds for that suspicion, in the information.
4. The issuing officer is also to state, in a warrant in relation to a person:
 - (A) That the warrant authorises the seizure of a thing (other than evidential material of the kind referred to in paragraph **SA-1.00** found, in the course of the search, on or in the possession of the person or in a recently used conveyance, being a thing that the executing officer or a constable assisting believes on reasonable grounds to be:
 - I. evidential material in relation to an offence to which the warrant relates; or
 - II. a thing relevant to another offence that is an indictable offence; or
 - III. evidential material
 - (B) the kind of search of a person that the warrant authorises.

SA-1.218 The things that are authorized by a search warrant

1. A warrant that is in force in relation to premises authorizes the executing officer or a constable assisting:
 - (A) to enter the warrant premises and, if the premises are a conveyance, to enter the conveyance, wherever it is; and
 - (B) to search for and record fingerprints found at the premises and to take samples of things found at the premises for forensic purposes; and
 - (C) to search the premises for the kinds of evidential material specified in the warrant, and to seize things of that kind found at the premises; and
 - (D) to seize other things found at the premises in the course of the search that the executing officer or a constable assisting believes on reasonable grounds to be:
 - I. evidential material in relation to an offence to which the warrant relates; or
 - II. evidential material in relation to another offence that is an indictable offence; if the executing officer or a constable assisting believes on reasonable grounds that seizure of the things is necessary to prevent their concealment, loss or destruction or their use in committing an offence; and
 - (E) to seize other things found at the premises in the course of the search that the executing officer or a constable assisting believes on reasonable grounds to be seizable items; and
 - (F) if the warrant so allows--to conduct an ordinary search or a frisk search of a person at or near the premises if the executing officer or a constable assisting suspects on reasonable grounds that the person has any evidential material or seizable items in his or her possession.
2. A warrant that is in force in relation to a person authorises the executing officer or a constable assisting:
 - (A) to search the person as specified in the warrant and things found in the possession of the person and any recently used conveyance for things of the kind specified in the warrant; and
 - (B) To:
 - I. seize things of that kind; or
 - II. record fingerprints from things; or
 - III. to take forensic samples from things;
 - IV. found in the course of the search; and
 - (C) to seize other things found on or in the possession of the person or in the conveyance in the course of the search that the executing officer or a constable assisting believes on reasonable grounds to be:
 - I. evidential material in relation to an offence to which the warrant relates; or
 - II. a thing relevant to another offence that is an indictable offence.
 - (D) to seize other things found in the course of the search that the executing officer or a constable assisting believes on reasonable grounds to be seizable items.
3. A warrant that is in force authorises the executing officer or a constable assisting:
 - (A) to use:
 - I. a computer, or data storage device, found in the course of a search authorised under the warrant; or
 - II. a telecommunications facility operated or provided by the Commonwealth or a carrier; or
 - III. any other electronic equipment; or
 - IV. a data storage device;

- for the purpose of obtaining access to data (the relevant data) that is held in the computer or device mentioned in subparagraph (i) at any time when the warrant is in force, in order to determine whether the relevant data is evidential material of a kind specified in the warrant; and
- (B)** if necessary to achieve the purpose mentioned in paragraph (a)--to add, copy, delete or alter other data in the computer or device mentioned in subparagraph (a)
 - I. and
 - (C)** if, having regard to other methods (if any) of obtaining access to the relevant data which are likely to be as effective, it is reasonable in all the circumstances to do so:
 - I. to use any other computer or a communication in transit to access the relevant data; and
 - II. if necessary to achieve that purpose--to add, copy, delete or alter other data in the computer or the communication in transit; and
 - (D)** to copy any data to which access has been obtained, and that:
 - I. appears to be relevant for the purposes of determining whether the relevant data is evidential material of a kind specified in the warrant; or
 - II. is evidential material of a kind specified in the warrant; and
 - (E)** to do any other thing reasonably incidental to any of the above.
4. A warrant that is in force authorises the executing officer or a constable assisting:
- (A)** to use:
 - I. a computer found in the course of a search authorised under the warrant; or
 - II. a telecommunications facility operated or provided by the Commonwealth or a carrier; or
 - III. any other electronic equipment;
 - IV. for the purpose of obtaining access to data (the relevant account-based data) that is account-based data in relation to:
 - V. a person who is the owner or lessee of the computer mentioned in subparagraph ; or
 - VI. a person who uses or has used the computer mentioned in subparagraph (i); or
 - VII. a deceased person who, before the person's death, was the owner or lessee of the computer mentioned in subparagraph (i); or
 - VIII. a deceased person who, before the person's death, used the computer mentioned in subparagraph (i);
 - IX. in order to determine whether the relevant account-based data is evidential material of a kind specified in the warrant; and
 - (B)** if necessary to achieve the purpose mentioned in paragraph (a)--to add, copy, delete or alter other data in the computer mentioned in subparagraph (a)(i); and
 - (C)** if, having regard to other methods (if any) of obtaining access to the relevant account-based data which are likely to be as effective, it is reasonable in all the circumstances to do so:
 - I. to use any other computer or a communication in transit to access the relevant account-based data; and
 - II. if necessary to achieve that purpose--to add, copy, delete or alter other data in the computer or the communication in transit; and

- (D) to copy any data to which access has been obtained, and that:
 - I. to use any other computer or a communication in transit to access the relevant account-based data; and
 - II. if necessary to achieve that purpose--to add, copy, delete or alter other data in the computer or the communication in transit; and
- (E) to do any other thing reasonably incidental to any of the above.
- 5. Subsections (2A) and (2B) do not authorise the addition, deletion or alteration of data, or the doing of any thing, that is likely to:
 - (A) materially interfere with, interrupt or obstruct:
 - I. a communication in transit; or
 - II. the lawful use by other persons of a computer;
 unless the addition, deletion or alteration, or the doing of the thing, is necessary to do one or more of the things specified in the warrant; or
 - (B) cause any other material loss or damage to other persons lawfully using a computer.
- 6. In the case of a warrant that is in force in relation to premises, it is immaterial whether a thing mentioned in subsection (2A) or (2B) is done:
 - (A) at the premises; or
 - (B) at any other place.
- 7. In the case of a warrant that is in force in relation to a person, it is immaterial whether a thing mentioned in subsection (2A) or (2B) is done:
 - (A) in the presence of the person; or
 - (B) at any other place.
- 8. If the warrant states that it may be executed only during particular hours, the warrant must not be executed outside those hours.
- 9. If the warrant authorises an ordinary search or a frisk search of a person, a search of the person different to that so authorised must not be done under the warrant.

SA-1.219 Availability of assistance and use of force in executing a warrant

- 1. In executing a warrant:
 - (A) the executing officer may obtain such assistance; and
 - (B) the executing officer, or a person who is a constable and who is assisting in executing the warrant may use such force against persons and things; and
 - (C) a person who is not a constable and who has been authorised to assist in executing the warrant may use such force against things;
 as is necessary and reasonable in the circumstances.

SA-1.220 Details of warrant to be given to occupier etc.

- 1. If a warrant in relation to premises is being executed and the occupier of the premises or another person who apparently represents the occupier is present at the premises, the executing officer or a constable assisting must make available to that person a copy of the warrant.
- 2. If a warrant in relation to a person is being executed, the executing officer or a constable assisting must make available to that person a copy of the warrant.
- 3. If a person is searched under a warrant in relation to premises, the executing officer or a constable assisting must show the person a copy of the warrant.
- 4. The executing officer must identify himself or herself to the person at the premises or the person being searched, as the case may be.

5. The copy of the warrant referred to in subsections (1) and (2) need not include the signature of the issuing officer or the seal of the relevant court.

SA-1.221 Specific powers available to constables executing warrant

1. In executing a warrant in relation to premises, the executing officer or a constable assisting may:
 - (A) for a purpose incidental to the execution of the warrant; or
 - (B) if the occupier of the premises consents in writing;

take photographs (including video recordings) of the premises or of things at the premises.
2. If a warrant in relation to premises is being executed, the executing officer and the constables assisting may, if the warrant is still in force, complete the execution of the warrant after all of them temporarily cease its execution and leave the premises:
 - (A) for not more than one hour; or
 - (B) if there is an emergency situation, for not more than 12 hours or such longer period as allowed by an issuing officer under section 3JA; or
 - (C) for a longer period if the occupier of the premises consents in writing.
3. If:
 - (A) the execution of a warrant is stopped by an order of a court; and
 - (B) the order is later revoked or reversed on appeal; and
 - (C) the warrant is still in force;

the execution of the warrant may be completed.

SA-1.222 Extension of time to re-enter premises in emergency situations

1. If;
 - (A) a warrant in relation to premises is being executed; and
 - (B) there is an emergency situation; and
 - (C) the executing officer or a constable assisting believes on reasonable grounds that the executing officer and the constables assisting will not be able to return to the premises within the 12 hour period mentioned in paragraph 3J(2)(aa);

he or she may apply to an issuing officer for an extension of that period.
2. Before making the application, the executing officer or a constable assisting must, if it is practicable to do so, give notice to the occupier of the premises of his or her intention to apply for an extension
3. If an application mentioned in subsection (1) has been made, an issuing officer may extend the period during which the executing officer and constables assisting may be away from the premises if:
 - (A) the issuing officer is satisfied, by information on oath or affirmation, that there are exceptional circumstances that justify the extension; and
 - (B) the extension would not result in the period ending after the expiry of the warrant.

SA-1.223 Use of equipment to examine or process things

1. The executing officer of a warrant in relation to premises, or constable assisting, may bring to the warrant premises any equipment reasonably necessary for the examination or processing of a thing found at the premises in order to determine whether it is a thing that may be seized under the warrant.
 - I. Thing may be moved for examination or processing
2. A thing found at warrant premises, or a thing found during a search under a warrant that is in force in relation to a person, may be moved to another place for examination or processing in order to determine whether it may be seized under a warrant if:

(A) both of the following apply:

- I. it is significantly more practicable to do so having regard to the timeliness and cost of examining or processing the thing at another place and the availability of expert assistance;
- II. the executing officer or constable assisting suspects on reasonable grounds that the thing contains or constitutes evidential material; or

(B) for a thing found at warrant premises--the occupier of the premises consents in writing; or

(C) for a thing found during a search under a warrant that is in force in relation to a person--the person consents in writing.

Notification of examination or processing and right to be present

3. If a thing is moved to another place for the purpose of examination or processing under subsection (2), the executing officer must, if it is practicable to do so:

(A) inform the person referred to in paragraph (2)(b) or (c) (as the case requires) of the address of the place and the time at which the examination or processing will be carried out; and

(B) allow that person or his or her representative to be present during the examination or processing.

4. The executing officer need not comply with paragraph (3)(a) or (b) if he or she believes on reasonable grounds that to do so might:

(A) endanger the safety of a person; or

(B) prejudice an investigation or prosecution.

Time limit on moving a thing

5. The thing may be moved to another place for examination or processing for no longer than whichever of the following is applicable:

(A) if the thing is a computer or data storage device--30 days;

(B) otherwise--14 days.

6. An executing officer may apply to an issuing officer for one or more extensions of that time if the executing officer believes on reasonable grounds that the thing cannot be examined or processed within the time applicable under subsection (3A) or that time as previously extended.

7. The executing officer must give notice of the application to the person referred to in paragraph (2)(b) or (c) (as the case requires), and that person is entitled to be heard in relation to the application.

8. A single extension cannot exceed whichever of the following is applicable:

(A) if the thing is a computer or data storage device--14 days;

(B) otherwise--7 days.

Equipment at warrant premises may be operated

9. The executing officer of a warrant in relation to premises, or a constable assisting, may operate equipment already at the warrant premises to carry out the examination or processing of a thing found at the premises in order to determine whether it is a thing that may be seized under the warrant if the executing officer or constable believes on reasonable grounds that:

(A) the equipment is suitable for the examination or processing; and

(B) the examination or processing can be carried out without damage to the equipment or the thing

Extended powers of examination and processing

10. For the purposes of this section, if a computer or data storage device (the relevant computer or device) was found in the course of a search authorised under a warrant, the examination or processing of the relevant computer or device may include:

- (A) Using:
 - I. the relevant computer or device; or
 - II. a telecommunications facility operated or provided by the Commonwealth or a carrier; or
 - III. any other electronic equipment; or
 - IV. a data storage device;
 for the purpose of obtaining access to data (the relevant data) that is held in the relevant computer or device in order to determine whether the relevant computer or device is a thing that may be seized under the warrant; and
 - (B) if necessary to achieve the purpose mentioned in paragraph (a)--to add, copy, delete or alter other data in the relevant computer or device; and
 - (C) if, having regard to other methods (if any) of obtaining access to the relevant data which are likely to be as effective, it is reasonable in all the circumstances to do so:
 - I. to use any other computer or a communication in transit to access the relevant data; and
 - II. if necessary to achieve that purpose--to add, copy, delete or alter other data in the computer or the communication in transit; and
 - (D) to copy any data to which access has been obtained, and that appears to be relevant for the purposes of determining whether the relevant computer or device is a thing that may be seized under the warrant; and
 - (E) to do any other thing reasonably incidental to any of the above.
11. For the purposes of this section, if a computer (the relevant computer) was found in the course of a search authorised under a warrant, the examination or processing of the relevant computer may include:
- (A) Using:
 - I. the relevant computer; or
 - II. a telecommunications facility operated or provided by a carrier; or
 - III. any other electronic equipment;
 - IV. for the purpose of obtaining access to data (the relevant account-based data) that is account-based data in relation to:
 - V. a person who is the owner or lessee of the relevant computer; or
 - VI. a person who uses or has used the relevant computer; or
 - VII. a deceased person who, before the person's death, was the owner or lessee of the relevant computer; or
 - VIII. a deceased person who, before the person's death, used the relevant computer;
 - IX. in order to determine whether the relevant computer is a thing that may be seized under the warrant; and
 - (B) if necessary to achieve the purpose mentioned in paragraph (a)--to add, copy, delete or alter other data in the relevant computer; and
 - (C) if, having regard to other methods (if any) of obtaining access to the relevant account-based data which are likely to be as effective, it is reasonable in all the circumstances to do so:
 - I. to use any other computer or a communication in transit to access the relevant account-based data; and
 - II. if necessary to achieve that purpose--to add, copy, delete or alter other data in the computer or the communication in transit; and

- (D) to copy any data to which access has been obtained, and that appears to be relevant for the purposes of determining whether the relevant computer is a thing that may be seized under the warrant; and
 - (E) to do any other thing reasonably incidental to any of the above.
12. Subsections (5) and (6) do not authorise the addition, deletion or alteration of data, or the doing of anything, that is likely to:
- (A) materially interfere with, interrupt or obstruct:
 - I. a communication in transit; or
 - II. the lawful use by other persons of a computer; unless the addition, deletion or alteration, or the doing of the thing, is necessary to determine:
 - III. in the case of subsection (5)--whether the relevant computer or device is a thing that may be seized under the warrant referred to in that subsection; or
 - IV. in the case of subsection (6)--whether the relevant computer is a thing that may be seized under the warrant referred to in that subsection; or
 - (B) cause any other material loss or damage to other persons lawfully using a computer.
13. In the case of a warrant that was in force in relation to premises, it is immaterial whether a thing mentioned in subsection (5) or (6) is done:
- (A) at the premises; or
 - (B) at any other place.
14. In the case of a warrant that was in force in relation to a person, it is immaterial whether a thing mentioned in subsection (5) or (6) is done:
- (A) in the presence of the person; or
 - (B) at any other place.

SA-1.224 Use of electronic equipment at premises

1. The executing officer of a warrant in relation to premises, or a constable assisting, may operate electronic equipment at the warrant premises to access data (including data not held at the premises) if he or she suspects on reasonable grounds that the data constitutes evidential material.
2. If the executing officer or constable assisting suspects on reasonable grounds that any data accessed by operating the electronic equipment constitutes evidential material, he or she may:
 - (A) copy any or all of the data accessed by operating the electronic equipment to a disk, tape or other associated device brought to the premises; or
 - (B) if the occupier of the premises agrees in writing--copy any or all of the data accessed by operating the electronic equipment to a disk, tape or other associated device at the premises;
 and take the device from the premises.

SA-1.226 Person with knowledge of a computer or a computer system to assist access etc.

1. A police officer may apply to a magistrate for an order requiring a specified person to provide any information or assistance that is reasonable and necessary to allow a constable to do one or more of the following:
 - (A) access data held in, or accessible from, a computer or data storage device that:
 - (B) copy data held in, or accessible from, a computer, or data storage device, described in paragraph (a) to another data storage device;
 - (C) convert into documentary form or another form intelligible to a constable:

2. The magistrate may grant the order if the magistrate is satisfied that:
 - (A) there are reasonable grounds for suspecting that evidential material is held in, or is accessible from, the computer or data storage device; and
 - (B) the specified person is:
 - I. reasonably suspected of having committed the offence stated in the relevant warrant; or
 - II. the owner or lessee of the computer or device; or
 - III. an employee of the owner or lessee of the computer or device; or
 - IV. a person engaged under a contract for services by the owner or lessee of the computer or device; or
 - V. a person who uses or has used the computer or device; or
 - VI. a person who is or was a system administrator for the system including the computer or device; and
 - (C) the specified person has relevant knowledge of:
 - I. the computer or device or a computer network of which the computer or device forms or formed a part; or
 - II. measures applied to protect data held in, or accessible from, the computer or device.
3. If;
 - (A) the computer or data storage device that is the subject of the order is seized under this Division; and
 - (B) the order was granted on the basis of an application made before the seizure;
 - I. the order does not have effect on or after the seizure.

Note: An application for another order under this section relating to the computer or data storage device may be made after the seizure.

- 4. If the computer or data storage device is not on warrant premises, the order must:
 - (A) specify the period within which the person must provide the information or assistance; and
 - (B) specify the place at which the person must provide the information or assistance; and
 - (C) specify the conditions (if any) determined by the magistrate as the conditions to which the requirement on the person to provide the information or assistance is subject.
- 5. A person commits an offence if:
 - (A) the person is subject to an order under this section; and
 - (B) the person is capable of complying with a requirement in the order; and
 - (C) the person omits to do an act; and
 - (D) the omission contravenes the requirement.
- 6. A person commits an offence if:
 - (A) the person is subject to an order under this section; and
 - (B) the person is capable of complying with a requirement in the order; and
 - (C) the person omits to do an act; and
 - (D) the omission contravenes the requirement; and
 - (E) the offence to which the relevant warrant relates is:
 - I. a serious offence; or
 - II. a serious terrorism offence.

-Violations of the **Criminal Act 1990**, SA-1.226.5 is a **felony** and liable to a \$300, 000 fine or imprisonment for 60 months, or both.

-Violations of the **Criminal Act 1990**, SA-1.226.6 is a **felony** and liable to a \$600,000 fine or imprisonment for 120 months, or both.

SA-1.227 Accessing data held on certain premises--notification to occupier of that premises

1. If:
 - (A) data is accessed, in relation to a warrant, under subsection 3L(1) or 3LAA(1); and
 - (B) Either:
 - I. if the warrant is in relation to premises--the data is held on premises other than the warrant premises; or
 - II. if the warrant is in relation to a person--the data is held on any premises; and
 - (C) it is practicable to notify the occupier of the premises on which the data is held that the data has been accessed under a warrant;
 the executing officer must:
 - (A) do so as soon as practicable; and
 - (B) if the executing officer has arranged, or intends to arrange, for continued access to the data under subsection 3L(1A) or (2) or 3LAA(2) or (4)--include that information in the notification.
2. A notification under subsection (1) must include sufficient information to allow the occupier of the premises on which the data is held to contact the executing officer.

SA-1.228 Compensation for damage to equipment

1. This section applies if:
 - (A) as a result of equipment being operated as mentioned in section 3K, 3L or 3LAA:
 - I. damage is caused to the equipment; or
 - II. damage is caused to data recorded on the equipment or data access to which was obtained from the operation of the equipment; or
 - III. programs associated with the use of the equipment, or with the use of the data, are damaged or corrupted; and
 - (B) the damage or corruption occurs because:
 - I. insufficient care was exercised in selecting the person who was to operate the equipment; or
 - II. insufficient care was exercised by the person operating the equipment.
2. The State must pay the owner of the equipment, or the user of the data or programs, such reasonable compensation for the damage or corruption as the Commonwealth and the owner or user agree on.
3. However, if the owner or user and the State fail to agree, the owner or user may institute proceedings in a court of competent jurisdiction for such a reasonable amount of compensation as the court determines.
4. In determining the amount of compensation payable, regard is to be had to whether any of the following persons, if they were available at the time, provided any appropriate warning or guidance on the operation of the equipment:
 - (A) if the equipment was operated under a warrant issued in relation to premises--the occupier of the premises, or the occupier's employees or agents;
 - (B) if the equipment was operated under a warrant issued in relation to a person--that person, or that person's agents.
5. For the purposes of subsection (1):

"damage" , in relation to data, includes damage by erasure of data or addition of other data.

SA-1.229 Copies of seized things to be provided

1. Subject to subsection (2), if a constable seizes, under a warrant relating to premises:
 - (A) a document, film, computer file or other thing that can be readily copied; or
 - (B) a storage device the information in which can be readily copied;
 the officer must, if requested to do so by the occupier of the premises or another person who apparently represents the occupier and who is present when the warrant is executed, give a copy of the thing or the information to that person as soon as practicable after the seizure.
2. Subsection (1) does not apply if:
 - (A) the thing that has been seized was seized under subsection 3L(1A) or paragraph 3L(2)(b) or 3LAA(4)(b); or
 - (B) the thing embodies data that was accessed under the warrant at a place other than the premises; or
 - (C) possession by the occupier of the document, film, computer file, thing or information could constitute an offence.

SA-1.230 Occupier entitled to be present during search

1. If a warrant in relation to premises is being executed and the occupier of the premises or another person who apparently represents the occupier is present at the premises, the person is, subject to Part IC, entitled to observe the search being conducted.
2. The right to observe the search being conducted ceases if the person impedes the search.
3. This section does not prevent 2 or more areas of the premises being searched at the same time.

SA-1.231 Receipts for things seized under warrant or moved

1. If a thing is seized under a warrant or moved under subsection 3K(2), the executing officer or a constable assisting must provide a receipt for the thing.
2. If 2 or more things are seized or moved, they may be covered in the one receipt.

SA-1.232 Restrictions on personal searches

1. A warrant cannot authorise a strip search or a search of a person's body cavities.

SA-1.233 Searches without warrant in emergency situations

1. This section applies if a police officer suspects, on reasonable grounds, that:
 - (A) a thing relevant to an indictable offence is in or on a conveyance; and
 - (B) it is necessary to exercise a power under subsection (2) in order to prevent the thing from being concealed, lost or destroyed; and
 - (C) it is necessary to exercise the power without the authority of a search warrant because the circumstances are serious and urgent.
2. The police officer may:
3. If, in the course of searching for the thing, the constable finds another thing relevant to an indictable offence or anything relevant to a summary offence, the constable may seize that thing if he or she suspects, on reasonable grounds, that:
 - (A) it is necessary to seize it in order to prevent its concealment, loss or destruction; and
 - (B) it is necessary to seize it without the authority of a search warrant because the circumstances are serious and urgent.
4. The police officer must exercise his or her powers subject to section.

SA-1.234 Impersonation of police officers

1. General offence A person who impersonates a police officer is guilty of an offence.
2. Aggravated offence A person who, with intent to deceive is guilty of an offence.
3. An offence against subsection (1) is a summary offence.
4. In this section--
"impersonation" does not include conduct engaged solely for satirical purposes.

-Violations of the **Criminal Act 1990**, SA-1.234.1 is a **misdemeanor** and liable to a \$100, 000 fine or imprisonment for 24 months, or both.

-Violations of the **Criminal Act 1990**, SA-1.234.2 is a **misdemeanor** and liable to imprisonment for 84 months..

SA-1.235 Peeping or prying

1. Any person who is in, on or near a building without reasonable cause with intent to peep or pry upon another person is guilty of an offence.

-Violations of the **Criminal Act 1990**, SA-1.235 is a **misdemeanor** and liable to a \$2, 000 fine or imprisonment for 3 months, or both.

SA-1.236 Person apprehended carrying razor etc

1. Where a person is in lawful custody upon a charge of committing any crime or offence and is found to have been carrying at the time or immediately before the person was apprehended any razor, razor blade or other cutting weapon, the person shall, unless the court is satisfied that the person was carrying the same for a lawful purpose the proof of which shall lie upon the accused, is liable to conviction under this code.

-Violations of the **Criminal Act 1990**, SA-1.236 is a **misdemeanor** and liable to a \$50, 000 fine or imprisonment for 6 months, or both.

SA-1.237 Prevention of suicide

1. It shall be lawful for a person to use such force as may reasonably be necessary to prevent the suicide of another person or any act which the person believes on reasonable grounds would, if committed, result in that suicide.

SA-1.237 Taking motor vehicle or vessel with assault or with occupant on board

1. A person who
(A) assaults another person with intent to take a motor vehicle or vessel and, without having the consent of the owner or person in lawful possession of it, takes and drives it, or takes it for the purpose of driving it, or

(B) without having the consent of the owner or person in lawful possession of a motor vehicle or vessel, takes and drives it, or takes it for the purpose of driving it, when a person is in or on it,

Is liable to imprisonment.

2. A person is guilty of an offence under this subsection if the person commits an offence under subsection (1) in circumstances of aggravation. A person convicted of an offence under this subsection is liable to imprisonment

3. In this section

"circumstances of aggravation" means circumstances involving any one or more of the following--

(A) the alleged offender is in the company of another person or persons,

(B) the alleged offender is armed with an offensive weapon or instrument,

(C) the alleged offender intentionally or recklessly inflicts actual bodily harm on any person.

"drive" includes operate.

"motor vehicle" means a motor vehicle within the meaning of the *Road Transport Act 2013* .

"vessel" means a vessel within the meaning of the *Marine Safety Act 1998* .

-Violations of the **Criminal Act 1990**, SA-1.237.1 is a **felony** and liable to imprisonment for 120 months.

-Violations of the **Criminal Act 1990**, SA-1.237.2 is a **felony** and liable to imprisonment for 168 months.

SA-1.237 Tenants etc stealing articles let to hire

1. Whosoever, being the tenant, or occupier, of any house, building, or lodging, steals any chattel, or fixture let to be used therewith, whether the contract was entered into by the accused, or by any person on his or her behalf, shall be liable to be punished as for **SA-1.238 Punishment for Larceny**.

SA-1.238 Punishment for Larceny

1. Whosoever commits larceny, or any indictable offence by this Act made punishable like larceny, shall, except in the cases hereinafter otherwise provided for, be liable to imprisonment for five years.

SA-1.239 Breaking etc into any house etc and committing serious indictable offence

1. A person who
 - (A) breaks and enters any dwelling-house or other building and commits any serious indictable offence therein, or
 - (B) being in any dwelling-house or other building commits any serious indictable offence therein and breaks out of the dwelling-house or other building,
 is guilty of an offence under this code section.
2. Aggravated offence A person is guilty of an offence under this subsection if the person commits an offence under subsection (1) in circumstances of aggravation. A person convicted of an offence under this subsection is liable to imprisonment 240 months.
3. Specially aggravated offence A person is guilty of an offence under this subsection if the person commits an offence under subsection (2) in circumstances of special aggravation. A person convicted of an offence under this subsection is liable to imprisonment for 300 months.

-Violations of the **Criminal Act 1990**, SA-1.239 is a **felony** and liable to imprisonment for 168 months.

-Violations of the **Criminal Act 1990**, SA-1.239 in an aggravated manner is a **felony** and liable to imprisonment for 240 months.

-Violations of the **Criminal Act 1990**, SA-1.239 in a specially aggravated manner is a **felony** and liable to imprisonment for 300 months.

SA-1.240 Breaking etc into any house etc with intent to commit serious indictable offence

1. A person who breaks and enters any dwelling-house or other building with intent to commit any serious indictable offence therein is guilty of an offence under this code section.
2. Aggravated offence A person is guilty of an offence under this subsection if the person commits an offence under subsection (1) in circumstances of aggravation. A person convicted of an offence under this subsection is liable to imprisonment for 168 months.
3. Specially aggravated offence A person is guilty of an offence under this subsection if the person commits an offence under subsection (2) in circumstances of special aggravation. A person convicted of an offence under this subsection is liable to imprisonment for 240 months.

-Violations of the **Criminal Act 1990**, SA-1.240 is a **felony** and liable to imprisonment for 120 months.

-Violations of the **Criminal Act 1990**, SA-1.240 in an aggravated manner is a **felony** and liable to imprisonment for 168 months.

-Violations of the **Criminal Act 1990**, SA-1.240 in a specially aggravated manner is a **felony** and liable to imprisonment for 240 months.

SA-1.241 Entering dwelling-house

1. Whosoever enters any dwelling-house, with intent to commit a serious indictable offence therein, shall be liable to imprisonment.
2. Aggravated offence A person is guilty of an offence under this subsection if the person commits an offence under subsection (1) in circumstances of aggravation. A person convicted of an offence under this subsection is liable to imprisonment for 168 months.

3. Specially aggravated offence A person is guilty of an offence under this subsection if the person commits an offence under subsection (2) in circumstances of special aggravation. A person convicted of an offence under this subsection is liable to imprisonment for 240 months.

-Violations of the **Crimes Act 1990**, SA-1.241 is a **felony** and liable to imprisonment for 120 months.

-Violations of the **Crimes Act 1990**, SA-1.241 in an aggravated manner is a **felony** and liable to imprisonment for 168 months.

-Violations of the **Crimes Act 1990**, SA-1.241 in a specially aggravated manner is a **felony** and liable to imprisonment for 241 months.

SA-1.242 Breaking, entering and assaulting with intent to murder etc

1. Whosoever breaks and enters any dwelling-house, or any building appurtenant thereto, and while therein or on premises occupied therewith assaults with intent to murder any person, or inflicts grievous bodily harm upon any person, is guilty of an offence under this code section.

-Violations of the **Criminal Act 1990**, SA-1.242 is a **felony** and liable to imprisonment for 300 months.

SA-1.243 Breaking out of dwelling-house after committing, or entering with intent to commit, indictable offence

1. Whosoever
 - (A) enters the dwelling-house of another, with intent to commit a serious indictable offence therein, or,
 - (B) being in such dwelling-house commits any serious indictable offence therein, and in either case breaks out of the said dwelling-house is guilty of an offence under this code section.
2. Aggravated offence A person is guilty of an offence under this subsection if the person commits an offence under subsection (1) in circumstances of aggravation. A person convicted of an offence under this subsection is liable to imprisonment for 240 months..
3. Specially aggravated offence A person is guilty of an offence under this subsection if the person commits an offence under subsection (2) in circumstances of special aggravation. A person convicted of an offence under this subsection is liable to imprisonment for 300 months.

-Violations of the **Crimesl Act 1990**, SA-1.243 is a **felony** and liable to imprisonment for 168 months.

-Violations of the **Crimes Act 1990**, SA-1.243 in an aggravated manner is a **felony** and liable to imprisonment for 240 months.

-Violations of the **Crimes Act 1990**, SA-1.243 in a specially aggravated manner is a **felony** and liable to imprisonment for 300 months.

SA-1.244 Demanding property with intent to steal

1. Whosoever, with menaces, or by force, demands any property from any person, with intent to steal the same, shall be liable to imprisonment for ten years.
2. A person is guilty of an offence under this subsection if the person commits an offence under subsection (1) in the company of another person or persons. A person convicted of an offence under this subsection is liable to imprisonment for 168 months.
3. It is immaterial whether any such menace is of violence or injury by the offender or by any other person.

-Violations of the **Crimes Act 1990**, SA-1.244 is a **misdemeanor** and liable to imprisonment for 120 months.

-Violations of the **Crimes Act 1990**, SA-1.244 in the company of another is a **misdemeanor** and liable to imprisonment for 168 months.

SA-1.245 Robbery with arms etc and wounding

1. Whosoever, being armed with an offensive weapon, or instrument, or being in company with another person, robs, or assaults with intent to rob, any person, and immediately before, or at the time of, or immediately after, such robbery, or assault, wounds, or inflicts grievous bodily harm upon, such person, is guilty of an offence under this code section.

-Violations of the **Crimes Act 1990**, SA-1.245 is a **felony** and liable to imprisonment for 300 months.

SA-1.246 Robbery etc or stopping a mail, being armed or in company

1. Whosoever, being armed with an offensive weapon, or instrument, or being in company with another person,
 - (A) robs, or assaults with intent to rob, any person, or
 - (B) stops any mail, or vehicle, railway train, or person conveying a mail, with intent to rob, or search the same,
 Is guilty of an offence under this code section.
2. Aggravated offence A person is guilty of an offence under this subsection if the person commits an offence under subsection (1) when armed with a dangerous weapon. A person convicted of an offence under this subsection is liable to imprisonment for 300 months.

-Violations of the **Crimes Act 1990**, SA-1.246 is a **felony** and liable to imprisonment for 240 months.

-Violations of the **Crimes Act 1990**, SA-1.246 is a **felony** and liable to imprisonment for 300 months.

SA-1.247 Robbery or stealing from the person

1. Whosoever

(A) robs or assaults with intent to rob any person, or

(B) steals any chattel, money, or valuable security from the person of another,

shall, except where a greater punishment is provided by this Act, be liable to imprisonment for fourteen years.

-Violations of the **Crimes Act 1990**, SA-1.247 is a **misdemeanor** and liable to imprisonment for 168 months.

SA-1.248 Property previously stolen

1. Where on the trial of a person for any offence which includes the stealing of any property it appears that the property was, at the time when it was taken by the accused, already out of the possession of the owner by reason of its having been previously stolen, the accused may be convicted of the offence charged notwithstanding that it is not proved that the taking by him or her amounted to an interference with the right to possession of, or a trespass against, the owner

SA-1.249 Failure of persons to provide necessities of life

1. A person

(A) who is under a legal duty to provide another person with the necessities of life, and

(B) who, without reasonable excuse, intentionally or recklessly fails to provide that person with the necessities of life,

is guilty of an offence if the failure causes a danger of death or causes serious injury, or the likelihood of serious injury, to that person is guilty of an offence under this code section.

-Violations of the **Crimes Act 1990**, SA-1.249 is a **misdemeanor** and liable to imprisonment for 60 months.

SA-1.250 Using etc explosive substance or corrosive fluid etc

1. Whosoever

(A) causes any gunpowder or other explosive substance to explode, or

(B) sends, or delivers to, or causes to be taken, or received by, any person, any explosive substance, or other dangerous or noxious thing, or

(C) puts or lays at any place, or casts or throws at, or upon, or otherwise applies to, any person, any corrosive fluid or any destructive or explosive substance (including petrol),

with intent in any such case to burn maim disfigure disable, or do grievous bodily harm to, any person, shall, whether bodily injury is effected or not, be liable to imprisonment.

-Violations of the **Crimes Act 1990**, SA-1.250 is a **felony** and liable to imprisonment for 300 months.

SA-1.251 Causing dog to inflict grievous bodily harm or actual bodily harm

1. Cause dog to inflict grievous bodily harm A person who
 - (A) has control of a dog, and
 - (B) does any act that causes the dog to inflict grievous bodily harm on another person, and
 - (C) is reckless as to the injury that may be caused to a person by the act,
 is guilty of an offence under this code section.
2. Cause dog to inflict actual bodily harm A person who
 - (A) has control of a dog, and
 - (B) does any act that causes the dog to inflict actual bodily harm on another person, and
 - (C) is reckless as to the injury that may be caused to a person by the act,
 is guilty of an offence under this code section.
3. Alternative finding If, on the trial of a person for an offence under subsection (1), it appears that grievous bodily harm was not inflicted on the other person but that actual bodily harm was inflicted, the person may be found not guilty of the offence charged but guilty of an offence under subsection (2) and be liable to punishment accordingly.
4. Doing an act includes omitting to do the act In this section, a reference to the doing of an act includes a reference to omitting to do the act.

-Violations of the **Crimes Act 1990**, SA-1.250 is a **felony** and liable to imprisonment for 120 months.

-Violations of the **Crimes Act 1990**, SA-1.251.2 is a **felony** and liable to imprisonment for 60 months.

SA-1.252 Taking money to restore dogs

1. Whosoever corruptly takes any money or reward, directly or indirectly, under pretence, or upon account, of aiding any person to recover any dog which has been stolen, or which is in the possession of any person other than its owner, is guilty of an offence.

-Violations of the **Crimes Act 1990**, SA-1.252 is a **misdemeanor** and liable to imprisonment for 12 months.

SA-1.253 Stealing or killing cattle--uncertainty as to sex or age not to entitle to acquittal

1. Where, on the trial of a person for an offence under **SA-1.152 Stealing cattle or killing with intent to steal** it appears that the person stole, or killed, an animal of the species described in the indictment, but it is uncertain on the evidence what was its sex, or age, such person shall not be entitled to acquittal by reason only of such uncertainty.

SA-1.254 Unlawfully using etc another person's cattle

1. Whoever

- (A) takes and works, or otherwise uses, or takes for the purpose of working, or using, any cattle the property of another person without the consent of the owner, or person in lawful possession thereof, or
 - (B) takes any such cattle for the purpose of secreting the same, or obtaining a reward for the restoration or pretended finding thereof, or for any other fraudulent purpose, or
 - (C) fraudulently brands, or ear-marks, or defaces, or alters, the brands or ear-marks of any cattle the property of another person,
- shall be liable to imprisonment for three years.

-Violations of the **Crimes Act 1990**, SA-1.254 is a **misdemeanor** and liable to imprisonment for 36 months.

SA-1.255 Stealing, destroying etc valuable security

- 1. Whosoever steals, embezzles, or for any fraudulent purpose destroys, cancels, obliterates, or conceals, the whole or any part of any valuable security, shall be liable, as if he or she had stolen a chattel, to be punished as for larceny, **SA-1.238 Punishment for larceny**.

SA-1.256 Stealing, destroying etc wills or codicils

- 1. Whosoever steals, or, for any fraudulent purpose destroys, cancels, obliterates, or conceals, the whole or any part of any will, codicil, or other testamentary instrument, either during the life of the testator, or after the testator's death, or whether the same relates to real, or personal estate, or to both, is guilty of an offence.

-Violations of the **Crimes Act 1990**, SA-1.254 is a **misdemeanor** and liable to imprisonment for 83 months.

SA-1.257 Stealing etc metal, glass, wood etc fixed to house or land

- 1. Whosoever steals, or rips, cuts, severs, or breaks with intent to steal, any glass, or woodwork, belonging to any building, or any metal, or any utensil, or fixture, whether made of metal or other material, or of both respectively, fixed in, or to, any building, or anything made of metal, fixed in any land being private property, or used as a fence to any dwelling-house, garden, or area, or being in any square, or street, or in, or on, any place dedicated to public use or ornament, or in any burial-ground, shall be liable to be punished as for larceny, **SA-1.238 Punishment for larceny**.

SA-1.258 Stealing etc metal, glass, wood etc fixed to house or land

1. Whosoever

(A) steals, or destroys or damages with intent to steal, the whole, or any part, of any tree, sapling, shrub, or plant, or any underwood, growing in any park, pleasure-ground, garden, orchard, or avenue, or in any ground belonging to any dwelling-house, where the value of the article stolen, or the amount of injury done, exceeds two dollars, or

(B) steals, or destroys or damages with intent to steal, the whole, or any part, of any tree, sapling, shrub, or plant, or any underwood respectively growing elsewhere than in any situation before mentioned, where the value of the article stolen, or the amount of injury done, exceeds ten dollars,

shall be liable to be punished as for larceny **SA-1.238 Punishment for larceny.**

SA-1.259 Stealing property in a dwelling-house

1. Whosoever steals in a dwelling-house any property is guilty of an offence.

-Violations of the **Crimes Act 1990**, SA-1.254 is a **misdemeanor** and liable to imprisonment for 83 months.

SA-1.260 Destroying, damaging etc an aid to navigation

1. A person who

(A) intentionally or recklessly destroys, damages, removes, conceals or interferes with a mark, device or equipment used or designed to be used to assist the navigation of aircraft or vessels, or

(B) does any act with the intention of causing any such destruction, damage, concealment or interference,

Is guilty of an offence under this code section.

-Violations of the **Crimes Act 1990**, SA-1.254 is a **misdemeanor** and liable to imprisonment for 83 months.

SA-1.261 Serious animal cruelty

1. A person who, with the intention of inflicting severe pain
 - (A) tortures, beats or commits any other serious act of cruelty on an animal, and
 - (B) kills or seriously injures or causes prolonged suffering to the animal,
2. A person who, being reckless as to whether severe pain is inflicted
 - (A) tortures, beats or commits any other serious act of cruelty on an animal, and
 - (B) kills or seriously injures or causes prolonged suffering to the animal,
3. A person is not criminally responsible for an offence against this section if
 - (A) the conduct occurred in accordance with an authority conferred by or under the Animal Research Act 1985 or any other Act or law, or
 - (B) the conduct occurred in the course of or for the purposes of routine agricultural or animal husbandry activities, recognised religious practices, the extermination of pest animals or veterinary practice.
4. In this section

"animal" means a mammal (other than a human being), a bird or a reptile.

"kill or seriously injure" an animal includes, in the case where the animal is used as a lure or kill in the manner

"serious act of cruelty" on an animal includes the act of using the animal as a lure or kill in the manner

-Violations of the **Crimes Act 1990**, SA-1.261.1 is a **felony** and liable to imprisonment for 60 months.

-Violations of the **Crimes Act 1990**, SA-1.261.2 is a **felony** and liable to imprisonment for 36 months.

SA-1.262 Common assault

1. Whosoever assaults any person, although not occasioning actual bodily harm, is guilty of an offence under this code section.

-Violations of the **Crimes Act 1990**, SA-1.262 is a **misdemeanor** and liable to imprisonment for 24 months.

SA-1.263 Procuring or grooming child under 16 for unlawful sexual activity

1. Procuring children An adult person who intentionally procures a child for unlawful sexual activity with that or any other person is guilty of an offence.
2. Meeting child following grooming An adult person
 - (A) who intentionally meets a child, or travels with the intention of meeting a child, whom the adult person has groomed for sexual purposes, and
 - (B) who does so with the intention of procuring the child for unlawful sexual activity with that adult person or any other person,
 Is guilty of an offence under this code section.
3. Grooming children An adult person
 - (A) who engages in any conduct that exposes a child to indecent material or provides a child with an intoxicating substance or with any financial or other material benefits, and
 - (B) who does so with the intention of making it easier to procure the child for unlawful sexual activity with that or any other person,
 is guilty of an offence under this code section.

4. Unlawful sexual activity need not be particularised In any proceedings for an offence against this section, it is necessary to prove that the child was or was to be procured for unlawful sexual activity, but it is not necessary to specify or to prove any particular unlawful sexual activity.
5. Fictitious children, A reference in this section to a child includes a reference to a person who pretends to be a child if the accused believed that the person was a child. In that case, a reference in this section
 - (A) to unlawful sexual activity includes a reference to anything that would be unlawful sexual activity if the person were a child, and
 - (B) to the age of the child is a reference to the age that the accused believed the person to be.
6. Charge for aggravated offence The higher maximum penalty under subsection (2), (2A) or (3) in the case of a child under the age of 14 years does not apply unless the age of the child is set out in the charge for the offence.

-Violations of the **Crimes Act 1990**, SA-1.263 involving a child who is under the age of 14 years is a **misdemeanour** and liable to imprisonment for 180 months.

-Violations of the **Crimes Act 1990**, SA-1.263 is a **misdemeanour** and liable to imprisonment for 144 months.

-Violations of the **Crimes Act 1990**, SA-1.263.3 is a **misdemeanour** and liable to imprisonment for 120 months.

SA-1.264 Grooming a person for unlawful sexual activity with a child under the person's authority

1. In this section
 - "adult person" means a person who is of or above the age of 18 years.
 - "child" means a person who is under the age of 16 years.
2. An adult person
 - (A) who provides a person (other than a child) with any financial or other material benefits, and
 - (B) who does so with the intention of making it easier to procure a child who is under the authority of the person for unlawful sexual activity with the adult person or any other person,
 is guilty of an offence.
3. Proceedings for an offence under this section may only be instituted by or with the approval of the Director of Public Prosecutions (Erving Q. 1A-102 and/or Noah F. 1A-101).

-Violations of the **Crimes Act 1990**, SA-1.264 involving a child who is under the age of 14 years is a **misdemeanour** and liable to imprisonment for 72 months.

-Violations of the **Crimes Act 1990**, SA-1.264 is a **misdemeanour** and liable to imprisonment for 60 months.

SA-1.265 Incest

1. Any person who has sexual intercourse with a close family member who is of or above the age of 16 years is guilty of an offence under this code section.
2. A person does not commit an offence under this section if the person is of or above the age of 16 years and under the age of 18 years at the time the offence is alleged to have been committed and the other person to whom the charge relates is the person's parent or grandparent.
3. For the purposes of this section, a
"close family member" is a parent, son, daughter, sibling (including a half-brother or half-sister), grandparent or grandchild, being such a family member from birth.

-Violations of the **Crimes Act 1990**, SA-1.265 is a **misdemeanour** and liable to imprisonment for 95 months.

SA-1.266 Incest Attempts

1. Any person who attempts to commit an offence under **section 1-265** is liable to imprisonment for two years.

SA-1.267 Bestiality

1. Any person who commits an act of bestiality with any animal is guilty of an offence under this code section.

-Violations of the **Crimes Act 1990**, SA-1.267 is a **misdemeanour** and liable to imprisonment for 168 months.

SA-1.268 Attempt to commit bestiality

1. Any person who attempts to commit an act of bestiality with any animal is guilty of an offence under this code section.

-Violations of the **Crimes Act 1990**, SA-1.268 is a **misdemeanour** and liable to imprisonment for 60 months.

SA-1.269 Threatening to contaminate goods with intent to cause public alarm or economic loss

1. A person who makes a threat that goods will be contaminated with the intention of
(A) causing public alarm or anxiety, or
(B) causing economic loss through public awareness of the contamination,
 Is guilty of an offence under this code section.
2. For the purposes of this section, a threat may be made by any act, and may be explicit or implicit and conditional or unconditional.

-Violations of the **Crimes Act 1990**, SA-1.269 is a **felony** and liable to imprisonment for 120 months.

SA-1.270 Conveying false information that a person or property is in danger

1. A person who conveys information
 - (A) that the person knows to be false or misleading, and
 - (B) that is likely to make the person to whom the information is conveyed fear for the safety of a person or of property, or both,
 Is guilty of an offence.
2. This section extends to conveying information by any means including making a statement, sending a document, or transmitting an electronic or other message.
3. In this section, a reference to the safety of a person includes the safety of the person who conveys the information and the person to whom it is conveyed.

-Violations of the **Crimes Act 1990**, SA-1.270 is a **misdemeanour** and liable to imprisonment for 60 months.

SA-1.270 Leaving or sending an article with intent to cause alarm

1. A person
 - (A) who leaves in any place, or sends by any means, a substance or article, and
 - (B) who intends to induce a false belief that the substance or article is likely to be a danger to the safety of a person or of property, or both,
 Is guilty of an offence.
2. For the purposes of this section, a false belief that a substance or article is likely to be a danger includes a false belief that the substance or article is likely to explode, ignite, or contain, consist of or discharge a dangerous matter.

-Violations of the **Crimes Act 1990**, SA-1.270 is a **felony** and liable to imprisonment for 120 months.

SA-1.271 Stealing etc trees etc in pleasure-grounds etc

1. Whosoever
 - (A) steals, or destroys or damages with intent to steal, the whole, or any part, of any tree, sapling, shrub, or plant, or any underwood, growing in any park, pleasure-ground, garden, orchard, or avenue, or in any ground belonging to any dwelling-house, where the value of the article stolen, or the amount of injury done, exceeds two dollars, or
 - (B) steals, or destroys or damages with intent to steal, the whole, or any part, of any tree, sapling, shrub, or plant, or any underwood respectively growing elsewhere than in any situation aforementioned, where the value of the article stolen, or the amount of injury done, exceeds ten dollars,
 Is guilty of an offence under this code section.

-Violations of the **Crimes Act 1990**, SA-1.271 is a **misdemeanour** and liable to imprisonment for 59 months.

SA-1.272 Sexual offences--cognitive impairment

1. Meaning of "person responsible for care" For the purposes of this section, a person is responsible for the care of a person who has a cognitive impairment if the person provides care to that person

(A) at a facility at which persons with a cognitive impairment are detained, reside or attend, or

(B) at the home of that person in the course of a program under which any such facility or other government or community organisation provides care to persons with a cognitive impairment.

The care of a person with a cognitive impairment includes voluntary care, health professional care, education, home care and supervision.

2. Sexual intercourse: person responsible for care A person

(A) who has sexual intercourse with a person who has a cognitive impairment, and

(B) who is responsible for the care of that person (whether generally or at the time of the sexual intercourse),

Is guilty of an offence

3. Sexual intercourse: taking advantage of impairment A person who has sexual intercourse with a person who has a cognitive impairment, with the intention of taking advantage of that person's cognitive impairment, is guilty of an offence.

-Violations of the **Crimes Act 1990**, SA-1.272.2 is a **misdemeanour** and liable to imprisonment for 120 months.

-Violations of the **Crimes Act 1990**, SA-1.272.3 is a **misdemeanour** and liable to imprisonment for 96 months.

SA-1.273 Sexual assault by forced self-manipulation

1. In this section

"circumstances of aggravation" means circumstances in which

- (A) at the time of, or immediately before or after, the commission of the offence, the alleged offender intentionally or recklessly inflicts actual bodily harm on the alleged victim or any other person who is present or nearby, or
 - (B) at the time of, or immediately before or after, the commission of the offence, the alleged offender threatens to inflict actual bodily harm on the alleged victim or any other person who is present or nearby by means of an offensive weapon or instrument, or
 - (C) the alleged offender is in the company of another person or persons, or
 - (D) the alleged victim is under the age of 16 years, or
 - (E) the alleged victim is (whether generally or at the time of the commission of the offence) under the authority of the alleged offender, or
 - (F) the alleged victim has a serious physical disability, or
 - (G) the alleged victim has a cognitive impairment.
- 2. Any person who compels another person to engage in self-manipulation, by means of a threat that the other person could not reasonably be expected to resist, is guilty of an offence.
 - 3. Any person who compels another person to engage in self-manipulation
 - (A) by means of a threat that the other person could not reasonably be expected to resist, and
 - (B) in circumstances of aggravation,
 - 4. A person does not commit an offence under this section unless the person knows that the other person engages in the self-manipulation as a result of the threat.

-Violations of the **Crimes Act 1990**, SA-1.273 is a **misdemeanour** and liable to imprisonment for 168 months.

-Violations of the **Crimes Act 1990**, SA-1.273.3 is a **felony** and liable to imprisonment for 240 months.



Weapons Prohibition Act 1998

SA-2.01 Applicability

1. This Act applies the purchase, and distribution of weapons in the state of San Andreas.
2. A “weapon” is an instructment designed or used for inflicting bodily harm or physical damage.

SA-1.02 Brandishing a Weapon

1. A person who is pointing, holding, openly carrying or brandishing a deadly weapon (non-firearm), or object that appears like a non-firearm weapon without proper toy and prop identification in an attempt to elicit fear or hysteria is guilty of an offence under this code section.

- Violations of Penal Code SA-1.02 is a **misdemeanor** punishable by 6 months imprisonment.

SA-2.03 Prohibited Weapons

1. Knives

- (A) A flick knife (or other similar device) that has a blade which opens automatically by gravity or centrifugal force or by any pressure applied to a button, spring or device in or attached to the handle of the knife.
- (B) A ballistic knife that propels a knife-like blade of any material by any means other than an explosive.
- (C) A sheath knife that has a sheath which withdraws into its handle by gravity or centrifugal force or if pressure is applied to a button, spring or device attached to or forming part of the sheath, handle or blade of the knife.
- (D) An Urban Skinner push dagger or any other device that consists of a single-edged or multi-edged blade or spike that has a handle fitted transversely to the blade or spike

and allows the blade or spike to be supported by the palm of the hand so that stabbing blows or slashes can be inflicted by a punching or pushing action.

- (E) A trench knife or any other device that consists of a single-edged or multi-edged blade or spike that is fitted with a handle made of any hard substance that can be fitted, wholly or partly, over the knuckles of the hand of the user to protect the knuckles and increase the effect of a punch or blow, or that is adapted for such use.
- (F) A butterfly knife or “balisong” or any other device that consists of a single-edged or multi-edged blade or spike that fits within 2 handles attached to the blade or spike by transverse pivot pins and is capable of being opened by gravity or centrifugal force.
- (G) A star knife or any other device that consists of a number of angular points, blades or spikes disposed outwardly about a central axis point and that are designed to spin around the central axis point in flight when thrown at a target.
- (H) A zombie knife or other device that has a multi-edged blade, including a serrated section of blade, and:
 - is advertised or otherwise made available for sale using images or words that suggest the knife or device is intended to be used for violence, whether actual or threatened, against a person or fictional creature (such as a zombie), or
 - has, on the blade or handle, images, words or markings that suggest the knife or device is intended to be used for violence, whether actual or threatened, against a person or fictional creature (such as a zombie), or has been used to inflict violence.

2. Military-style weapons

- (A) Any **bomb, grenade, rocket, missile or mine** or other similar device (such as a tear-gas canister) that is in the nature of, or that expels or contains, an explosive, incendiary, irritant, gas or smoke, and whether or not it is live, has been deactivated or is spent.
- (B) Any device intended for use by a military or defence force and that is designed to **propel or launch** a weapon referred to in SA-2.01.2.A Prohibited Weapons.
- (C) A **flamethrower** that is of military design or any other device that is capable of projecting ignited incendiary fuel.

3. Miscellaneous weapons

- (A) A **spear gun** having an overall length (being the length of the spear gun when it is not loaded with a spear) of less than 45 centimetres (17.7165 inches)
- (B) A **crossbow** (or any similar device) consisting of a bow fitted transversely on a stock that has a groove or barrel designed to direct an arrow or bolt.

- (C) A **slingshot** (being a device consisting of an elasticised band secured to the forks of a “Y” shaped frame), other than a home-made slingshot for use by a child in the course of play.
- (D) A **Saunders “Falcon” Hunting Sling**, or any other device in the nature of a hunting sling, catapult or slingshot that is designed for use with, or a component part of which is, a brace that:
 - (1) fits or rests on the forearm or on another part of the body of the user, and
 - (2) supports the wrist against the tension of elastic material used to propel a projectile.
- (E) A **blow-gun** or **blow-pipe** that is capable of projecting a dart, or any other device that consists of a pipe or tube through which missiles in the form of a dart are capable of being projected by the exhaled breath of the user or by any other means other than an explosive.
- (F) Any **dart** capable of being projected from a blow-gun or blow-pipe.
- (G) A **Farallon Shark Dart**, or any other similar device that is designed to expel, on contact, any gas or other substance capable of causing bodily harm and which is reasonably capable of being carried concealed about the person.
- (H) A **dart projector** known as the Darchery dart slinger, or any other similar device that is designed to project a dart by means of an elasticised band.
- (I) A **mace** or any other similar article that consists of a club or staff fitted with a flanged or spiked head, other than a ceremonial mace made for and used solely as a symbol of authority on ceremonial occasions.
- (J) A **flail** or any other similar article that consists of a staff or handle that has fitted to one end, by any means, a freely swinging striking part that is armed with spikes or studded with any protruding matter.
- (K) A **whip** that has a lash which is composed wholly or partly of any form of metal.
- (L) A whip known as a **cat-o’-nine-tails**, or any other whip that consists of a handle to which there is attached any number of knotted lashes.
- (M) **Kung fu sticks** or “nunchaku”, or any other similar article consisting of 2 or more sticks or bars made of any material that are joined together by any means that allows the sticks or bars to swing independently of each other, but not including any such article that is produced and identified as a children’s toy.
- (N) A **side-handled baton** or any other similar article consisting of a baton, staff or rod that is made of any hard substance and has fitted to one side a handle, whether or not that handle is permanently fixed, but not including any such article that is produced and identified as a children’s toy.

- (O) An **extendable or telescopic baton**.
- (P) Any hand-held defence or anti-personnel device that is designed to administer an electric shock on contact.
 - (1) **Taser gun** or other similar anti-personnel conducted energy device.
 - (2) A cartridge or similar device that is designed to propel probes or prongs from a weapon referred to in subclause (18A).
- (Q) **Knuckle-dusters** or any other similar article that is made of any hard substance and that can be fitted over 2 or more knuckles of the hand of the user to protect the knuckles and increase the effect of a punch or other blow or that is adapted for use as such.
- (R) A **sap glove**, or any other similar article, that consists of a glove (including a fingerless glove) that has a layer of powdered lead sewn under the outer covering and positioned over the knuckle area on the back of the glove.
- (S) A **studded glove**, or any other similar article, that consists of a glove (including a fingerless glove) that has a number of raised studs or spikes made of a hard substance and positioned over the back of the glove to increase the effect of a punch or blow.
- (T) Any device designed or intended as a **defence or anti-personnel spray** and that is capable of discharging by any means any irritant matter comprising or containing any one or more of the following substances in liquid, powder, gas or chemical form:
 - (1) chloroacetophenone, known as CN
 - (2) orthochlorobenzalmalononitrile, known as CS,
 - (3) dypenylaminechloroarsone, known as DM or Adamsite,
 - (4) oleoresin capsicum, known as OC.
- (U) Any device (not being a device referred to in subclause (22)) designed as a defence or anti-personnel spray and that is capable of discharging any irritant matter.
- (V) Any acoustic or light-emitting anti-personnel device that is designed to cause permanent or temporary incapacity or to otherwise disorientate persons.

4. Imitations, concealed blades etc

- (A) Any object that substantially duplicates in appearance a weapon referred to in SA-3.05 Brandishing a Firearm), but not including an object that is produced and identified as a children's toy.
- (B) A **walking stick or cane** that contains a sword or any other single-edged or multi-edged blade or spike of any length or of any material.
- (C) A **riding crop** that contains a knife, stiletto or any other single-edged or multi-edged blade or spike of any length or of any material.

(D) A **Bowen Knife Belt** or any other similar article consisting of a belt or belt buckle that conceals or disguises within the article a knife or a single-edged or multi-edged blade or spike of any length or of any material.

(E) Any article or device that:

- (1) due to its appearance is capable of being mistaken for something else that is not a weapon, and
- (2) disguises and conceals within it a single-edged or multi-edged blade or spike of any length or of any material

5. Miscellaneous articles

(A) **Body armour vests** (or other similar article) designed for anti-ballistic purposes or similar purposes (such as protection against electroshock or conducted energy devices) and to be worn on (or to cover) any part of the body, but not including helmets or anti-ballistic articles used to protect the eyes or ears.

(B) **Handcuffs** (including thumb and leg cuffs), being a set of ring-shaped shackles of any material (and connected by any means) that are designed to be worn on the wrists, thumbs or ankles (as the case requires), but not including:

- (1) antique handcuffs, or
- (2) handcuffs produced and identified as children's toys, or
- (3) handcuffs that are designed to be released by the wearer (such as handcuffs used in theatrical productions).

(C) **Silencers** or any other device designed for attachment to a firearm for the purpose of muffling, reducing or stopping the noise created by firing the firearm.

(D) Any article or device, such as a device known as a **brass catcher**, that is designed to be attached to a firearm for the purposes of catching ejected cartridge cases when the firearm is being fired.

(E) Any portable **tyre deflation device**, or any other similar portable device, that is designed to puncture, or that has been adapted for the purposes of puncturing, the tyres of a motor vehicle when driven over the device.

(F) Any article or device, such as a device known as a **caltrop**, that is made up of two or more sharp nails or spines arranged in such a manner that one of them always points upward however the article or device is placed and that is capable of puncturing the feet, paws or hooves of animals when they pass over the article or device.

(G) A **laser pointer**, or any other similar article, that consists of a hand-held battery-operated device with a power output of more than 1 milliwatt, designed or adapted to emit a laser beam and that may be used for the purposes of aiming, targeting or pointing.

(H) Any device (regardless of its composition) that is designed to propel or launch a bomb, grenade, rocket or missile by any means other than by means of an explosive, including a device known as a PVC cannon

NOTES:

- **SA-2.01.2.A Prohibited Weapons:** For the purposes of this subclause, “bomb” includes a device known as an Improvised Explosive Device (or IED).
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Firearms Act 1996

SA-3.00 Applicability

1. This Act applies to an imitation firearm in the same way as it applies to a firearm, subject to the following:
 - (A) the Commissioner may not issue a licence authorising the possession or use of an imitation firearm (except to a firearms dealer) but may issue a permit authorising the possession or use of an imitation firearm
 - (B) an imitation firearm is not required to be registered,
 - (C) (the holder of a permit authorising the possession or use of an imitation firearm (a "possession or use permit") is not required to be authorised by a permit to acquire an imitation firearm to which the possession or use permit applies.
2. For the purposes of the application (as provided by this section) of this Act to imitation firearms:
 - (A) an imitation firearm that is an imitation of a pistol is taken to be a pistol, and
 - (B) an imitation firearm that is an imitation of a prohibited firearm is taken to be a prohibited firearm.
3. In this section,

"imitation firearm" means an object that, regardless of its colour, weight or composition or the presence or absence of any moveable parts, substantially duplicates in appearance a firearm but that is not a firearm.
4. However, an imitation firearm does not include any such object that is produced and identified as a children's toy.
5. A person is not guilty of an offence under this Acts only because of something done by the person while acting in the ordinary course of the person's duties:

- (A) As a police officer (or as a student police officer enrolled in the San Andreas Police Academy), or
 - (B) As a prison officer employed in Corrective Services San Andreas, Department of Justice, or
 - (C) As a police officer, or as a prisoner, another State or Territory, or
 - (D) As a member of the armed forces of Antarctica, or of any government that is allied or associated with the Antarctica in any war or joint military exercise in which Antarctica is engaged, or
 - (E) As, or under the authority of, the person in charge of a ship or an aircraft, but only for the purpose of having equipment or on the ship or aircraft repaired or tested by a person authorised to do by a license.
6. This Act applies to any person who possesses a firearm within the state of San Andreas.

SA-3.01 Genuine reasons for having a licence

1. The Commissioner must not issue a licence that authorises the possession and use of a firearm unless the Commissioner is satisfied that the applicant has a genuine reason for possessing or using the firearm.
2. An applicant does not have a genuine reason for possessing or using a firearm if the applicant intends to possess or use the firearm for any of the following reasons:
 - (A) personal protection or the protection of any other person,
 - (B) the protection of property (other than in circumstances constituting a genuine reason as set out in the Table to this section).
3. Subsection (2) does not limit the reasons which the Commissioner may be satisfied are not genuine reasons for the purposes of justifying the possession or use of a firearm.
4. Subject to this Act, an applicant for a licence has a genuine reason for possessing or using a firearm if the applicant:
 - (A) states that he or she intends to possess or use the firearm for any one or more of the reasons set out in the Table to this section, and
 - (B) is able to produce evidence to the Commissioner that he or she satisfies the requirements specified in respect of any such reason.

Table Reason: sport/target shooting

The applicant must be a current member of a shooting club approved by the Commissioner in accordance with the regulations, and which conducts competitions or activities requiring the use of the firearm for which the licence is sought.

Reason: recreational hunting/vermin control

The applicant must:

- (A) be the owner or occupier of rural land, or
- (B) produce proof of permission given by the owner or occupier of rural land, or by an officer or employee of the National Parks and Wildlife Service, the Department of Industry or other authority prescribed by the regulations, to shoot on rural land, or
- (C) produce proof of permission given by a land manager within the meaning of the Forestry Act 2012 to shoot on land in respect of which the land manager is authorised to exercise functions as land manager under that Act, or
- (D) be a current member of a hunting club approved by the Commissioner in accordance with the regulations.

The regulations may provide for the manner and form in which any such permission is to be given, the extent to which it operates, and how it is to be produced as evidence by the applicant. A person does not, so long as the person is authorised to give permission to shoot on land referred to in paragraph (b) or (b1), incur any liability merely because the person gives the applicant permission to shoot on the land concerned.

Reason: primary production

The applicant must:

- (A) be a person whose occupation is the business of a primary producer, or who is the owner, lessee or manager of land used for primary production, and
- (B) state that he or she intends to use the firearm solely in connection with farming or grazing activities (including the suppression of vertebrate pest animals on the land concerned).

Reason: vertebrate pest animal control

The applicant must be:

- (A) a professional contract shooter engaged or employed in controlling vertebrate pest animals on rural land, or
- (B) a person employed by or in, or authorised by, a government agency prescribed by the regulations that has functions relating to the control or suppression of vertebrate pest animals, or
- (C) a person whose occupation is the business of a primary producer, or who is the owner, lessee or manager of land used for primary production, and who is participating in an authorised campaign conducted by or on behalf of a government agency or public authority to eradicate large feral animals or animals that are affected by brucellosis or tuberculosis.

Reason: business or employment

The applicant must demonstrate that it is necessary for the conduct of the applicant's business or employment to possess or use the firearm for which the licence is sought.

- Cab Driver or Security Guard

Reason: occupational requirements relating to rural purposes

The applicant must be employed or engaged in a rural occupation that requires the possession or use of the firearm for which the licence is sought.

Reason: animal welfare**The applicant must be:**

- (A) an officer of the RSPCA or the Animal Welfare League who is appointed by the Minister administering the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act 1979 as an officer for the purposes of that Act, or
- (B) a veterinary practitioner, or
- (C) a person who is employed in the Department of Industry or is a member of staff of Local Land Services and who has responsibility for animal welfare, or
- (D) an owner, transporter, drover or other handler of animals who may need to destroy animals to avoid suffering.

Reason: firearms collection**The applicant must:**

- (A) be a current member of a collectors' society or club approved by the Commissioner in accordance with the regulations, and
- (B) provide a written statement by that collectors' society or club confirming that the applicant's firearms collection has a genuine commemorative, historical, thematic or financial value.

SA-3.02 Firearms Registration

1. A person shall not use a firearm if the firearm is not correctly registered with the San Andreas State Police.
2. A person shall be 18 years of age or over to legally register a firearm in the State of San Andreas.
3. A person shall submit a Permit to Acquire application form for the firearm category you intend to acquire along with any required documentation.
4. A person shall have a genuine reason for possessing a firearm

- Violations of Penal Code SA-3.02 is a **felony** punishable by 168 months imprisonment.

SA-3.03 Firearm Licenses

1. Category A Licenses

■ Examples:

- Air Rifles
- Rimfire rifle
- Shotgun/Rimfire combinations
- Shotgun (other than pump action, lever action, or self-loading).

2. Category B Licenses

■ Examples:

- Muzzle loading firearms (other than pistols)
- Centre-fire rifles (other than self-loading)
- Shotgun/Centre-fire combinations
- Lever action shotguns with a magazine
- Capacity of no more than 5 rounds.

3. Category C License

■ Examples:

Prohibited except for limited purposes

- Self-loading centre-fire rifles
- Self-loading rimfire rifles with a magazine
 - Capacity of no more than 10 rounds
- Self-loading shotguns with a magazine
 - Capacity of no more than 5 rounds
- Pump action shotguns with a magazine
 - Capacity of no more than 5 rounds
- Lever action shotguns with a magazine
 - Capacity of no more than 5 rounds

4. Category D License

■ Examples:

Prohibited except for official purposes

- Self-loading centre-fire rifles
- Self-loading rimfire rifles with a magazine
 - Capacity of more than 10 rounds
- Self-loading shotguns with a magazine
 - Capacity of more than 5 rounds

- Pump action shotguns with a magazine
 - Capacity of more than 5 rounds
- Lever action shotguns with a magazine
 - Capacity of more than 5 rounds
- Any firearm to which a category C licence applies.

5. Category H License

■ Examples:

Necessary for Security Act 1997 or official business.

- Pistols
- Pistols including blank fire pistols
- Pistols including air pistols.

- Violations of Penal Code SA-3.03 is a **felony** punishable by 168 months imprisonment.

SA-3.04 Offence of unauthorised possession or use of pistols or prohibited firearms

1. a person must not possess or use a pistol or prohibited firearm unless the person is authorised to do so by a licence or permit.
2. Without limiting the operation of subsection (1), a person who is the holder of a licence is guilty of an offence under this section if the person:
 - (A) uses a pistol or prohibited firearm for any purpose otherwise than in connection with the purpose established by the person as being the genuine reason for possessing or using the pistol or prohibited firearm, or
 - (B) contravenes any condition of the licence.

- Violations of Penal Code SA-3.04 is a **felony** punishable by 168 months imprisonment.

SA-3.05 Brandishing a Firearm

1. A person who is pointing, holding, openly carrying or brandishing a firearm, air or gas operated firearm, or object that appears like a firearm without proper toy and prop identification is an attempt to elicit fear or hysteria is guilty of an offence under this code section.
2. A person holding an object in a manner similar to a firearm who attempts to elicit the same fear or response as brandishing an actual firearm is guilty of an offence under this code section.\

- Violations of Penal Code SA-3.05 is a **felony** punishable by 168 months imprisonment.

- Violations of Penal Code SA-3.05 is a **misdemeanor** punishable by either 12 months imprisonment or a fine of \$2,423.

NOTES:

Brandishing a firearm explicitly notes that the purpose is to elicit fear or hysteria. Firearm discharge violation is irrelevant to the intent to elicit hysteria.

SA-3.06 Possession of a Stolen Firearm

1. A person who is in possession of a stolen firearm or stolen firearm part is guilty of an offence under this code section.

- Violations of Penal Code SA-3.06 is a **felony** punishable by 168 months imprisonment.

SA-3.07 Possession of a Stolen Firearm without a valid License 5 years

1. A person who is in possession of a stolen firearm or stolen firearm part who doesn't hold a valid firearms license within the State of San Andreas within the past five (5) years is guilty of an offence under this code section.

- Violations of Penal Code SA-3.07 is a **felony** punishable by 168 months imprisonment.

SA-3.08 Possession of a Stolen Firearm unlicensed never licensed

1. A person who is in possession of a stolen firearm or stolen firearm part while unlicensed and never being licensed in the state of San Andreas is guilty of an offence under this code section.

- Violations of Penal Code SA-3.08 is a **felony** punishable by a minimum of 59 months imprisonment or a maximum sentence of 168 months imprisonment.

SA-3.09 Possession of an unregistered firearm

1. A person who is in possession of an unregistered firearm is guilty of an offence under this code section.

- Violations of Penal Code SA-3.09 is a **felony** punishable by 120 months imprisonment and \$2,110 fine.

SA-3.10 Possession of an illegal firearm

1. If a person is in possession of an illegal firearm they are guilty of an offence under this code section.

- (A) Ammunition containing any explosive agent
- (B) Ammunition containing any chemical agent
- (C) A short barreled shotgun or rifle
- (D) Any firearm that is not registered with the San Andreas State Police.
- (E) Any firearm that is in a manner that is against any firearm license restrictions that have been issued.
- (F) Any firearm that has been altered in any way, shape, or form including removal of serial number(s).
 - Reference **SA-3.10 Shortening firearms** and **SA-3.11 Converting Firearms**
 - Exception: Modifications such as Flashlights, Grips, and Scopes.

- Violations of Penal Code SA-3.10 is a **felony** punishable by a minimum sentence of 120 months imprisonment and a maximum sentence of 180 months imprisonment.

SA-3.11 Supply, acquisition and possession of ammunition

1. A person must not possess ammunition unless the person is:
 - (A) The holder of a licence or permit to possess a firearm which takes that ammunition, or
 - (B) They are authorised to possess the ammunition by a permit.
2. In addition to subsection (1), a licensed firearms dealer must not supply or give possession of ammunition for any firearm to another person unless the firearms dealer has seen:
 - (A) a licence or permit held by the other person for a firearm which takes that ammunition, or
 - (B) a permit held by the other person authorising the person to acquire the ammunition.
3. A person must not acquire ammunition for any firearm unless the person:
 - (A) is the holder of a licence or permit for a firearm which takes that ammunition, or
 - (B) is authorised to acquire it by a permit,
 and the amount of ammunition that is acquired at any one time does not exceed the amount (if any) prescribed by the regulations.

- Violations of Penal Code SA-3.11 is a **misdemeanor** punishable by a minimum of 12 months imprisonment or a maximum fine of \$1,110.

NOTES:

- (A) A person is not guilty of an offence under subsection (3) only because of possessing ammunition that is being conveyed or stored in the ordinary course of the person's duties in the business of a carrier or warehouse operator.
- (B) For the purposes of this Act, the ammunition that a firearm takes includes any ammunition that can be safely fired in the firearm (whether or not that ammunition has the same calibre designation as the calibre designation of the firearm).

SA-3.12 Shortening Firearms

1. A person must not, unless authorised to do so by a permit:
 - (A) Shorten any firearm (other than a pistol), or
 - (B) Possess any such firearm that has been shortened, or
 - (C) Supply or give possession of any such firearm that has been shortened to another person.
2. The regulations may provide that certain kinds of firearms are to be considered as having been shortened for the purposes of this section only if they (or specified parts of them) have prescribed characteristics.

- Violations of Penal Code SA-3.12 is a **felony** punishable by 168 months imprisonment and 12 months good behaviour bond.

NOTES:

Reference to a pistol includes a prohibited pistol.

SA-3.13 Converting Firearms

1. A person must not shorten a firearm so as to convert it into a pistol unless a licence or permit has been issued to the person authorising possession of the pistol.
 - (A) A person must not, unless authorised to do so by a permit, alter the construction or action of a pistol that is not a prohibited pistol so as to convert it into a prohibited pistol.
 2. A person must not, unless authorised to do so by a permit, alter the construction or action of a prohibited firearm so as to convert it into a firearm that is not a prohibited firearm.
 3. A person must not, unless authorised to do so by a permit, alter the construction or action of a firearm that is not a prohibited firearm so as to convert it into a prohibited firearm.
 4. A person must not provide another person with any information or thing that the person knows, or could reasonably be expected to know, is to be used for the purpose of altering the construction or action of a firearm if the other person is not authorised by a licence or permit to possess a firearm of the kind to which it is capable of being so altered.
- Violations of Penal Code SA-3.13 is a **felony** punishable by 168 months imprisonment and 12 months good behaviour bond.

SA-3.14 Restrictions where alcohol or other drugs concerned

1. A person must not handle or use a firearm while the person is under the influence of alcohol or any other drug otherwise they are guilty of an offence under this code section.
 2. A person must not supply or give possession of a firearm to another person:
 - (A) if the person knows or has reasonable cause to believe that the other person is under the influence of alcohol or any other drug, or
 - (B) if the other person's appearance or behaviour is such that the person intending to supply or give possession of the firearm believes or has reasonable cause to believe that the other person is incapable of exercising responsible control over the firearm.
- Violations of Penal Code SA-3.14 is a **misdemeanor** punishable by automatic revocation of firearms license or permit, 24 months good behaviour bond, and a maximum sentence of 60 months imprisonment.

SA-3.15 Pawning of firearms prohibited

1. A pawnbroker must not take a firearm, firearm parts or ammunition for any firearm into pawn.
- Violations of Penal Code SA-3.15 is a **misdemeanor** punishable by a \$5,000 fine or imprisonment for 24 months, or both.

SA-3.16 Licence or permit must be produced on demand

1. A person to whom a licence or permit is issued must, on demand made by a police officer at any time:
 - (A) if the person has the licence or permit in his or her immediate possession—produce the licence or permit for inspection by the police officer, or
 - (B) if the person does not have the licence or permit in his or her immediate possession—produce it as soon as practicable (but not more than 6 hours) after the demand is made to the police officer who made the demand or to another police officer nominated by the officer, or
 - (C) state the person's full name and usual place of residence to the police officer.
2. A person is guilty of an offence under this section only if the police officer, when making the demand, explains to the person that failure to comply with the demand is an offence against this Act

- Violations of Penal Code SA-3.16 is a **misdemeanor** punishable by a \$5,000 fine and automatic revocation of firearm license or permit.

SA-3.17 Requirement to notify change of address

1. A licensee or the holder of a permit must, if there is any change in the licensee's or permit holder's place of residence, provide the Commissioner with the particulars of the change of address within 7 days after the change occurs.

- Violations of Penal Code SA-3.17 is a **misdemeanor** is punishable by a \$5,000 fine.

SA-3.18 False or misleading applications

1. A person must not, in or in connection with an application under this Act or the regulations, make a statement or provide information that the person knows is false or misleading in a material particular.

- Violations of Penal Code SA-3.18 is a **misdemeanor** punishable by 168 months imprisonment if the application relates to a pistol or prohibited firearm, or imprisonment for 5 years in any other case.

SA-3.19 Misuse of licences and permits

1. A person must not:
 - (A) falsely represent himself or herself to be the holder of a licence or permit (whether or not it is in force), or
 - (B) give possession of a licence or permit to another person for the purpose of using it unlawfully, or
 - (C) steal a licence or permit, or
 - (D) knowingly have possession of a forged, fraudulently altered, borrowed or stolen licence or permit.

- Violations of Penal Code SA-3.19 is a **misdemeanor** punishable by a \$5,000 fine or imprisonment for 24 months, or both.

SA-3.20 Using forged or fraudulently altered licence or permit to obtain firearm

1. A person is guilty of an offence under this section if the person uses a document that is, and that the person knows to be, false, with the intention of obtaining a firearm.

- Violations of Penal Code SA-3.20 is a **misdemeanor** punishable by automatic revocation in firearm license or permit and 120 months imprisonment.

NOTES:

- For the purposes of this section, a document is false if it purports to be a licence or permit authorising the person who is using it to possess a firearm but is in fact:
 - (A) not a licence or permit, or
 - (B) a licence or permit that has been altered in any respect by a person who was not authorised to make the alteration, or
 - (C) a licence or permit that has been issued to another person.

SA-3.21 Falsifying or altering records

1. A firearms dealer must not, with intent to deceive, make a false or misleading entry in, or alter, a record required to be made or kept.
2. A person must not, with intent to deceive, make a false or misleading entry in, or alter, any other records required to be made or kept by or under this Act.

- Violations of Penal Code SA-3.21.1 is a **felony** punishable by a \$5,000 fine and automatic revocation of firearm license or permit, or imprisonment for 60 months imprisonment.

- Violations of Penal Code SA-3.21.2 is a **misdemeanor** punishable by a \$5,000 fine and automatic revocation of firearm license or permit, or imprisonment for 24 months imprisonment.

SA-3.22 Firearm Prohibition Orders

1. The Commissioner, Department of Public Safety, may make a firearms prohibition order against a person if, in the opinion of the Commissioner, the person is not fit, in the public interest, to have possession of a firearm.
2. A firearms prohibition order takes effect when a police officer serves a copy of the order personally on the person against whom it is made.
3. The Commissioner may revoke a firearms prohibition order at any time for any or no stated reason.

Effects of Firearm Prohibition Orders;

1. **Prohibition on persons acquiring, possessing or using firearms, firearm parts or ammunition**
 - (A) A person who is subject to a firearms prohibition order must not acquire, possess or use a firearm.
 - (B) A person who is subject to a firearms prohibition order must not acquire or possess a firearm part.
 - (C) A person who is subject to a firearms prohibition order must not acquire or possess ammunition for any firearm.

2. Prohibition on supplying firearms etc to persons subject to orders

- (A) A person who is subject to a firearms prohibition order must not acquire, possess or use a firearm.
- (B) A person who is subject to a firearms prohibition order must not acquire or possess firearm part(s).
- (C) A person who is subject to a firearms prohibition order must not acquire or possess ammunition for any firearm.

3. Prohibition on persons residing at premises where there are firearms etc

- (A) A person must not supply or give possession of a firearm or firearm part to another person knowing that the other person is subject to a firearms prohibition order.
- (B) A person must not supply or give possession of ammunition for any firearm to another person knowing that the other person is subject to a firearms prohibition order.

4. Prohibition on persons attending certain premises

- (A) A person who is subject to a firearms prohibition order is guilty of an offence if a firearm, firearm part or ammunition for any firearm is kept or found on premises at which the person is residing.
- (B) It is a defence to a prosecution for an offence under subsection (6) if the defendant proves that the defendant:
 - did not know, and could not reasonably be expected to have known, that the firearm, firearm part or ammunition was on the premises, or
 - took reasonable steps to prevent the firearm, firearm part or ammunition from being on the premises.

5. Exemptions

- (A) The Commissioner may by order exempt a person, either unconditionally or subject to conditions, from a specified provision of this section

6. Proof of possession of firearm parts and ammunition

7. Powers of police to search for firearms in possession of person subject to firearms prohibition order

- (A) The powers of a police officer under this section may be exercised as reasonably required for the purposes of determining whether a person who is subject to a firearms prohibition order has committed an offence under section SA-3.20 (1), (2) or (3)
- (B) A police officer may:
 - detain a person who is subject to a firearms prohibition order, or
 - enter any premises occupied by or under the control or management of such a person, or
 - stop and detain any vehicle, vessel or aircraft occupied by or under the control or management of such a person,
 and conduct a search of the person, or of the premises, vehicle, vessel or aircraft, for any firearms, firearm parts or ammunition.

- Violations of Penal Code SA-3.22.1 is a **felony** punishable by imprisonment for 168 months if the firearm is a pistol or prohibited firearm, or imprisonment for 60 months in any other case.
- Violations of Penal Code SA-3.22.2 is a **felony** punishable by imprisonment for 168 months if the firearm is a pistol or prohibited firearm, or imprisonment for 60 months in any other case.

- Violations of Penal Code SA-3.22.3 is a **felony** punishable by imprisonment for 168 months if the firearm is a pistol or prohibited firearm, or imprisonment for 60 months in any other case.
- Violations of Penal Code SA-3.22.4 is a **felony** punishable by \$50,000 or imprisonment for 12 months, or both.

SA-3.23 Transportation of Firearms

1. A person who is transporting a firearm from a location to another must ensure the firearm is transported concealed in a locked container which is secured to the vehicle or in a locked compartment within the vehicle, and * That all reasonable precautions have been taken to secure the firearm.
 2. A person transporting firearm(s) from a location to another shall keep the ammunition stored and locked in a separate secure container i.e. locked in the glovebox or locked box in the cab, not with the firearms, otherwise the operator will be guilty of an offence under this code section.
 3. The motor vehicles doors must be locked while the vehicle is unattended and keys must not be left in the vehicle, otherwise the operator will be guilty of an offence under this code section.
- Violations of Penal Code SA-3.23 is a **misdemeanor** punishable by a \$3,560 fine or revocation in firearm licence or permit, or both.

SA-3.24 Conceal/Open Carry

1. Handguns

- (A) Police Officers and Armed Security are allowed to openly carry handguns in a public place, however, the firearm must remain holstered and without a bullet in the chamber.
- (B) Farmers and Hunters are allowed to conceal and openly carry firearms on the premise of their own property.
- (C) A person can conceal carry a category H firearm if they have a genuine reason for the possession of the weapon (I.e: an occupational requirement, including occupational requirement for rural purposes).
- (D) Category H firearms are not generally issued for the purpose of feral animal control in primary production due to the limited range and accuracy of a concealable firearm.

2. Rifles and Non-Handguns

- (A) A person genuinely employed for the purposes for feral animal control are allowed to openly carry a category A, B, C and D firearm on the controlled area they are employed;
For Example:
 - I. National Parks
 - II. Private Farm Land
- (B) All other firearm types must remain unloaded at all times and deemed to be held/transported in a safe manner either by hand or in a locked case.
- (C) Ammunition shall be carried in a separate locked and secure container and not in the firearm(s)

3. Heavy Weapons & Explosives

- (A) Heavy weapons and Explosives are to not be concealed or openly carried.
- (B) The transportation of Heavy Weapons & Explosives requires government-issued Temporary Firearms Transportation Permit (TFFP) to a specific location.
 - I. A Temporary Firearms Transportation Permit is only granted to members of the Armed Forces, Civil Peace Officers, Mining companies.
 - II. Explosives may be transported on non-public access roadways by Demolition Experts with proper permits.
- (C) Transportation of Heavy Weapons and Explosives require that they be stored in locked, armoured, containers, in the trunk (boot) of a vehicle.

4. Identifying to a Peace Officer

- (A) A person who is in possession of a firearm during an interaction with a police officer must immediately identify to the police officer that they are in possession of a firearm, whether its loaded or not, number of firearms carrying, and the location of the firearm(s).

5. Exclusions

- (A) Carrying any type of firearm within 20 meters (66 ft) of Schools, Government Buildings/Property, and National Parks are not covered by this section.
 - I. This does not include driving past the listed properties on a public road.
- (B) Conceal Carry Permits Open Carry Perms from other states are not valid in the State of San Andreas.

NOTES:

Whenever transporting something under the **Firearms Act 1996** you must adhere to **SA-3.21 Transportation of Firearms**.

Definition of a Primary Producer

primary producer means a person (not being a person engaged in primary production as an employee on wages or piecework rates) primarily engaged in the occupation of—

- (A) dairy farmer; or
- (B) wheat, maize, or cereal grower; or
- (C) cane grower; or
- (D) fruit grower; or
- (E) grazier; or
- (F) farmer, whether engaged in general or mixed farming, cotton, potato, or vegetable growing, or poultry or pig raising;

- Violations of Penal Code SA-3.24 is a **felony** punishable by the firearm(s) being confiscated, a maximum of \$5,000 fine, or a maximum of 120 months imprisonment and firearm(s) confiscated.



Health and Safety Act 1993

SAHSC-50.01 Definitions

1. In this Act

"delivery", in relation to a child or still-born child, means the complete expulsion or extraction of the child or still-born child from the mother.

"birth" means the birth of a child who has breathed after delivery.

"still-birth" means the birth of a child that exhibits no sign of respiration or heartbeat, or other sign of life, after delivery and that

(A) is of at least 20 weeks' gestation, or

(B) if it cannot be reliably established whether the period of gestation is more or less than 20 weeks, has a body mass of at least 400 grams at birth.

"perinatal death" means

(A) the death of a child on the day of his or her birth or within the next succeeding 28 days, or

(B) a still-birth.

2. In this Part

The meaning of;

(A) Category 1

(B) Category 2

(C) Category 3

(D) Category 4

(E) Category 5

Can be found [here](#).

SAHSC-50.02. Medical Marijuana

1. A person may be in possession of 150 grams of Cannabis if they have been prescribed a prescription by a Healthcare Professional.
2. A person meeting the requirements above cannot be charged with SA-14.01 Possession of Prohibited Drugs.
3. Private business or Person(s) may prohibit the possession and consumption of Cannabis on their premises.
4. Employers may enforce “drug-free” policies that include Cannabis screenings.
5. Persons consuming Cannabis cannot consume in a public location or while a passenger in a motor vehicle.
6. A person may only be in possession of Medical Cannabis if:
 - (A) Person is carrying a State issued Medical Cannabis License.

-Violations of the San Andreas **Health and Safety Act**, SAHSC-50.02, is a **misdemeanor** and liable to a maximum fine of \$1,000 or 6 months imprisonment, and or both.

SAHSC-50.03. Supply Medical Marijuana

1. A person shall only supply Cannabis if;
 - (A) The person is in possession of a current State issued Medical Cannabis License.
 - (B) The person is over the age of 18 or accompanied by a legal guardian over the age of 18.

-Violations of the San Andreas **Health and Safety Act**, SAHSC-50.03, is a **misdemeanor** and liable to a maximum fine of \$1,000 or 6 months imprisonment, and or both.



Mental Health Act 2007

51-00 Definitions

1. In this Act:

“Ambulance Officer” means a member of staff of the San Andreas Health Service who is authorised by the Secretary to exercise the functions of an ambulance officer under this Act.

“Assessable Person” means a person detained in a declared mental health facility for whom a mental health inquiry is required to be held under this Part.

“Authorised Medical Officer” of a mental health facility means:

(A) The medical superintendent of the mental health facility, or

(B) A medical officer, nominated by the medical superintendent for the purposes of this Act, attached to mental health facility concerned.

“Community Treatment Order” Somebody ordered by either a Mental Health Review Tribunal, or in very limited circumstances by a Magistrate. Somebody who is ordered to accept treatment, care and management provided in the community by a nominated mental health facility.

“Correctional Patient” means a person (other than a forensic patient) who has been transferred from a correctional centre to a mental health facility while serving a sentence of imprisonment, or while on remand, and who has not ceased to be a correctional patient

“Court” means the Supreme Court

“Declared Mental Health Facility” means premises subject to an order in force.

“Guardian” in relation to the exercise of any function under this Act by the guardian of a person under guardianship, means a guardian who is able to exercise that function.

“Involuntary Patient” means:

(A) a person who is ordered to be detained as an involuntary patient after a mental health inquiry or otherwise by the Tribunal, or

(B) a correctional patient who is re-classified as an involuntary patient

“Medical Superintendent”

“Mental Illness” means a condition that seriously impairs, either temporarily or permanently, the mental functioning of a person and is characterised by the presence in the person of any one or more of the following symptoms:

- (A) delusions,
- (B) hallucinations,
- (C) serious disorder of thought form,
- (D) a severe disturbance of mood,
- (E) sustained or repeated irrational behaviour indicating the presence of any one or more of the symptoms referred to in paragraphs (a)-(d).

“Mentally Disordered Person” A person (whether or not the person is suffering from mental illness) is a mentally disordered person if the person's behaviour for the time being is so irrational as to justify a conclusion on reasonable grounds that temporary care, treatment or control of the person is necessary:

- (A) for the person's own protection from serious physical harm, or
- (B) for the protection of others from serious physical harm.

“Mentally Ill Person” A person is a mentally ill person if the person is suffering from mental illness and, owing to that illness, there are reasonable grounds for believing that care, treatment or control of the person is necessary:

“Parent” of a child, means any person having parental responsibility (within the meaning of the Children and Young Persons (Care and Protection) Act 1998) for the child.

“Patient” means a person who is admitted to a mental health facility in accordance with this Act and who is in the facility following the person's admission, and includes a person so admitted while absent from the facility either with or without leave of absence.

“Person under Guardianship” means a person under guardianship within the meaning of the Guardianship Act 1987

“Spouse” means:

- (A) the person to whom a person is legally married (including the husband or wife of a person), or
- (B) a de facto partner,

“Voluntary Patient”

- (A) a person who has been admitted to a mental health facility under Chapter 2, or
- (B) a person who has been reclassified as a voluntary patient under this Act.

SAMH-51.01 Police Assistance

1. A police officer to whose notice a police assistance endorsement on a mental health certificate, or a request for assistance by an ambulance officer under this Division, is brought must, if practicable:
 - (A) apprehend and take or assist in taking the person the subject of the certificate or request to a declared mental health facility, or
 - (B) cause or make arrangements for some other police officer to do so.
2. A police officer may enter premises to apprehend a person under this section, and may apprehend any such person, without a warrant and may exercise any powers conferred by section SAMF-51.12 on a person who is authorised under that section to take a person to a mental health facility or another health facility.

SAMH-51.02 Detention after apprehension by police

1. A police officer who, in any place, finds a person who appears to be mentally ill or mentally disturbed may apprehend the person and take the person to a declared mental health facility if the officer believes on reasonable grounds that:
 - (A) the person is committing or has recently committed an offence or that the person has recently attempted to kill himself or herself or that it is probable that the person will attempt to kill himself or herself or any other person or attempt to cause serious physical harm to himself or herself or any other person, and
 - (B) it would be beneficial to the person's welfare to be dealt with in accordance with this Act, rather than otherwise in accordance with law.
2. A police officer may apprehend a person under this section without a warrant and may exercise any powers conferred by SAMH-51.12 on a person who is authorised under that section to take a person to a mental health facility or another health facility.

SAMH-51.03 Detention after order for medical examination or observation

1. A Magistrate or authorised officer may, by order, authorise a medical practitioner or accredited person to visit and to personally examine or personally observe a person to ascertain whether a mental health certificate should be issued for the person.
2. An order may be made if the Magistrate or officer is satisfied, by evidence on oath, that:
 - (A) the person may be a mentally ill person or a mentally disordered person, and
 - (B) because of physical inaccessibility, the person could not otherwise be personally examined or personally observed.

3. The order may also authorise any other person (including a police officer) who may be required to assist the medical practitioner or accredited person to accompany the medical practitioner or accredited person.
4. A person authorised to visit a person or accompany another person may enter premises, if need be by force, in order to enable the examination or observation to be carried out.
5. A person authorised to visit a person or accompany another person may enter premises, if need be by force, in order to enable the examination or observation to be carried out.
6. A person who takes action under an order must, as soon as practicable after taking the action, notify the person who made the order in writing of the action

SAMH-51.04 Detention on order of Magistrate or bail officer

1. A person may be taken to and detained in a declared mental health facility in accordance with an order made under section 33 of the Mental Health (Forensic Provisions) Act 1990 .

SAMH-51.05 Detention on request of designated carer, principal care provider, relative or friend

1. A person may be transferred from a health facility to a declared mental health facility and detained in the mental health facility if a medical officer of the health facility, or the authorised medical officer of the mental health facility, considers the person to be a mentally ill person or a mentally disordered person.
2. An authorised medical officer must not detain any such person unless the officer is satisfied that, because of the distance required in order for the person to be examined and the urgency of the circumstances, it is not reasonably practicable to have the person detained on the basis of a mental health certificate.

SAMH-51.06 Steps for medical examination requirements for ongoing detention in mental health facility

1. If an authorised medical officer of a mental health facility becomes aware that a person detained in the mental health facility under this Division is a forensic patient, the officer is, as soon as is reasonably practicable, to notify the Tribunal.

SAMH-51.07 Legal representation of mentally ill persons and other persons

1. The fact that a person is suffering from mental illness or an intellectual disability or developmental disability or is suffering from a mental condition that is not a mental illness or an intellectual disability or developmental disability is presumed not to be an impediment to the representation of the person by an Australian legal practitioner before the Tribunal.

SAMH-51.08 Determination whether a person is a mentally ill person or mentally disordered person

1. A member of the Tribunal must not determine, for the purposes of this Act or the Mental Health (Forensic Provisions) Act 1990 , that a person is a mentally ill person or a mentally disordered person unless the member is satisfied, on the balance of probabilities, that the person is a mentally ill person or a mentally disordered person.
2. In determining whether a person is a mentally ill person, a member is to give due regard to the following:
 - (A) any cultural factors relating to the person that may be relevant to the determination,
 - (B) any evidence given to the Tribunal by an expert witness concerning the person's cultural background and its relevance to any question of mental illness.

SAMH-51.09 Inspection etc of medical records

1. A patient or person having any matter before the Tribunal is, unless the Tribunal otherwise determines, entitled to inspect or otherwise have access to any medical records in the possession of any person relating to the patient or person.
2. A representative of a person having any matter before the Tribunal is entitled, at any time before or during the consideration of that matter by the Tribunal, to inspect or otherwise have access to any medical records in the possession of any person relating to the first mentioned person.
3. Subject to any order or direction of the Tribunal, in relation to an inspection under subsection (2) of, or other access under that subsection to, any medical record relating to a person:
 - (A) if a medical practitioner warns the representative of the person that it may be harmful to communicate to the person, or any other person, specified information contained in those medical records, the representative is to have full and proper regard to that warning, and
 - (B) the representative is not obliged to disclose to the person any information obtained by virtue of the inspection or other access.

SAMH-51.10 Apprehension of interstate persons absent without leave or in breach of corresponding orders

1. A person who is the subject of a warrant or an order or other document recognised in this State, or who is otherwise liable to be apprehended, under a provision of a corresponding law under which the person may be apprehended and taken to a mental health facility may be apprehended at any time:
 - (A) by a police officer, or
 - (B) by a person who is authorised to do so by the regulations or under a provision of a corresponding law of the other State.
2. On being apprehended the person may be conveyed to and detained in a mental health facility in this State or the other State (if this is permitted by or under a provision of a corresponding law of the other State).

SAMH-51.11 Act does not limit or affect other powers

1. Nothing in this Act or the Mental Health (Forensic Provisions) Act 1990 limits or affects any power conferred on a police officer or any other person by or under any other law with respect to stopping, searching or detaining a person (whether or not a patient) or taking any such person to any place.
2. Nothing in this Act or the Mental Health (Forensic Provisions) Act 1990 prevents an authorised medical officer from taking any action that the officer thinks fit to protect a patient or person detained in a mental health facility, or any other person in a mental health facility, from serious physical harm.

SAMH-51.11 Act does not limit or affect other powers

1. Nothing in this Act or the Mental Health (Forensic Provisions) Act 1990 limits or affects any power

SAMH-51.12 Transport of persons to and from mental health facilities and other health facilities

1. The persons listed below may take to or from a mental health facility or another health facility any person who is authorised by this Act to be taken, or transferred, to or from the facility:
 - (A) a member of staff of the San Andreas Health Service,
 - (B) an ambulance officer,
 - (C) a police officer,
 - (D) a person prescribed by the regulations.
2. A person authorised by this Act to take a person to or from a mental health facility or other health facility may:
 - (A) use reasonable force in exercising functions under this section or any other provision of this Act applying this section, and
 - (B) restrain the person in any way that is reasonably necessary in the circumstances.
3. A person may be sedated, by a person authorised by law to administer the sedative, for the purpose of being taken to or from a mental health facility or other health facility under this Act if it is necessary to do so to enable the person to be taken safely to or from the facility.
4. A person authorised by this Act to take a person to or from a mental health facility or other health facility may carry out a frisk search or an ordinary search of the person, if the person reasonably suspects that the other person is carrying anything:
 - (A) that would present a danger to the person or any other person, or
 - (B) that could be used to assist the other person to escape from the person's custody.
5. The person may seize and detain a thing found in a search if it is a thing of a kind referred to in subsection (4) (a) or (b).

SAHSC-50.04. Drinking water must be fit for human consumption

1. A person must not, by means of a reticulated water system, supply any other person with drinking water that is not fit for human consumption.

-Violations of the San Andreas **Health and Safety Act**, SAHSC-50.04, (Individual) is a **misdemeanour** and liable to a maximum fine of \$413,050 or 12 months imprisonment, and or both.

-Violations of the San Andreas **Health and Safety Act**, SAHSC-50.04, (Corporation) is a **misdemeanour** and liable to a maximum fine of \$1,652,200

SAHSC-50.05. Operation of premises where public pools are situated

1. If an occupier of any premises at which a public swimming pool or spa pool is situated fails to ensure that the prescribed operating requirements are complied with, the occupier is guilty of an offence.
2. The occupier of premises at which a public swimming pool or spa pool is situated must not allow a person to use the pool unless the occupier has caused notice of the pool's existence to

be given to the person prescribed by the regulations in the approved form and in the manner prescribed by the regulations.

-Violations of the San Andreas **Health and Safety Act**, SAHSC-50.05.1, (Individual) is a **misdemeanour** and liable to a maximum fine of \$16,522.

-Violations of the San Andreas **Health and Safety Act**, SAHSC-50.05.1, (Corporation) is a **misdemeanour** and liable to a maximum fine of \$82,610

-Violations of the San Andreas **Health and Safety Act**, SAHSC-50.05.2, (Individual) is a **misdemeanour** and liable to a maximum fine of \$1,652.2.

SAHSC-50.06. Disinfection and cleaning of public pools

1. The occupier of premises at which a public swimming pool or spa pool is situated must not allow a person to use the pool unless the water in the pool is disinfected in such a way as to minimise the transmission of disease to the other users of the pool.
2. The occupier of premises at which a public swimming pool or spa pool is situated must ensure that the pool surrounds, including any toilets or change rooms, are kept clean and in such condition as to minimise the transmission of disease.

-Violations of the San Andreas **Health and Safety Act**, SAHSC-50.06.1, is a **misdemeanour** and liable to a maximum fine of \$413,050 or 6 months imprisonment, and or both.

-Violations of the San Andreas **Health and Safety Act**, SAHSC-50.06.2, is a **misdemeanour** and liable to a maximum fine of \$16,522 or 6 months imprisonment, and or both.

SAHSC-50.07. Eyeball tattooing to be carried out by medical practitioner or other qualified person

1. Eyeball tattooing must not be carried out by any person other than
 - (A) a medical practitioner, or
 - (B) a person, or person belonging to a class of persons, prescribed by the regulations for the purposes of this section.

-Violations of the San Andreas **Health and Safety Act**, SAHSC-50.07, is a **misdemeanour** and liable to a maximum fine of \$413,050 or 6 months imprisonment, and or both.

SAHSC-50.08. Making of public health orders relating to person with Category 4 or 5 condition or contact order condition

1. An authorised medical practitioner may make a public health order in respect of a person if satisfied, on reasonable grounds, that
 - (A) he person has a Category 4 or 5 condition and because of the way the person behaves may, as a consequence of that condition, be a risk to public health, or
 - (B) the person
 - I. has been exposed to a contact order condition, and
 - II. is at risk of developing the contact order condition, and
 - III. because of the way the person behaves, may be a risk to public health.
2. public health order
 - (A) must be in writing, and
 - (B) must name the person subject to the order, and
 - (C) must state the grounds on which it is made, and
 - (D) must state that, unless sooner revoked, it expires
 - I. in any other case--at the end of a specified period (not exceeding 28 days)
3. A public health order may require the person subject to the order to do any one or more of the following
 - (A) o refrain from specified conduct,
 - (B) to undergo specified treatment (whether at a specified place or otherwise),
 - (C) to undergo counselling by one or more specified persons or by one or more persons belonging to a specified class of persons,
 - (D) to submit to the supervision of one or more specified persons or of one or more persons belonging to a specified class of persons,
 - (E) to notify the Secretary of other persons with whom the person has been in contact within a specified period,
 - (F) to notify the Secretary if the person displays any specified signs or symptoms,
 - (G) to undergo a specified kind of medical examination or test.
4. A public health order may authorise the person subject to the order
 - (A) to be detained at a specified place for the duration of the order, or
 - (B) in relation to an order that requires the person to undergo specified treatment at a specified place--to be detained at that place while undergoing the treatment.
5. In deciding whether or not to make a public health order, the authorised medical practitioner must take into account
 - (A) the principle that any restriction on the liberty of a person should be imposed only if it is the most effective way to prevent any risk to public health, and
 - (B) any matters prescribed by the regulations for the purposes of this section.

6. A public health order may include provisions ancillary to, or consequential on, the matters included in the order.
7. A public health order does not take effect until it is served personally on the person subject to the order.

SAHSC-50.09. Revocation of public health order by an authorised medical practitioner

1. If the authorised medical practitioner by whom a public health order has been made considers that the person subject to the order is no longer a risk to public health, the medical practitioner is to revoke the order and immediately give notice in writing of the revocation to the person.

SAHSC-50.10 Restriction on making of further public health order

1. If a public health order is revoked, a further public health order may not be made in respect of the same person unless the authorised medical practitioner proposing to make the further order is satisfied on reasonable grounds that, since the earlier order ceased to have an effect, there has been a change in the person's health or behaviour that increases the risk to public health.

SAHSC-50.11 Offence not to comply with public health order

1. A person who fails to comply with a requirement of a public health order is guilty of an offence.

-Violations of the San Andreas **Health and Safety Act**, SAHSC-50.11, is a **misdemeanour** and liable to a maximum fine of \$16,522 or 6 months imprisonment, and or both.

SAHSC-50.12 Arrest of persons who contravene public health orders

1. An authorised medical practitioner may issue a certificate to the effect that a named person is contravening a public health order.
2. A police officer may apply to an authorised warrants officer for an arrest warrant in relation to the person named in a certificate issued under subsection (1).
3. The authorised warrants officer may issue an arrest warrant in relation to the person so named if satisfied that there are reasonable grounds for doing so.

SAHSC-50.13 Arrest of persons who contravene public health order relating to COVID-19 pandemic

1. A police officer may arrest a person if the police officer suspects on reasonable grounds that the person is contravening a public health order relating to the COVID-19 pandemic.
2. On being arrested, the person may be returned to
 - (A) the person's home or usual place of residence, or
 - (B) the place specified in the public health order that the person has been ordered to reside, or
 - (C) if the person is a public health detainee, the person's place of detention.

SAHSC-50.14 Arrest of escapee

1. A public health detainee or person arrested under section 71 who escapes from the place where he or she is detained may be arrested at any time
 - (A) by the person for the time being in charge of that place, or
 - (B) by an authorised medical practitioner, or
 - (C) by a police officer, or
 - (D) by any person assisting a person referred to in paragraphs (a)-(c).
2. On being arrested, the escapee must be returned to the place from which he or she has escaped.

SAHSC-50.15 Unlawful release from detention

1. A person who, without lawful authority, releases, or attempts to release a public health detainee or a person arrested under this Division is guilty of an offence.

-Violations of the San Andreas **Health and Safety Act**, SAHSC-50.15, is a **misdemeanour** and liable to a maximum fine of \$16,522 or 6 months imprisonment, and or both.

SAHSC-50.16 Duties of persons in relation to sexually transmissible diseases or conditions

1. A person who knows that he or she has a notifiable disease, or a scheduled medical condition, that is sexually transmissible is required to take reasonable precautions against spreading the disease or condition.
2. An owner or occupier of a building or place who knowingly permits another person to have sexual intercourse in contravention of subsection (1) at the building or place for the purpose of prostitution is guilty of an offence.

-Violations of the San Andreas **Health and Safety Act**, SAHSC-50.15, is a **misdemeanour** and liable to a maximum fine of \$16,522 or 6 months imprisonment, and or both.

SAHSC-50.17 Interfering with access of persons to reproductive health clinics

1. In this section
"interfere with" includes harass, intimidate, beset, threaten, hinder, obstruct or impede by any means.
2. A person who is in a safe access zone must not interfere with any person accessing, leaving, or attempting to access or leave, any reproductive health clinic at which abortions are provided.
3. A person who is in a safe access zone must not, without reasonable excuse, obstruct or block a footpath or road leading to any reproductive health clinic at which abortions are provided.

-Violations of the San Andreas **Health and Safety Act**, SAHSC-50.17, (1st Offence) is a **misdemeanour** and liable to a maximum fine of \$8,261 or 6 months imprisonment, and or both.

-Violations of the San Andreas **Health and Safety Act**, SAHSC-50.17, (2nd + Offence) is a **misdemeanour** and liable to a maximum fine of \$16,522 or 12 months imprisonment, and or both.

SAHSC-50.18 Causing actual or potential distress or anxiety to persons in safe access zones

1. A person who is in a safe access zone must not make communication that relates to abortions, by any means, in a manner
 - (A) that is able to be seen or heard by a person accessing, leaving, attempting to access or leave, or inside, a reproductive health clinic at which abortions are provided, and
 - (B) that is reasonably likely to cause distress or anxiety to any such person.
2. This section does not apply to an employee or other person who provides services at the reproductive health clinic.

-Violations of the San Andreas **Health and Safety Act**, SAHSC-50.17, (1st Offence) is a **misdemeanour** and liable to a maximum fine of \$8,261 or 6 months imprisonment, and or both.

-Violations of the San Andreas **Health and Safety Act**, SAHSC-50.17, (2nd + Offence) is a **misdemeanour** and liable to a maximum fine of \$16,522 or 12 months imprisonment, and or both.

SAHSC-50.19 Nursing homes to be staffed by registered nurses

1. A person who operates a nursing home must ensure that
 - (A) a registered nurse is on duty in the nursing home at all times, and
 - (B) a registered nurse is appointed as a director of nursing of the nursing home, and
 - (C) any vacancy in the position of director of nursing of the nursing home is filled within 7 days.
2. The regulations may prescribe the minimum qualifications for appointment as director of nursing at a nursing home.
3. In this section, **"director of nursing"** of a nursing home means the person responsible for the overall care of the residents of the nursing home.

-Violations of the **Health and Safety Act 2008**, SAHSC-50.19 is an **infringement notice** and liable to \$16,522

SAHSC-50.20 Notification required where cooling water or warm-water systems are installed on premises

1. The occupier of premises at which a cooling water system or warm-water system is installed must cause notice of that fact to be given to the person prescribed by the regulations in the approved form and in the manner prescribed by the regulations
 - (A) if the system is installed before he or she becomes the occupier, within one month after he or she becomes the occupier, or
 - (B) if the system is installed after he or she becomes the occupier, within one month after the system is installed.

-Violations of the **Health and Safety Act 2008**, SAHSC-50.20 is an **infringement notice** and liable to \$16,522



Security Industry Act 1997

SASIA-7.00 Definitions

1. **"Armed Security Guard"** means a person who:
 - (A) Is employed to carry on a security activity, referred to in SASIA-7.00.11. And
 - (B) Is the holder of a class 1F License, and
 - (C) In carrying out the activities authorised by that license, is authorised by a license under the Firearms Act 1996 to use and possess firearms.
2. **"Enforcement Officer"** means:
 - (A) a police officer, or
 - (B) any other member of the San Andreas State Police who is authorised by the Commissioner in writing to exercise the functions of an enforcement officer under this Act.
3. **"Exercise"** a function includes performing of duty.
4. **"Function"** includes power, authority or duty.
5. **"Licence"** means a licence in force under this Act.
6. **"Licensee"** means the holder of a licence.
7. **"Master Licensee"** means the holder of a master licence.
8. **"Property"** includes money and other valuables.
9. **"Providing Persons"** includes employing or subcontracting another person (or arranging by contract, franchise or otherwise with another person) for the purpose of that other person employing or providing persons.
10. **"Security Equipment"**
 - (A) any type of safe or vault,
 - (B) any mechanical, electronic, acoustic or other equipment designed or adapted to provide or enhance security or for the protection of any property,
 - (C) any type of device or equipment prescribed by the regulations for the purposes of this definition,

but does not include any type of device or equipment declared not to be security equipment by the regulations.
11. **"Security Activity"** if the person carries on any one or more of the following activities in the course of conducting a business or in the course of the person's employment:
 - (A) acting as a bodyguard or acting in a similar capacity,
 - (B) acting as a crowd controller, or acting in a similar capacity, by physical or electronic means,

- (C) patrolling, protecting or guarding any property, by physical means (which may involve the use of dogs or the possession or use of firearms) or by electronic means, including, but not limited to, in any one or more of the following circumstances:
 - I. carrying on control room operations,
 - II. carrying on monitoring centre operations,
 - III. carrying on retail loss prevention,
 - IV. patrolling, protecting or guarding cash (including cash in transit) or other valuables,
 - V. patrolling, protecting or guarding an airport or any other infrastructure,
 - (D) installing, maintaining, repairing or servicing, by physical or electronic means:
 - I. any security equipment, or
 - II. any mechanical, electronic, acoustic or other equipment that the person installing, maintaining, repairing or servicing the equipment purports to be equipment that is designed or adapted to provide or enhance security or for the protection of any property,
12. **"Crowd Controller"** means a person who, in respect of any licensed premises (within the meaning of the Liquor Act 2007), public entertainment venue or public or private event or function, as part of his or her regular duties performs for remuneration any of the following functions:
- (A) controlling or monitoring the behaviour of persons,
 - (B) screening persons seeking entry,
 - (C) removing persons for behavioural or other reasons,
 - (D) any other function prescribed by the regulations.
13. **"BodyGuard"** means a person who is employed or engaged for the purpose of providing close personal protection to another person.

SASIA-7.01 Applicability

1. This Act applies to any person who is employed in any of the following capacities does not carry on a security activity while, and to the extent that, the person is performing official duties in that capacity or in the course of that employment:
 - (A) A police officer or other members of the San Andreas State Police,
 - (B) A police officer of Antarctica, another State or Territory,
 - (C) A member of the armed forces of Antarctica.

SASIA-7.02 Classes of Licenses

1. A license may be of one of the following classes:
 - (A) a master licence,
 - (B) a class 1 licence,
 - (C) a class 2 licence,
2. A class of license may, in accordance with the regulations, be combined with another class of license into a composite license that authorises the licensee to carry on more than one kind of security activity.

SASIA-7.03 Master Licenses

1. Master licences are to be classified into subclasses. Those subclasses, and the authority they confer, are as follows:
 - (A) class MA--authorises the holder (who is self-employed and who holds a class 1 or class 2 licence, or both) to provide his or her services to carry on security activities,
 - (B) class MB--authorises the holder to provide no more than 3 persons on any one day to carry on security activities, each of whom must be the holder of a class 1 or class 2 licence,
 - (C) class MC--authorises the holder to provide between 4 and 14 persons on any one day to carry on security activities, each of whom must be the holder of a class 1 or class 2 licence,
 - (D) class MD--authorises the holder to provide between 15 and 49 persons on any one day to carry on security activities, each of whom must be the holder of a class 1 or class 2 licence,
 - (E) class ME--authorises the holder to provide 50 or more persons on any one day to carry on security activities, each of whom must be the holder of a class 1 or class 2 licence.
2. A master licence does not authorise the licensee to enter into any arrangement, by contract, franchise or otherwise, with another person for the purpose of providing persons to carry on security activities unless the other person is the holder of a master licence or is a person holding a visitor permit authorising its holder to carry on security activities of a kind authorised by a master licence.

SASIA-7.04 Class 1 Licenses

1. Class 1 licences are to be classified into subclasses. Those subclasses, and the authority they confer, are as follows:
 - (A) class 1A--authorises the licensee to patrol, protect or guard any property while unarmed (and whether while static or mobile),
 - (B) class 1B--authorises the licensee to act as a bodyguard or to act in a similar capacity,
 - (C) class 1C--authorises the licensee to act as a crowd controller or to act in a similar capacity,
 - (D) class 1D--authorises the licensee to patrol, protect or guard any property with a dog,
 - (E) class 1E--authorises the licensee to patrol, protect or guard any property while carrying on monitoring centre operations,
 - (F) class 1F--authorises the licensee to patrol, protect or guard approved classes of property while armed (but only under the authority of a licence or permit to use or possess firearms under the **Firearms Act 1996**),
 - (G) any other class prescribed by the regulations--authorises the licensee to carry on the security activity prescribed by the regulations in relation to the prescribed class of licence concerned.
2. The relevant subclass is to be endorsed on each class 1 licence. More than one such subclass may be endorsed on a class 1 licence.
3. (3) A class 1A, class 1B, class 1C, class 1E or class 1F licence does not authorise the licensee to carry on a security activity with a dog.

SASIA-7.05 Class 2 Licenses

1. Class 2 licences are to be classified into subclasses. Those subclasses, and the authority they confer, are as follows:
 - (A) class 2A--authorises the licensee:
 - I. to sell security methods or principles, and
 - II. to act as a consultant by identifying and analysing security risks and providing solutions and management strategies to minimise those security risks,
 - (B) class 2B--authorises the licensee:
 - I. to sell, and provide advice in relation to, security equipment, and
 - II. to sell the services of persons to carry on any security activity, and
 - III. to act as an agent for, or otherwise obtain contracts for, the supply of persons to carry on any security activity, the supply of any security equipment or the supply of any security activity, and
 - IV. to broker any security activity by acting as an intermediary to negotiate and obtain any such activity for a person in return for a commission or financial benefit,
 - (C) class 2C--authorises the licensee to sell, install, maintain, repair and service, and provide advice in relation to, security equipment (including electronic security equipment and barrier equipment) and to act as a locksmith,
 - (D) class 2D--authorises the licensee to provide training, assessment or instruction in relation to any security activity,
 - (E) any other class prescribed by the regulations--authorises the licensee to carry on the security activity prescribed by the regulations in relation to the prescribed class of licence concerned.
2. The relevant subclass is to be endorsed on each class 2 licence. More than one such subclass may be endorsed on a class 2 licence.
3. The authority conferred by a class 2D licence does not extend to training, assessment or instruction in the use of firearms.

SASIA-7.06 Application for License

1. A person may apply to the Commissioner for the grant of a licence.
2. An application must be in the approved form and:
 - (A) be accompanied by the fee prescribed by the regulations, and
 - (B) be supported by such information and particulars as may be prescribed by the regulations.

SASIA-7.07 Restrictions on Granting Licence -- Criminal & Other Related History

1. The Commissioner must refuse to grant an application for a licence if the Commissioner is satisfied that the applicant:
 - (A) has, within the period of 10 years before the application for the licence was made, been convicted in San Andreas or elsewhere of an offence prescribed by the regulations in relation to the class of licence sought, whether or not the offence is an offence under San Andreas law, or
 - (B) has, within the period of 5 years before the application for the licence was made, been found guilty (but with no conviction being recorded) by a court in San Andreas or elsewhere of an offence prescribed by the regulations in relation to the class of licence sought, whether or not the offence is an offence under San Andreas law, or

- (C) has, within the period of 5 years before the application for the licence was made, had a civil penalty imposed on the applicant by a court or tribunal in San Andreas or elsewhere, being a civil penalty prescribed by the regulations in relation to the class of licence sought, or
 - (D) has, within the period of 10 years before the application for the licence was made, been removed or dismissed from the San Andreas State Police or from the police force of any other jurisdiction (whether in Antarctica or overseas) on the ground of the applicant's integrity as a police officer.
2. Without limiting subsection (1), the Commissioner may refuse to grant an application for a licence if the Commissioner is satisfied that the applicant has a conviction that is not capable of becoming spent.
 3. The Commissioner must refuse to grant an application for a licence if the Commissioner is of the opinion that the applicant is not suitable to hold a licence because the applicant has been involved in corrupt conduct.

SASIA-7.08 Restrictions on Granting Licence -- Conflict of Interest for Police Officers

1. The Commissioner must refuse to grant an application for a licence to a police officer or other member of the San Andreas State Police if the Commissioner considers that the grant of the licence, or the carrying on of the security activities authorised by the licence, would create a conflict of interest between the proper performance of the officer's or member's duties as an officer or member and the officer's or member's private interests.
2. However, the Commissioner may grant an application for a licence to a police officer or other member of the San Andreas State Police subject to the condition that the person may not be employed by specified persons, if to do so would avoid a conflict of interest of the kind described in subsection (1). This subsection does not limit the other conditions to which a licence may be subject.

SASIA-7.09 Special Conditions -- Master Licences

1. It is a condition of every master licence that the licensee must not provide any person:
 - (A) To work in the cash-in-transit sector of the security industry, or
 - (B) To work in any area which involves access to any operational information relating to the licensee's security business,
 If the person would be refused a licence because of section 7.
2. It is a condition of every master licence that the master licensee must not provide persons to carry on a security activity with a dog except with the approval of the Commissioner.

SASIA-7.10 Special Conditions -- Authority to Carry Firearms

1. It is a condition of every class 1F licence that the licensee must not carry on the security activity authorised by the licence unless the licensee is authorised by a licence or permit under the Firearms Act 1996 to possess or use a firearm.
2. If the holder of a class 1F licence is found guilty of an offence under the Firearms Act 1996 in relation to the unauthorised possession or use of a firearm, the person cannot be found guilty of an offence under section 30 of this Act of failing to comply with the condition imposed by this section in respect of that unauthorised possession or use.

SASIA-7.11 Special Conditions -- Uniforms Must Be Worn When Carrying Firearms

1. It is a condition of every class 1F licence that, if the licensee is an armed security guard, the licensee must not carry a firearm unless the licensee is wearing a recognisable security guard's uniform.
2. It is a condition of every master licence that, if the master licensee employs a person as an armed security guard, the master licensee must not allow any firearm in the master licensee's possession (including those firearms that have been acquired by the master licensee in connection with the master licensee's business) to be carried by an armed security guard who is not wearing a recognisable security guard's uniform.
3. It is a condition of every master licence that, if the master licensee employs a person as an armed security guard, the master licensee must not allow any person employed by the master licensee to carry a firearm while carrying on security activities for the master licensee unless the person is an armed security guard who is wearing a recognisable security guard's uniform.
4. If a police officer discovers an armed security guard carrying a firearm while the armed security guard is not wearing a recognisable security guard's uniform, the police officer may seize the firearm.
5. If an armed security guard carries a firearm while the armed security guard is not wearing a recognisable security guard's uniform, the Commissioner must:
 - (A) suspend, in accordance with section 25, the armed security guard's class 1F licence, and
 - (B) serve a notice on the master licensee who employs the armed security guard (or, if the security guard is self-employed and holds a master licence, serve a notice on the armed security guard as holder of a master licence), personally or by post:
 - I. stating that the armed security guard's class 1F licence has been suspended and the reasons for suspending it, and
 - II. requesting that the master licensee provide the Commissioner with reasons why the master licence should not be revoked.
6. The Commissioner may, if the Commissioner is satisfied there is a genuine reason, authorise in writing a person employed as an armed security guard to carry a firearm while not wearing a recognisable security guard's uniform.
7. An authorisation under subsection (6) remains in force for such time as is specified in the authorisation unless it is sooner revoked by the Commissioner.
8. The conditions set out in subsections (1)-(3) do not apply in relation to an armed security guard authorised under subsection (6), but only while the armed security guard is carrying the Commissioner's written authorisation.

SASIA-7.12 Special Conditions -- Storage of Firearms in Certain Residential Premises

1. It is a condition of every class 1F licence that, if the licensee is an armed security guard, the licensee must not store a firearm at any prohibited premises.
2. It is a condition of every master licence that, if the master licensee employs a person as an armed security guard, the master licensee must not cause or permit any firearm in the master licensee's possession (including those firearms that have been acquired by the master licensee in connection with the master licensee's business) to be stored at any prohibited premises.
3. If a police officer discovers that a firearm is stored at prohibited premises, the police officer may seize the firearm.
4. If an armed security guard stores a firearm at any prohibited premises, the Commissioner:
 - (A) must suspend, in accordance with section 25, the armed security guard's class 1F licence, and
 - (B) must serve a notice on the master licensee who employs the armed security guard (or, if the security guard is self-employed and holds a master licence, serve a notice on the armed security guard as the holder of a master licence), personally or by post:
 - I. stating that the armed security guard's class 1F licence has been suspended and the reasons for suspending it, and
 - II. requesting that the master licensee provide the Commissioner with reasons why the master licence should not be revoked.



San Andreas Road Transport Act 1990

SAVC-1.01 Police Powers

1. A peace officer may give reasonable directions for the safe and efficient regulation of traffic to any person driving a motor vehicle or riding a motorcycle on or near a road or road related area.
2. A peace off may reasonably impound a motor vehicle for a period of time to preserve public safety, driver safety, or they may confiscate the vehicle for evidence. '
3. A peace officer may mark a vehicle defective if it does not meet the safety requirements set out by the San Andreas Roads and Maritime services.
4. A police officer may randomly stop a motor vehicle on the roadside for random **breath** and **drug** testing purposes.
5. A police officer may suspend, disqualify a motorist who is deemed to be unsafe to operate a motor vehicle on San Andreas roadways.
6. A police officer may give written warnings to motorists when they violate the San Andreas vehicle code.
7. A police officer may give a citation to a motorist when they violate the San Andreas vehicle code.

SAVC-1.02 Vehicle Defects

1. A defect notice is issued to a vehicle that does not meet roadworthiness requirements and registration standards. Defect notices can be issued by the police, San Andreas RMS Inspectors, and the Environmental Protection Authority (EPA)
2. **Vehicle use following defect notice being issued:**

A motor vehicle with a defect notice must not be operated on any roadway after the time and date specified on the Defect Notice, and its further movement to another location may be restricted in accordance with terms specified on the Defect Notice.

If the items on a Defect Notice are not rectified within 28 days of the date the defect notice was issued, the registration may be suspended.

If the vehicle has been repaired and the registration has not been suspended, the vehicle may be used on the roadway to:

- Take it from the place of repair to a licensed tester.
- Examine and Test the Motor Vehicle.
- Return it after it has been tested.
- Take it to Roads and Maritime San Andreas to be inspected or to have the defect notice cleared.

While the registration is suspended, the vehicle is considered to be unregistered and must not be driven on the road, unless it is being used on a roadway by a Licensed Vehicle Tester for the purpose of examination and testing.

If repairs are required for a suspended vehicle, the vehicle must be towed or taken by trailer to the place of repair, test or inspection. Where the vehicle needs to be presented to Roads and Maritime San Andreas for inspection or clearance of Defect Notice, it must be towed or taken by trailer.

If the action required in a Defect Notice has not been taken within the period specified in the notice, Roads and Maritime may cancel the vehicle's registration.

3. **Clearing a Defect Notice:**

After fixing the defects as specified on the notice, you will be required to either get a Certificate of Roadworthiness or present the vehicle for a Roads and Maritime inspection.

If the defect notice is issued to a heavy vehicle, a current and original Certificate of Roadworthiness (or equivalent, depending on the jurisdiction) must be provided.

Certificate of Roadworthiness required to clear defect notice

The Certificate of Roadworthiness must be current and valid and issued after the date and time of issue of the defect notice. You must receive confirmation from RMS San Andreas that the Certificate of Roadworthiness has been accepted (as evidence the vehicle is no longer defective) before a defect label can be removed from the vehicle.

You can get a Certificate of Roadworthiness from a Roadworthy tester.

Roads and Maritime Service inspection required to clear defect notice

The vehicle must be presented for inspection at a RMS San Andreas Roads Customer Service Centre (ensure that the Customer Service Centre chosen is able to provide the inspection for your type of vehicle). There is no need to make an appointment. Evidence of repair (for example receipts) may need to be provided. RMS San Andreas will authorise removal of the defect label if inspection shows the defects on the notice have been addressed

Self Clearing

You're responsible for assessing what parts of the vehicle require action. You don't need to get a Roadworthy Certificate or have a Roads and Maritime Service inspection.

SAVC-8.01 Applicability.

1. This Act applies to the operation of any vehicle or bicycle on any road within San Andreas.
2. This Act applies to pedestrians who are present on any road within San Andreas or any walkway/footpath immediately adjacent to a roadway.
3. A “**road**” or “**highway**” is a way or place for whatever nature, publicly maintained and open to the use of the public for the purpose of vehicular travel.

4. A “**vehicle**” is a device by which any person or property may be propelled, moved, or drawn upon a highway, except a device used exclusively upon stationary rails or tracks. A bicycle is a type of vehicle.
5. A “**motor vehicle**” is a vehicle that is not exclusively moved by human power.
6. A “**motor vehicle**” also applies for aircraft and boats.

SAVC-8.02 Vehicle Registration.

1. A person shall not drive a motor vehicle on any roadway within San Andreas if not correctly registered with Roads & Maritime San Andreas's Department of Motor Vehicles.
 2. A person shall not tow any trailer, semi trailer, or motor vehicle that is not registered with Roads and Maritime Service San Andreas.
 3. A person who sells a motor vehicle must inform Roads and Maritime Service San Andreas's Department of Motor Vehicles within 48 hours of selling the motor vehicle.
 4. If a motor vehicle is registered in San Andreas proof of registration must be carried within the vehicle at all times.
 5. License plates shall be at all times be securely fastened to the front and rear of the motor vehicle which they are issued, fastened so as to prevent the plates from swinging, shall be mounted in a position so as to be clearly visible, and so that the characters are upright and display from left to right, and shall be maintained in a conditions so as to be clearly legible.
 6. A person shall not drive a motor vehicle on any roadway within San Andreas if they have failed to renew their registration.
- Violations of the San Andreas Vehicle Code 8.02.1 is an **infraction** punishable by a \$673 fine and the loss of x4 demerit point.
 - Violations of the San Andreas Vehicle Code 8.02.2 is an **infraction** punishable by a \$673 fine and the loss of x4 demerit point.
 - Violations of the San Andreas Vehicle Code 8.02.3 is an **infraction** punishable by a \$607 fine.
 - Violations of the San Andreas Vehicle Code 8.02.4 is an **infraction** punishable by a \$132 fine.
 - Violations of the San Andreas Vehicle Code 8.02.5 is an **infraction** punishable by a \$140 fine and the loss x2 demerit points.
 - Violations of the San Andreas Vehicle Code 8.02.5 is an **infraction** punishable by a \$132 fine and the loss x3 demerit points.

SAVC-8.03 Driver Licenses

1. A person may not drive a motor vehicle or combination of motor vehicles that is not of a type for which the person is licensed for.
2. The address on a driver's license must be the most current address in the last month.

3. A person must drive the vehicle their license class permits. The possible license classes are as follows:
- a. Commercial Licenses - See [SA-11.03 Driver Licenses](#).
 - b. Class D: Any vehicle that has an actual gross weight of 8,000 lbs or more but less than 26,000 lbs or is more than 25 feet in length.
 - i. A resident who holds a valid San Andreas chauffeur license may continue to operate vehicles for which a CLASS D driver license is required until the chauffeur license expires. This includes farmers and emergency vehicle operators who are exempt.
 - ii. Retired school or transit busses that are no longer in service and have been stripped of all markings/equipment are exempt from the CDL requirements and fall under a Class D Driver's License (with a P endorsement) and may not be used commercially or transport no more than 10 passengers (including the driver) at any given time.
 Markings/Equipment are:
 - Destination Signs (Front, Rear, and Side mounted)
 - Company Logos and Markings (excluding those from the vehicle manufacture)
 - "School Bus" signs on the front, back, and sides of the vehicle
 - Stop Signs mounted on the sides of the vehicle (rear mounted stop signs that act as a third brake light for the vehicle are exempt as they provided added safety to the vehicle)
 - Front, Rear, and Side mounted flashers (Uninstallation, except for Side Mounted Flashing Stop Signs, is not required but the system must be fully disconnected before the vehicle can be registered.)
 - c. Class E: Standard License - Any vehicle with a gross weight of 8,000 lbs or less and carries less than 10 people, including the driver.
 - d. Class M1: Motorcycle Only - The license holder may only drive 2-wheel Motorcycles, motor-driven cycle, or motorized scooter but may not drive any Civilian or Commercial vehicles.
 - e. Class M2: Motorcycle Only - The license holder may only drive motorized bicycles, mopeds, any bicycle with an attached motor, or motorized scooters but may not drive any Civilian or Commercial vehicles.
 - i. ATVs also fall under this class as long as the vehicle is registered in the State of San Andreas and contains a rear mounted license plate in size format A (Standard Size) or size format B (Motorcycle Format).
 - ii. Note: Any Class M1 or M2 license holders who later on obtains a driver's license will have their M1 or M2 class transferred onto their driver's license as an endorsement. Class M1 or M2 can be added to any other class of existing licenses after passing law and skill tests.

- f. Class L: Learner's Permit - Any vehicle with a gross weight of 8,000 LBS or less and carries less than 9 people, including the driver.
 - i. A Passenger who holds a valid Class E License must be occupying the seat closest to the right of the driver.
 - ii. The License Holder may operate a vehicle only between the hours of 6 AM and 7 PM.
 - iii. Nobody may occupy the vehicle who isn't a direct relative of the Learner Driver.
- 4. No person may not drive a motor vehicle or combination of motor vehicles if the vehicle and or the person does not meet the issued restrictions listed on the person's driver's license. The possible endorsements are as follows: (See [SA-1001 Drivers Licenses](#) for CDL Endorsements)
 - a. P - Any vehicles, public or private, designed to transport 11 or more passengers, including the driver.
 - b. S - School Bus**
 - c. FRM - Farm CMV*
 - d. E - Emergency CMV*
 - e. F- Forklift
 - f. BA - Boating Class A***
 - g. B1 - Boating Class I***
 - h. B2 - Boating Class II***
 - i. B3 - Boating Class III***
 - j. WTR - Wheel, Track, and Roller
 - k. M1/M2 - Motorcycle and ATV

* A resident operating a CMV who is exempt (farmers/emergency vehicle operators) must hold a Class D license with this endorsement to operate the type of vehicle for which the exemption is granted, unless the operator holds a valid San Andreas Chauffeur license.

** A person operating a school bus must have a valid CMV License of Class A1 (See [SA-1001](#) for more info) or higher as well as a valid first aid certification and a clean driving history for the past 10 years before being eligible for this endorsement.

*** See [SAWC-12.02](#) for more information and restrictions.

- Violations of the San Andreas Vehicle Code 8.03.1 is an **infraction** punishable by a \$2, 200 fine and the loss x3 demerit points.
- Violations of the San Andreas Vehicle Code 8.03.2 is an **infraction** punishable by a \$110 fine and the loss of x1 demerit point.

SAVC-8.04 Drive while unlicensed

1. A person who operates a motor vehicle without a valid drivers license is guilty of an offense under this section.
- Violations of the San Andreas Vehicle Code 8.04 is an **infraction** punishable by a \$350 fine.

SAVC-8.05 Driving while unlicensed never licensed.

1. A person who operates a motor vehicle without a valid driver's license and never holding a valid driver's license is guilty of an offense under this section.
- Violations of the San Andreas Vehicle Code 8.05 is an **infraction** punishable by a \$2, 200 fine.

SAVC-8.06 Drive while unlicensed – without holding a license for 5 years

1. A person who operates a motor vehicle without a valid driver's license without holding a license for 5 years is guilty of an offense under this section.
- First time violations of the San Andreas Vehicle Code 8.06 is an **infraction** punishable by a \$2,200 fine.
 - Secondary time violations of the San Andreas Vehicle Code 8.06 is a **misdemeanor** punishable by a \$3,300 fine, automatic disqualification from driving for 3 years and 18 months imprisonment.

SAVC-8.07 Drive while cancelled, suspended or disqualified

1. No person shall operate a motor vehicle at any time when that person's driving privileges have been cancelled, suspended or disqualified.
- First time violations of the San Andreas Vehicle Code 8.07 is a **misdemeanor** punishable by a \$3,300 fine, 12 months automatic disqualification from driving, and or a maximum of 18 months imprisonment.
 - Secondary time violations of the San Andreas Vehicle Code 8.07 is a **misdemeanor** punishable by a \$3,300 fine, 12 months automatic disqualification from driving, and 24 months imprisonment.

SAVC-8.08 Failure to Stop & Render Assistance - Property Damage.

1. The driver of a motor vehicle who is in any manner involved in an accident originating from the operation of a motor vehicle that has resulted in damage to the property of any one person must notify the property owner within 24 hours of the collision.
2. Every driver involved in the accident shall, unless rendered incapable, exchange with any other driver or property owner involved in the accident and present at the scene, all of the following information:
Driver's name and current residence address, driver's license number, vehicle identification number, and current residence address of registered owner.

3. Evidence of automobile insurance to include the name and address of the insurance company and the number of the insurance policy.
- Violations of the San Andreas Vehicle Code 8.05 is a **misdemeanor** punishable by a \$1,200 fine and automatic disqualification for 6 months

SAVC-8.09 Failure to Stop & Render Assistance - Injury or Death.

1. The operator of a motor vehicle who is in any manner involved in a collision originating from the operation of a motor vehicle that has resulted in bodily injury, or in the death of any person shall report the incident to 911 immediately after the collision and render aid.
2. Every motor vehicle operator present for the collision must, unless rendered incapable, exchange information of the collision to the Police, Roads and Maritime Inspectors and other person(s) involved and present at the scene, all of the following information;
Driver's Name, Current Address, Driver's license number, Vehicle Identification number, and current residence address of the registered owner of the motor vehicle.
3. Drivers charged under this section may not be charged with violations of penal code ~~(8)06~~ for events arising from the same accident.
- First time violations of San Andreas Vehicle Code 8.09 is a **felony** punishable by 18 months imprisonment, 12 months disqualification, and a maximum fine of \$3,300.
- Second time violations of San Andreas Vehicle Code 8.09 is a **felony** punishable by 24 months imprisonment, 24 months disqualification, and a maximum fine of \$5,500.

SAVC-8.10 Vehicle Insurance

1. All registered owners of motor vehicles within San Andreas shall at all times be able to establish valid insurance for the vehicle, and shall at all times carry in the vehicle evidence of the vehicle insurance
2. Whenever a driver is involved in a motor vehicle collision described in either **SAVC-8.08** or **SAVC-8.09** fails to provide evidence of vehicle insurance, as required by this section, at the time of the collision, the state shall, suspend the driving privileges of the driver or owner of the motor vehicle.
- Violations of the San Andreas Vehicle Code 8.10 is an **infraction** punishable by a \$850 fine and the loss of x2 demerit points.

SAVC-8.11 Traffic Signals at a Green Signal

1. A driver facing a circular green signal shall proceed straight through or turn right or left or make a U-turn unless a sign prohibits a U-turn. Any driver, including one turning, shall yield the right-of-way to other traffic and to pedestrians lawfully within the intersection or an adjacent crosswalk.
 2. A driver facing a green signal shown immediately in front of a lane marked for a left or right turn shall enter the intersection only to make the movement indicated by pavement markings or any other movement that is permitted by other indications shown at the same time. A driver permitted to make a left turn may also make a U-turn unless prohibited by a sign. A driver shall yield the right-of-way to other traffic and to pedestrians lawfully within the intersection or an adjacent crosswalk.
 3. A pedestrian facing a circular green signal, unless prohibited by sign or otherwise directed by a pedestrian control signal, may proceed across the roadway within any marked or unmarked crosswalk, but shall yield the right-of-way to vehicles lawfully within the intersection at the time that signal is first shown.
- Violations of the San Andreas Vehicle Code 8.11 is an **infraction** punishable by a \$950 fine and the loss of x2 demerit points.

SAVC-8.12 Traffic Signals - Responsibility at a Red Signal

1. A driver facing a steady circular red signal alone shall stop at a marked limit line, but if none, before entering the crosswalk on the nearside of the intersection or, if none, then before entering the intersection, and shall remain stopped until an indication to proceed is shown, except as provided in element 2.
2. Except when a sign is in place prohibiting a turn, a driver, after stopping as required by element 1, facing a steady circular red signal, may turn right, or turn left from a one-way street onto a one-way street. 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, and shall continue to yield the right-of-way to that vehicle until the driver can proceed with reasonable safety.
3. A driver facing a steady red signal shown immediately in front of a lane marked for a left turn shall not enter the intersection to make the movement indicated by the pavement markings, and, unless entering the intersection to make a movement permitted by another signal, shall stop at a clearly marked limit line, but if none, before entering the crosswalk on the near side of the intersection, or if none, then before entering the intersection, and shall remain stopped until an indication permitting movement is shown.

4. Unless otherwise directed by a pedestrian control signal a pedestrian facing a steady circular red or red arrow signal shall not enter the roadway.
- Violations of the San Andreas Vehicle Code 8.12 is an **infraction** punishable by a \$950 fine and the loss of x3 demerit points for a pedestrian violation.
- Violations of the San Andreas Vehicle Code 8.12 is an **infraction** punishable by a \$950 fine and the loss of x2 demerit points for a vehicular violation.

SAVC-8.13.1 Driving on the Right Side

1. Upon all highways, a vehicle shall be driven upon the right half of the roadway or to the right of double solid parallel yellow lines, except as follows:
2. Yellow markings do not prohibit a driver from crossing the marking if (1) turning to the left at an intersection or into or out of a driveway or private road, or (2) making a U-turn under the rules governing that turn
3. When overtaking and passing another vehicle proceeding in the same direction when such action can be taken without crossing a solid yellow or solid white line
4. Upon a roadway restricted to one-way traffic.
5. When the vehicle is necessarily traveling so slowly as to impede the normal movement of traffic, that portion of the road adjacent to the right edge of the roadway may be utilized temporarily when in a condition permitting safe operation.
6. Whenever a road has been divided into two or more roadways by means of intermittent barriers or by means of a dividing section of not less than two feet in width, either unpaved or delineated by curbs, double-parallel lines, or other markings on the roadway, it is unlawful to do either of the following:
7. To drive any vehicle over, upon, or across the dividing section.
8. To make any left, semicircular, or U-turn with the vehicle on the divided highway, except through an opening in the barrier designated and intended by public authorities for the use of vehicles or through a plainly marked opening in the dividing section.
- Violations of the San Andreas Vehicle Code 8.13 is an **infraction** punishable by a \$310 fine and the loss of x2 demerit points.

SAVC-8.13.2 Keep Right unless overtaking.

1. A person while operating a motor vehicle must maintain in the right hand lane unless overtaking another motor vehicle.
2. A person may travel in the left lane if they are keeping up with the flow of traffic and allow other road users to perform a safe overtaking maneuver

- Violations of the San Andreas Vehicle Code 8.13 is an **infraction** punishable by a \$310 fine and the loss of x2 demerit points.

SAVC-8.14 Children Vehicular Restraints

1. A person who is transporting a child up to 6 months must be secured in an approved rear facing restraint device.
 2. A person transporting a child from 6 months up to 12 months a child may be in either a rearward or forward facing restraint device.
 3. A person transporting a child from 12 months to four years must be in an approved forward facing child restraint device.
 4. A person transporting a child from four years to under seven years, an approved child restraint or booster must be used and properly fastened, adjusted and anchored.
- Violations of the San Andreas Vehicle Code 8.14.1 is an **infraction** punishable by a \$550 fine and the loss of x4 demerit points.
 - Violations of the San Andreas Vehicle Code 8.14.2 is an **infraction** punishable by a \$600 fine and the loss of x4 demerit points.
 - Violations of the San Andreas Vehicle Code 8.14.3 is an **infraction** punishable by a \$700 fine and the loss of x4 demerit points.
 - Violations of the San Andreas Vehicle Code 8.14.4 is an **infraction** punishable by a \$800 fine and the loss of x4 demerit points.

SAVC-8.15 Seatbelts

1. Drivers and Passengers must sit in a seat that has a seatbelt available and they must have the seatbelt fastened and worn correctly while the vehicle is in motion.
- Violations of the San Andreas Vehicle Code 8.15 is an **infraction** punishable by a \$550 fine with x1 unrestrained driver and the loss of x4 demerit points.
 - Violations of the San Andreas Vehicle Code 8.15 is an **infraction** punishable by a \$600 fine with x1 unrestrained passenger and the loss of x4 demerit points.
 - Violations of the San Andreas Vehicle Code 8.15 is an **infraction** punishable by a \$700 fine with x2 unrestrained passenger and the loss of x4 demerit points.
 - Violations of the San Andreas Vehicle Code 8.15 is an **infraction** punishable by a \$800 fine with x3 unrestrained passenger and the loss of x4 demerit points.
 - Violations of the San Andreas Vehicle Code 8.15 is an **infraction** punishable by a \$900 fine with x4 unrestrained passengers or more and the loss of x4 demerit points.

SAVC-8.16 Maintaining Lanes

1. On a two-lane road where passing is unsafe because of traffic in the opposite direction or other conditions, any vehicle proceeding upon the highway at a speed less than the normal speed of traffic moving in the same direction at that time, behind which five or more vehicles are formed in line, shall turn off the roadway at the nearest place where sufficient area for a safe turnout exists, in order to permit the vehicles following it to proceed.
 2. Whenever any roadway has been divided into two or more clearly marked lanes for traffic in one direction, the following rules apply
 3. A vehicle 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.
 4. Exception: Driving a motorcycle that has two wheels in contact with the ground, between rows of stopped or moving vehicles in the same lane, including on both divided and undivided streets, roads, or highways is permitted.
 5. 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 traffic 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
- Violations of the San Andreas Vehicle Code 8.16 is an **infraction** punishable by a \$450 fine and the loss of x3 demerit points.

SAVC-8.17. Following Distance

1. The operator of a motor vehicle shall not follow another vehicle without leaving a reasonable gap of five seconds (3 meters). The operator for the motor vehicle must have regard for the speed of such vehicle, the traffic ahead and in the immediate area, and the condition of the roadway.
 2. No vehicle, except an authorized emergency vehicle, shall follow within 300 feet of any authorized emergency vehicle operating with lights or sirens
 3. This section shall not apply to a police or traffic officer when serving as an escort
- Violations of the San Andreas Vehicle Code 8.17 is an **infraction** punishable by a \$250 fine and the loss of x2 demerit points.

SAVC-8.18 Driving a motor vehicle with a person or animal in lap.

1. A person who operates a motor vehicle with either an animal or person on their lap while the vehicle is turned on is liable under this code section.

- Violations of the San Andreas Vehicle Code 8.18 is an **infraction** punishable by a \$448 fine and the loss of x3 demerit points.

SAVC-8.19 Operate a motor vehicle with mobile phone or other device.

1. A person may not operate a motor vehicle and engage in the following acts;
 - Emailing
 - Take photos
 - Video Messaging
 - Using social Media
 - Texting or Audio Texting
 - Holding your phone in anyway. (In hand, on lap, between shoulder and ear) Drivers are only allowed to hold a phone to pass it to a passenger.
2. A person may while operating a motor vehicle engaged in the following acts;
 - Make or Answer a Call.
 - To use the audio playing function. (E..g. Music)
 - As a driver's aid (e.g. Navigation, Speed Adviser App).

The driver may only utilize these if the phone is fixed to a cradle and doesn't obscure your view of the road. Must have the ability to be operated without touching any part of the mobile phone, such as via Bluetooth or voice activation. The use must not be a distraction to the operator of the motor vehicle.

- Violations of the San Andreas Vehicle Code 8.18 is an **infraction** punishable by a \$990 fine and the loss of x5 demerit points.

SAVC-8.20 Right of Way

1. The driver of any vehicle 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. The driver of a vehicle intending to turn to the left or to complete a U-turn upon a highway, or to turn left into public or private property, or an alley, shall yield the right-of-way to all vehicles approaching from the opposite direction which are close enough to constitute a hazard at any time during the turning movement, and shall continue to yield the right-of-way to the approaching vehicles until the left turn or U-turn can be made with reasonable safety.
3. The driver of any vehicle about to enter or cross a highway from any public or private property, or from an alley, shall yield the right-of-way to all traffic, approaching on the highway close enough to constitute an immediate hazard, and shall continue to yield the right-of-way to that traffic until he or she can proceed with reasonable safety.

4. A person driving a vehicle on a freeway approaching a stationary authorized emergency vehicle that is displaying emergency lights or a stationary tow truck that is displaying flashing amber warning lights, shall approach with due caution and, before passing in a lane immediately adjacent to the authorized emergency vehicle or tow truck, absent other direction by a peace officer, proceed to do one of the following
5. Make a lane change into an available lane not immediately adjacent to the authorized emergency vehicle or tow truck, with due regard for safety and traffic conditions, if practicable and not prohibited by law.
6. If the maneuver described above would be unsafe or impracticable, slow to a reasonable and prudent speed that is safe for existing weather, road, and vehicular or pedestrian traffic conditions.
7. The driver of a vehicle shall yield the right-of-way to a pedestrian crossing the roadway within any marked crosswalk or within any unmarked crosswalk at an intersection.
8. No pedestrian may suddenly leave a curb or other place of safety and walk or run into the path of a vehicle that is so close as to constitute an immediate hazard. No pedestrian may unnecessarily stop or delay traffic while in a marked or unmarked crosswalk.
9. Every pedestrian upon a roadway at any point other than within a marked crosswalk or within an unmarked crosswalk at an intersection shall yield the right-of-way to all vehicles upon the roadway so near as to constitute an immediate hazard.
10. Between adjacent intersections controlled by traffic control signal devices or by police officers, pedestrians shall not cross the roadway at any place except in a crosswalk.
11. Pedestrians, bicycles, and other non motorized traffic are not authorized on the following roads:

Interstate 1	Interstate 5	SA Route 15
Interstate 2	SA Route 1	SA Route 20
Interstate 4	SA Route 13	
12. No person may stop a vehicle unnecessarily in a manner that causes the vehicle to block a marked or unmarked crosswalk or sidewalk.
13. The above does not preclude the driver of a vehicle facing a steady circular red light from turning right or turning left from a one-way street onto a one-way street.
14. The operator of a motor vehicle approaching a vehicle that appears to have broken down using its emergency hazard lights must slow down to a safe and reasonable speed and if applicable make a safe lane change to ensure the safety of the stationary motorist.
- Violations of the San Andreas Vehicle Code 8.20 is an **infraction** punishable by a \$990 fine and the loss of x5 demerit points.
- Violations of the San Andreas Vehicle Code 8.20.11 is an **infraction** punishable by a \$550 fine and the loss of x1 demerit points.

SAVC-8.21 Right of Way - Emergency Vehicles

1. Upon the immediate approach of an authorized emergency vehicle which is sounding a siren and which has at least red and blue light flashing, the surrounding traffic shall do the following:
The driver of every other vehicle shall yield the right-of-way and shall immediately drive to the right-hand edge or curb of the highway, clear of any intersection, and thereupon shall stop and remain stopped until the authorized emergency vehicle has passed.
 2. All pedestrians upon the highway shall proceed to the nearest curb or place of safety and remain there until the authorized emergency vehicle has passed.
 3. If an authorized emergency vehicle which has at least one lighted lamp exhibiting red/blue light activated on the side of a roadway, approaching vehicles shall do the following:
The driver of every vehicle who is on the lane of traffic closest to the emergency vehicle shall change one lane over. If lane change is not possible, then the driver must slow down to 20 miles under the posted speed limit.
 4. Can be stacked with SAVC-8.24 where the fine of that **infraction** will be doubled.
- Violations of the San Andreas Vehicle Code 8.21 is an **infraction** punishable by a \$670 fine and the loss of x4 demerit points.

SAVC-8.22 Improper Start from Stop

1. No person shall start a vehicle which is stopped, standing, or parked unless and until such movement can be made with reasonable safety.
 2. No person operating a motor vehicle may spin the tires when coming from a stationary position.
- Violations of the San Andreas Vehicle Code 8.22 is an **infraction** punishable by a \$448 fine and the loss of x2 demerit points.

SAVC-8.23. Turning

1. Both the approach for a right-hand turn and a right-hand turn shall be made as close as practicable to the right-hand curb or edge of the roadway unless roadway markings permit otherwise.
2. The approach for a left turn shall be made as close as practicable to the left-hand edge of the extreme left-hand lane or portion of the roadway lawfully available to traffic moving in the direction of travel of the vehicle and, when turning at an intersection, the left turn shall not be made before entering the intersection. After entering the intersection, the left turn shall be made so as to leave the intersection in a lane lawfully available to traffic moving in that direction upon the roadway being entered.

3. 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.
- Violations of the San Andreas Vehicle Code 8.23 is an **infraction** punishable by a \$670 fine and the loss of x2 demerit points.

SAVC-8.24. Exceed Speed Limits

1. No driver may operate a vehicle at a speed greater than the posted speed limit.
2. No person shall drive a vehicle upon a highway at a speed greater than is reasonable or prudent having due regard for weather, visibility, the traffic on, and the surface and width of, the highway, and in no event at a speed which endangers the safety of persons or property.
3. When no speed limit is posted the following speed limits apply:
 - 15 mph in any alley way.
 - 25 mph on unpaved roads, in any School Zones.
 - 40 mph on any road other than a state highway.
 - 65 mph on any state highway, freeway, interstate.
 - 25 mph, 30 mph, or 40 mph depending on the road and type of roadworks.
4. A driver who fails to show a use of fair judgment in their speed when driving in poor conditions, such as poor weather, or on unpaved, slick, or damaged roads.
5. No person shall drive upon a highway at such a slow speed as to impede or block the normal and reasonable movement of traffic unless the reduced speed is necessary for safe operation, because of a grade, or in compliance with law.
6. No person shall bring a vehicle to a complete stop upon a highway so as to impede or block the normal and reasonable movement of traffic unless the stop is necessary for safe operation or in compliance with law.
7. No person may drive any of the following vehicles on a highway at a speed in excess of 55 miles per hour:
8. A motor truck or truck tractor having three or more axles or any motor truck or truck tractor drawing any other vehicle.

A vehicle transporting explosives.

- Violations of the San Andreas Vehicle Code 8.24 can be found in the table below;

Penalties for Speeding in San Andreas.			
Amount Over Limit	Fine Amount	Demerit Points	Notes
Stop/Unreasonably Slow	\$119	2	
1-15 mph	\$275	3	
16-30 mph	\$472	4	
30+ mph	\$903	5	Suspended 3 Month (Minimum)
Over 100 mph	\$2,435	6	Suspended 6 Month (Minimum)

Penalties for Speeding School Zones San Andreas.			
Amount Over Limit	Fine Amount	Demerit Points	Notes
1-15 mph	\$275	3	
16-30 mph	\$472	4	
30+ mph	\$1, 000	5	Suspended 3 Month (Minimum)
Over 100 mph	\$2,345	6	Suspended 6 Month (Minimum)

Learner, P1, or P2 License Holder Penalties for Speeding San Andreas			
Amount Over Limit	Fine Amount	Demerit Points	Notes
1-15 mph	\$275	3	Learner, P1 - 3 Months Suspended. (Minimum)
16-30 mph	\$472	4	Learner, P1 - 3 Months Suspended. (Minimum)
30+ mph	\$1, 000	5	6 Months automatic suspension
Over 100 mph	\$2,345	6	6 Months automatic suspension

SAVC-8.25 Stop Signs

1. The driver of any vehicle approaching a stop sign or a pavement marking of "STOP" at the entrance to, or within, an intersection shall stop at a limit line, if marked, otherwise before entering the crosswalk on the near side of the intersection. If there is no limit line or crosswalk, the driver shall stop at the entrance to the intersecting roadway.
 - a. All four tires must be behind any marked lines or crosswalks.
 2. When two vehicles enter an intersection from different highways 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 his or her immediate right.
- Violations of the San Andreas Vehicle Code 8.25 is an **infraction** punishable by a \$95 fine and the loss of x2 demerit points.

SAVC-8.26. Parking

1. No vehicle may park, with its driver outside the vehicle, in the following ways:

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ In a manner that obstructs a lane of traffic and prevents the flow of traffic. ○ In a manner that completely obstructs an alleyway. ○ In a manner that obstructs a parking lot entrance. ○ Within a marked crosswalk. ○ In a manner that obstructs more than two thirds of a sidewalk or pedestrian path. ○ On any median. ○ Facing opposing traffic. ○ Within 15' of a fire hydrant ○ On any bridges or tunnels. ○ On any state highway or freeway. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ On railroad tracks or within range of being struck by a railroad car. ○ In the immediate ambulance parking or bay area of a hospital or clinic. ○ In the immediate vicinity of Rodeo Bank's entrance, including the sidewalk adjacent to the metal barriers. ○ In front of or obstructing a private driveway or an entrance or exit to a private road or path. ○ In a marked Disabled/Handicap parking space without a state issued placard present on the rear-view mirror or windshield.
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 2. No vehicle may park in a manner not permitted by the property owner. Private property may set its own parking rules, so long as they do not obstruct any public roads or sidewalks. Policies may also be set by a property manager authorized by the property owner. State agencies, such as the San Andreas State Police and others, may set parking rules for the facilities they maintain.
 3. A person who is sitting in a vehicle, with the engine on or off, in any above location and refuses to move at the request of a peace officer or, if private property, by the property manager is guilty of an infraction under this section.
- Violations of the San Andreas Vehicle Code 8.25 is an **infraction** punishable by a \$105 fine or \$250 for Handicap/Disabled Parking Violations.

SAVC-8.27 Negligent Driving

1. A person must not drive a motor vehicle on a road negligently.
 2. A person must not drive a motor vehicle on a road furiously, recklessly or at a speed or in a manner dangerous to the public.
 3. In considering whether an offence has been committed under this section, the court is to have regard to all the circumstances of the case, including the following:
 - (a) the nature, condition and use of the road on which the offence is alleged to have been committed,
 - (b) (b) the amount of traffic that actually is at the time, or which might reasonably be expected to be, on the road,
 - (c) (c) any obstructions or hazards on the road (including, for example, broken down or crashed vehicles, fallen loads and accident or emergency scenes).
 4. A person must not operate a motor vehicle in a way that would cause a burn out.
- Violations of the San Andreas Vehicle Code 8.27 is an **infraction** punishable by a \$448 fine and the loss of 3 demerit points.
 - Violations of the San Andreas Vehicle Code 8.27.4 is an **infraction** punishable by a \$673 fine and the loss of 3 demerit points with a disqualification from driving for 3 months.

NOTES:

"grievous bodily harm" includes any permanent or serious disfigurement.

SAVC-8.28 Negligent Driving Causing Grievous Bodily Harm

1. A person must not drive a motor vehicle on a road negligently causing permanent or serious disfigurement to a person's body.
 2. A person must not drive a motor vehicle on a road furiously, recklessly or at a speed or in a manner dangerous to the public causing permanent or serious disfigurement.
 3. In considering whether an offence has been committed under this section, the court is to have regard to all the circumstances of the case, including the following:
 - (d) the nature, condition and use of the road on which the offence is alleged to have been committed,
 - (e) (b) the amount of traffic that actually is at the time, or which might reasonably be expected to be, on the road,
 - (f) (c) any obstructions or hazards on the road (including, for example, broken down or crashed vehicles, fallen loads and accident or emergency scenes).
 6. A person must not operate a motor vehicle in a way that would cause a burn out causing permanent or serious disfigurement to a person's body.
- Violations of the San Andreas Vehicle Code 8.28 is a **felony** punishable by 9 months imprisonment, \$1,448 fine and the loss of 6 demerit points with a disqualification from driving for 12 month minimum.

SAVC-8.29 Reckless Driving

1. A person who demonstrates a willful or wanton disregard for the safety of persons or property while operating a motor vehicle, such as (but not limited to);
 - (a) Driving on an unpopulated sidewalk, pedestrian passageway, or plaza
 - (b) Meandering between lanes of traffic erratically.
 - (c) Demonstrating poor control of the motor vehicle or driving decisions.
 - (d) “Popping a Wheelie/Stoppie” on public roadways
 - A Wheelie is defined as raising the front or rear wheel(s) of a motor vehicle while the vehicle is in motion. This motion is dangerous and can be stacked with **SA-1.20 Reckless Endangerment** or **SA-1.21 Reckless Endangerment Causing Bodily Harm**
- Violations of the San Andreas Vehicle Code 8.29 is an **infraction** punishable by a \$1, 500 fine and the loss of 6 demerit points with an automatic 6 month disqualification from driving.

SAVC-8.30 Drive motor vehicle with speed evasion article fitted.

1. A person must not drive a motor vehicle, or cause a motor vehicle or trailer to stand, on a road or road related area if a prohibited speed measuring evasion article is fitted or applied to, or carried in the vehicle.
- Violations of the San Andreas Vehicle Code 8.30 is an **infraction** punishable by a \$1757 fine and the loss of 9 demerit points.

SAVC-8.31 Throwing objects at other vehicles or vessels.

1. A person is guilty of an offence if:
 - (a) the person intentionally throws an object at, or drops an object on or towards, a vehicle or vessel that is on any road, railway or navigable waters, and
 - (b) there is a person in the vehicle or vessel, and
 - (c) the conduct risks the safety of any person.
- Violations of San Andreas Vehicle Code 8.31 is a **misdemeanor** punishable by a maximum of 60 months imprisonment and 6 months good behaviour. This can be stacked with SA-5.09 Littering.

SAVC-8.32 Throwing Objects from a moving vehicle

1. A person who throws any substance or object from the vehicle while it is in motion is guilty under this code section.
- Violations of the San Andreas Vehicle Code 8.32 is an **infraction** punishable for the operator by a \$1,500 fine, the loss of 3 demerit points and 3 months good behaviour.

- Violations of the San Andreas Vehicle Code 8.32 is an **infraction** punishable for the offender by a \$1,560 fine, 6 months good behaviour and a promise to appear in the local court. This can also be stacked with SA-5.09 Littering.

NOTES:

If the “Offender” has thrown an item or substance from the vehicle such as a piece of plastic the offender can also be charged with **SA-5.09 Littering** and if the item or substance was thrown with the intent to harm anybody it can be stacked with **SA-1.03 Assault with a Deadly Weapon** and **SA-1.20 Reckless Endangerment** or **SA-1.21 Reckless Endangerment Causing Bodily Harm**.

SAVC-8.33 Driver/rider/passenger Using a Device To Make A Siren Like Sound

1. A driver, rider or passenger must not, while in or on a vehicle, use a device to make a sound like the sound of a siren.
- Violations of the San Andreas Vehicle Code 8.33 is an **infraction** punishable by a \$448 fine and the loss of 3 demerit points.

NOTES:

This does not apply if the vehicle is a police vehicle or an emergency vehicle, or the vehicle is approved by the Authority to use the device for the purpose of approved by the Authority, or the vehicle is being used by the Authority, or a police officer, for law enforcement purposes.

SAVC-8.34 Motor Vehicle Contest

1. A person shall not engage in a motor vehicle speed contest on a highway. As used in this section, a motor vehicle speed contest includes a motor vehicle race against another vehicle, a clock, or other timing device
 2. A person shall not aid or abet in any motor vehicle speed contest on any highway.
 3. A person shall not, for the purpose of facilitating or aiding or as an incident to any motor vehicle speed contest or exhibition upon a highway, in any manner obstruct or place a barricade or obstruction or assist or participate in placing a barricade or obstruction upon any highway.
- Violations of the San Andreas Vehicle Code 8.34 is an **infraction** punishable by a \$1,650 fine and the loss of x9 demerit points and automatic 3 months disqualification from driving. With approval from a Police Supervisor (**Sergeant+**) the vehicle may be impounded for 30 days.

NOTES:

This does not apply if the individuals are racing on roadways within the state of San Andreas. If the individuals are racing reference the **Hoon Act of 2012**.

SAVC-8.35 Novice Range Drink Driving

1. A person who operates a motor vehicle on a learner license with a Prescribed Concentration of Alcohol (PCA) resulting from 0.01 to 0.019 is guilty under this section.

- Violations of the San Andreas Vehicle Code 8.33 is an **infraction** punishable by a \$1,100 fine and 6 months automatic disqualification.

SAVC-8.36 Low Range PCA

1. A person who operates a motor vehicle with a Prescribed Concentration of Alcohol (PCA) resulting from 0.05 to 0.079 is guilty under this section.
- Violations of the San Andreas Vehicle Code 8.36 is a **misdemeanor** punishable by a \$1,100 fine and 6 months automatic qualification
 - Violations of the San Andreas Vehicle Code 8.36 for the second time is a **misdemeanor** punishable by a \$1,100 fine and 6 months automatic qualification with an interlock device installed for 12 months.

NOTES:

This is often referred to as Low Range Drink Driving.

SAVC-8.37 Special Range PCA

1. A person who while operating a motor vehicle on a Learners License, P1, P2, Bus or Taxi service or a Heavy Vehicle of any kind have a Prescribed Concentration of Alcohol (PCA) resulting from 0.020 to 0.040 is guilty under this code section.
- Violations of the San Andreas Vehicle Code 8.37 is a **misdemeanor** punishable by a \$1,100 fine and 6 months automatic qualification.

NOTES:

This is often referred to as Special Range Drink Driving. This offence relates to drivers who hold a Learners License, P1 License, P2 License, Bus Driver, Taxi Driver, and or Truck driver (Heavy Vehicle).

SAVC-8.38 Mid Range PCA

1. A person who operates a motor vehicle with a Prescribed Concentration of Alcohol (PCA) reading of 0.080 to 0.149 is guilty under this code section.
- Violations of the San Andreas Vehicle Code 8.38 for the first time is a **misdemeanor** punishable by a \$2,200, 6 months automatic disqualification from driving.
 - Violations of the San Andreas Vehicle Code 8.38 for the second time is a **misdemeanor** punishable by a \$2,200, 6 months automatic disqualification from driving and 9 months imprisonment. An interlock device installed for a period of 2 years.

NOTES:

This is often referred to as Mid Range Drink Driving.

SAVC-8.39 High Range PCA

1. A person who operates a motor vehicle with a Prescribed Concentration of Alcohol (PCA) reading of 0.150 or over is guilty of an offence under this code section.
- Violations of the San Andreas Vehicle Code 8.39 for the first time is a **misdemeanor** punishable by a \$3, 300 fine, three years automatic disqualification. An interlock device has to be installed 2 years.
 - Violations of the San Andreas Vehicle Code 8.39 for the second time is a **felony** punishable by a \$5, 500 fine, six years automatic disqualification and 24 months imprisonment. An interlock device has to be installed 4 years.

NOTES:

This is often referred to as High Range Drink Driving.

SAVC-8.40 Driving Under the Influence

1. Driving under the influence is usually used in situations where it isn't possible to get an accurate reading of your blood alcohol level. This can be because too much time has elapsed between you driving a vehicle and the breath test being administered, because police didn't abide by standard procedures when performing the breath test, or because the reading was inconclusive. When assessing driving under the influence (DUI) charges, your driving behaviour is usually taken into consideration as the primary form of evidence. This is given through accounts from witnesses and police, along with anyone else who may have been involved in the matter.
- Violations of the San Andreas Vehicle Code 8.40 have to be decided upon a Judge within the criminal justice system (Noah F. 1A-101 & Erving Q. 1A-102). An interlock device has to be installed for a minimum of years.

NOTES:

Driving Under the Influence (DUI) does not just relate to alcohol related offences and can include but are not limited to the use of an illegal drug or other intoxicating substance such as prescription medication. Peace Officers must provide enough evidence to prove beyond a reasonable doubt.

SAVC-8.41 Driving with an illicit drug present in oral fluid, blood or urine

1. A person who operates a motor vehicle with the presence of an illicit substance in their system after a result is returned from an approved testing lab is guilty of an offence under this code section.
- Violations of the San Andreas Vehicle Code 8.41 is an **infraction** punishable by a \$1,100 fine and 6 months automatic qualification if an approved laboratory confirms the results. However, if the

individual returns a positive on the Roadside Police are able to suspend the license for 24 hours pending further inquiries from an approved laboratory.

NOTES:

- (A) An illegal drug can be anything including but not limited to; If you still have questions reference the illicit substance charge.
- (B) Prior to the Police being able to charge an individual for **SAVC-8.41 Driving with an illicit drug present in oral fluid, blood or urine**, an approved laboratory have to confirm the findings from either a Roadside Drug Testing Kit (MDT) or a sample collected by the Police with a warrant, until such time the case pending.
- (C) **I passed my MDT however, I still got charged?**
 Unlucky champ, the Police have turned all Roadside Drug Testing Kits over to an approved laboratory to test even if the individual passed the original road test. This test will test all the different types of illicit substances.

Cannabis	Hallucinogens	Methamphetamine
Ketamine	Inhalants	Heroin (Depressants)
Methylamphetamine	Gamma-hydroxybutyrate (GBH)	MDMA // Ecstasy (Stimulants)

SAVC-8.42 Alcohol Beverages in Motor Vehicles

1. A person operating a motor vehicle shall not have in his/hers possession or within a reasonable reaching distance from the driver's seat of the motor vehicle an alcoholic beverage, transport case, or other type of container holding alcoholic liquids open or the seal broken or have any of the contents partially removed.
 2. A passenger who continues to attempt to persuade the driver of the vehicle to drink any contents of an alcoholic beverage is guilty under this code section.
- Violations of the San Andreas Vehicle Code 8.42.1 is an **infraction** punishable by a \$1,100 fine and 3 months automatic qualification.
 - Violations of the San Andreas Vehicle Code 8.42.2 is an **infraction** punishable by a \$1,100 fine and a promise to appear in local court.

NOTES:

If the offending driver is under the legal age of 18 and holds a Learners License, P1 License, or P2 License Police may revoke the individuals license and charge with **SA-7.03 Minor Alcohol Violations** or **SA-7.02 Sale of Alcohol to a Minor**.

SAVC-8.43 Evading a Peace Officer

1. A person who operates a motor vehicle on land, sea, or in the air or while operating a bicycle, willfully flees or otherwise attempts to elude or avoid a pursuing peace officer who communicates visually or audibly their request to pull over or stop is guilty under this code.
- Violations of the San Andreas Vehicle Code 8.43 is a **misdemeanor** punishable by a maximum sentence of 6 months imprisonment and a minimum sentence of 3 months imprisonment.

NOTES:

- (A) This charge does not include the attempt to flee and elude by foot, which is **SA-1.125 Resist or Hinder Police Officer in The Execution of Duty.**
- (B) Prior to impoundment of the vehicle used in the attempt to elude or evade Peace Officers a Patrol Supervisor (**Sergeant +**) must approve this.

SAVC-8.44 Felony Evading a Peace Officer (Police Pursuit)

1. A person who operates a motor vehicle on land, sea, or in the air or while operating a bicycle, willfully attempts to recklessly evade Peace Officers.
- Violations of the San Andreas Vehicle Code 8.44 is a **felony** punishable by a maximum sentence of 36 months imprisonment and a minimum sentence of 24 months imprisonment, a \$10,000 fine, and 6 months probation upon release.

NOTES:

- (A) This charge does not include the attempt to flee and elude by foot, which is **SA-4.09 Resisting a Peace Officer.**
- (B) Prior to impoundment of the vehicle used in the attempt to elude or felony evade Peace Officers a Patrol Supervisor (**Sergeant +**) must approve this.
- (C) This charge can be stacked with **SA-1.39 Recklessly Inflicting actual bodily harm.** **SA-1.20 Reckless Endangerment.** **SA-1.21 Reckless Endangerment Causing Bodily Harm.** and anything else the Police Prosecutor believes is needed to be added.
- (D) When an injury occurs this charge can be stacked with **SA-1.03 Assault with a Deadly Weapon.**
- (E) If a death occurs when Police are in Hot Pursuit of an individual cause either by the Police or the Offender it can be stacked as **SA-1.12 Manslaughter.**

SAVC-8.45 Enhanced Impaired Driving

1. A person who exceeds the speed limit by 20 mph and violates **SAVC-8.29 Reckless Driving.**
2. Driving while impaired on any roadway without any regard for Public Safety or their safety.

- Violations of the San Andreas Vehicle Code 8.45 is a **misdemeanor** punishable by an additional 6 months imprisonment. All evidence is required for Judges (Noah F. 1A-101 & Erving Q. 1A-102) to make appropriate decisions.

NOTES:

- (A) The above charges can be stacked with **SAVC-8.41 Driving with an illicit drug present in oral fluid, blood or urine, SAVC-8.40 Driving Under the Influence, SAVC-8.39 High Range PCA, SAVC-8.38 Mid Range PCA, SAVC-8.37 Special Range PCA, SAVC-8.36 Low Range PCA, or SAVC-8.35 Novice Range PCA**

SAVC-8.46 Refuse a Breath Analysis

1. A person who refuses to provide a Breath Analysis to a Peace Officer on the roadside is guilty of an offence under this code section.
 2. A person who fails to provide a sufficient sample for the test to work at a roadside test is guilty of an offence under this code section.
- Violations of the San Andreas Vehicle Code 8.46 is an **infraction** punishable by a \$5,500 fine, automatic disqualification (license suspension) from driving for three years.

NOTES:

- (A) The Judge (Noah F. 1A-101 & Erving Q. 1A-102) can reduce the time disqualified down to 1 Year).
- (B) If a Judge (Noah F. 1A-101 & Erving Q. 1A-102) find the person guilty they may add the addition up to 24 months imprisonment.

SAVC-8.47 Refuse a Breath Test

1. A person who refuses to provide a sufficient sample of breath for the machine to return an accurate reading of Prescribed Concentration of Alcohol (PCA) is guilty of an offence under this code section.
- Violations of the San Andreas Vehicle Code 8.48 is an **infraction** punishable by a \$5,560 fine, automatic disqualification (license suspension) from driving for 6 months.

SAVC-8.48 Procuring or hiring of motor vehicle or trailer by fraud or misrepresentation

1. A person must not procure the use or hire of any motor vehicle or trailer by fraud or misrepresentation.
 2. A person must not aid or abet a person to procure the use or hire of any motor vehicle or trailer by fraud or misrepresentation.
- Violations of the San Andreas Vehicle Code 8.48 is an **infraction** punishable by a \$189 fine and the loss of 2 demerit points.

SAVC-8.49 Wearing motorbike helmets

1. The rider of a motor bike that is moving, or is stationary but not parked, must:
 - (A) wear an approved motorbike helmet securely fitted and fastened on the rider's head, and
 - (B) (b) not ride with a passenger unless the passenger complies with subrule (2).
 2. However, the rider of a motor bike that is moving, or is stationary but not parked, is exempt from wearing an approved motorbike helmet if:
 - (A) the motor bike's engine is not on, and
 - (B) the rider is pushing the motorbike, and
 - (C) Under the circumstances, it is safe for the rider not to wear the helmet.
 3. A passenger on a motorbike that is moving, or is stationary but not parked, must wear an approved motorbike helmet securely fitted and fastened on the passenger's head.
- Violations of the San Andreas Vehicle Code 8.49 is an **infraction** punishable by a \$679 fine and the loss of 3 demerit points.

SAVC-8.50 Interfering with the driver's control of the vehicle etc

1. A passenger in or on a vehicle must not:
 - (A) interfere with the driver's control of the vehicle, or
 - (B) obstruct the driver's view of the road or traffic.
- Violations of the San Andreas Vehicle Code 8.50 is an **infraction** punishable by a \$780 fine.

SAVC-8.51 Smoking in a Motor Vehicle with Children present.

1. A person who smokes inside a motor vehicle in the presence of a person under the age of 18 inside a motor vehicle is guilty under this code section.
- Violations of the San Andreas Vehicle Code 8.51 is an **infraction** punishable by a \$584.10 fine and the loss of 4 demerit points.

SAVC-8.52 Negligent Driving Causing Death.

1. A person must not drive a motor vehicle on a road negligently causing a death is guilty under this code section.
2. A person must not drive a motor vehicle on a road furiously, recklessly or at a speed or in a manner dangerous to the public causing death is guilty under this code section.
3. In considering whether an offence has been committed under this section, the court is to have regard to all the circumstances of the case, including the following:
 - (A) the nature, condition and use of the road on which the offence is alleged to have been committed,
 - (B) the amount of traffic that actually is at the time, or which might reasonably be expected to be, on the road,

(C) any obstructions or hazards on the road (including, for example, broken down or crashed vehicles, fallen loads and accident or emergency scenes).

- Violations of the San Andreas Vehicle Code 8.28 is a **felony** punishable by 12 months imprisonment, \$1,448 fine and the loss of 6 demerit points with a disqualification from driving for 36 month minimum.

SAVC-8.53 Refuse to submit a Blood or Urine Sample

1. A person who refuses to submit to a lawful request for a blood or urine sample is guilty under this code section.
- Violations of the San Andreas Vehicle Code 8.53 is a **misdemeanor** for the first offence punishable by a \$3,300 fine, 3 years automatic disqualification from driving, and if a Judge (Noah F. 1A-101 or Erving Q. 1A-102) see fit a maximum imprisonment of 18 months.
 - Violations of the San Andreas Vehicle Code 8.53 is a **misdemeanor** for the second offence punishable by a \$5,500 fine, 3 years automatic disqualification from driving, and a maximum imprisonment of 24 months.

SAVC-8.54 Improper Operation of Motor Vehicle.

1. Shall only operate a motor vehicle on designated roadways, designated dirt trails, and private property with authorization.
 2. A person may not operate a motor vehicle on marked bicycle lanes, on pedestrian crosswalks, or on private property without authorization.
 - (A) Crossing a bicycle lane and/or crosswalk to access a property, roadway, or parking lot at designated entrances/exits, and/or pulling over for law enforcement is exempt under this section.
- Violations of the San Andreas Vehicle Code 8.54 is an **infraction** punishable by a \$950 fine the loss of 3 demerits.

SAVC-8.55 Self-Driving/Automated Vehicles

1. Self-Driving/Automated motor vehicles must comply with the following requirements.
 - (A) Self-Driving/Automated motor vehicles must be accompanied by at least one fully licensed human operator either in the driver or front passenger seat of the vehicle.
 - (B) Self-Driving/Automated motor vehicles must comply with the standard imposed by **SAVC-###**.
 - (C) Self-Driving/Automated motor vehicles must comply with standard imposed by **SAVC-###**.

- (D) Self-Driving/Automated Motor vehicles must be registered through Roads and Maritime Service (RMS) San Andreas's Department of Motor Vehicle and comply with the Road Transit Authority and maintain regular compliance checks, maintain registration and full coverage insurance.
 - (E) Self-Driving/Automated Motor Vehicle Operators must be vetted by Roads and Maritime Services (RMS) Road Transit Authority (RTA) for Driver and Background checks to ensure a safe driving record is kept.
 - (F) If a Self-Driving/Automated Motor Vehicle is operating on San Andreas roadways it must not exceed the maximum speed limit of 50 miles per hour (88 Kilometre per hour)
2. The following conditions can exempt any Self-Driving/Automated motor vehicle from this section.
- (A) The vehicle is being transported by other means. (Tow Truck, Box truck, Semi Truck, Float or any other means of cargo transport that does not have the self-driving/automated vehicle driving on Public/State roadways.
 - (B) The Self-Driving/Automated motor vehicle is being operated on private roads or private race tracks.
 - (C) The Self-Driving/Automated motor vehicle is being operated on private property with no intentions of leaving the private property.
 - If property is not leased or owned by the registered owner of the vehicle, a permit is required which is signed by the State and the property owner
- Violations of the San Andreas Vehicle Code 8.55.1.A is an **infraction** punishable by a \$1,050 fine the loss of 3 demerits, and if the Peace Officers sees fit the vehicle may be impounded for 30 Days.
 - Violations of the San Andreas Vehicle Code 8.55.1.B is an **infraction** punishable by a \$1,050 fine, automatic disqualification from driving for 6 months and any Vehicle Defects that are required with the potential if the Peace Officer deems fit for the vehicle to be impounded for 30 Days.
 - Violations of the San Andreas Vehicle Code 8.55.1.C is an **infraction** punishable by a \$1,050 fine, automatic disqualification from driving for 6 months and any Vehicle Defects that are required with the potential if the Peace Officer deems fit for the vehicle to be impounded for 30 Days.
 - Violations of the San Andreas Vehicle Code 8.55.1.D is an **infraction** punishable by a \$1,150 fine, the loss of 8 demerit points, if the Peace Officer deems fit the vehicle may be impounded for 30 Days.
 - Violations of the San Andreas Vehicle Code 8.55.1.E is an **infraction** punishable by a \$3,200 fine and an automatic 3 months driving disqualification.
 - Violations of the San Andreas Vehicle Code 8.55.1.F is an **infraction** punishable by a \$4,359 fine and an automatic 3 months driving disqualification, and the promise to appear in court.

NOTES:

- (A) If multiple violations of SAVC-8.55 occur the Operator, Business, or Corporation will have to renew all permits and under take new training standards.
- (B) If Vehicle Defects are to be issued they are to be considered a **Major** defect due to the potential loss of life.
- (C) If loss of Life happens due to Operator era he maybe charged with **SA-1.12 Manslaughter.**
SA-1.20 Reckless Endangerment. **SA-1.21 Reckless Endangerment Causing Bodily Harm.**
SA-1.40 Reckless Inflicts Actual Bodily Harm. or **SA-2.37 Sabotage.** This is to be done with the approval of the Police Prosecutor.

SAVC-8.56 Maximum Vehicle Size & Weight

1. The following dimensions limits are the maximum allowable for light rigid motor vehicles such as;
 - I. *Cars & Car Derivatives, Sports utility vehicles, Four-Wheel Drive Vehicles, Small buses, Small trucks: Either load carrying, or complying plant vehicles. (eg air compressors, concrete mixers, drilling rigs).*
 - (A) A maximum length of 12.5 meters (41 ft)
 - (B) A maximum width of 2.5 meters (8.2021 ft)
 - (C) A maximum height of 4.3 meters (14.1976 ft)
 - (D) A maximum weight of 4.5 tonne (9920.8 lbs)
2. The following dimensions shown in this section are the maximum allowable for general access trailers.
 - I. Dog trailers, Car Carrier, Semi-Trailer, Low loader trailer, etc.
 - (A) A maximum length of 12.5 meters (41 ft)
 - (B) A maximum width of 2.5 meters (8.2021 ft)
 - (C) A maximum height of 4.3 meters (14.1976 ft)
 - (D) A maximum weight of 750kg (1653.47 lbs)
3. The following dimensions shown in this section are the maximum allowable for restricted access trailers.
 - I. Primer mover & semi trailer, primer mover & low loader trailer, car carrier - rigid truck and semi-trailer ('stringer')
 - (A) A maximum length of 12.5 meters (41 ft)
 - (B) A maximum width of 2.5 meters (8.2021 ft)
 - (C) A maximum height of 4.3 meters (14.1976 ft)
 - (D) A maximum weight of 25 tonne (55115.6 lbs)

4. The following dimensions shown in this section are the maximum allowed for restricted access buses.

I. Bus/Couches, Articulated 'Bendy' bus.

- (A) A maximum length of 14.5 meters (47.57218 ft)
- (B) A maximum width of 2.5 meters (8.2021 ft)
- (C) A maximum height of 4.4 meters (14.4357 ft)
- (D) A maximum weight of 22 tonne (48601.7 lbs)

5. The following dimensions are shown in this section are the maximum allowed for general access combinations.

I. Rigid vehicle, prime mover and semi-trailer, prime mover and low loaded trailer, B-Double.

- (A) A maximum length of 19 meters (62.336 ft)
- (B) A maximum width of 2.5 meters (8.2021 ft)
- (C) A maximum height of 4.4 meters (14.4357 ft)
- (D) A maximum weight of 42.5 tonne (93696.46 lbs)

- Violations of the San Andreas Vehicle Code 8.56 is an **infraction** punishable by a \$958 fine, the loss of 4 demerit points. The vehicle being issued a **major ground vehicle defect**. The vehicle isn't to be moved unless under appropriate tow.

NOTES;

- (A) All members **must** reference this policy [here](#) from the San Andreas Roads and Maritime Service (RMS)
- (B) A vehicle that fits within 1 lane is presumed to meet the maximum width of 2.5 meters (8.2021 ft) dimension.

SAVC-8.57 Making unnecessary noise or smoke.

1. A person must not start a vehicle, or drive a vehicle, in a way that makes unnecessary noise or smoke.
 2. **Example:** Causing the wheels of the driver's vehicle to lose traction and spin on the road surface may make unnecessary noise or smoke.
- Violations of the San Andreas Vehicle Code 8.57 is an **infraction** punishable by a \$958 fine, the loss of 4 demerit points and a promise to appear. Can be stacked with SAVC-8.22 Improper Start from Stop depending on the situation.

SAVC-8.58 Use of vehicle that drops waste oil or grease

1. The driver of a motor vehicle or trailer must not drive the vehicle without adequate precautions being taken to prevent waste oil or grease from the machinery, or from any other part, of the vehicle from dropping on the roadway.
- Violations of the San Andreas Vehicle Code 8.58 is an **infraction** punishable by a \$958 fine, the loss of 3 demerit points.

SAVC-8.59 Splashing mud/water on bus passengers.

1. A driver must take due care, by slowing down or stopping the driver's vehicle if necessary, not to splash mud/water on:
 - (A) any person in or on a bus, or
 - (B) any person entering or leaving any stationary bus, or
 - (C) any person waiting at any bus stop,
- Violations of the San Andreas Vehicle Code 8.59 is an **infraction** punishable by a \$910 fine, the loss of 2 demerit points.

SAVC-8.60 Insecure or Overhanging Load.

1. A driver must not drive or tow a vehicle if the vehicle is carrying a load that:
 - (A) Is s not properly secured to the vehicle, or
 - (B) is placed on the vehicle in a way that causes the vehicle to be unstable, or
 - (C) projects from the vehicle in a way that is likely to injure a person, obstruct the path of other drivers or pedestrians, or damage a vehicle or anything else (for example, the road surface).
 2. Drive/tow vehicle(s) with load causing instability is guilty under this code section.
 3. Not removing/have removed any thing fallen/put on road is guilty under this code section.
- Violations of the San Andreas Vehicle Code 8.60 is an **infraction** punishable by a \$433 fine, the loss of 3 demerit points.

SAVC-8.61 The number of vehicles that may be towed together

1. A driver must not drive any of the following vehicles unless written permission is first obtained from the Authority and all conditions of the permission are strictly complied with:
 - (A) an articulated vehicle towing any motor vehicle, trailer or other vehicle,
 - (B) any other motor vehicle towing more than one motor vehicle, trailer or other vehicle.
2. Subrule (1) (b) does not apply to a driver who drives any of the following:
 - (A) a tow truck that tows an articulated vehicle (not being a road train) on a road if:

(i) the articulated vehicle or trailer has broken down on a road and it is necessary for it to be towed away, or

(ii) the articulated vehicle or trailer has been involved in an accident on a road and, as a result of damage occasioned to the articulated vehicle or trailer in that accident, it is necessary for it to be towed away,

(B) a vehicle that tows another vehicle if:

(i) the other vehicle is partially supported by a lift and tow trailer, and

(ii) the speed of the combination does not exceed 60 kilometres per hour, and

(iii) the combined weight of the towed vehicle and lift and tow trailer does not exceed the unladen weight of the towing vehicle,

(C) a motor vehicle that tows a set of 2 portable traffic light trailers if:

(i) the portable traffic light trailers are manufactured by the same manufacturer, and

(ii) the portable traffic light trailers are registered, and

(iii) when being towed, the portable traffic light trailers are rigidly connected to each other and the centrelines of the axles of each trailer are not more than 2 metres apart, and

(D) (iv) the portable traffic light trailers are not carrying a load.

3. Subrule (1) does not apply to a driver who drives any of the following:

(A) a tractor-harvester-cutting head trailer combination,

(B) a tractor with multiple implements attached, where those implements are normally used as one unit when performing agricultural operations,

(C) a tractor and implement combination towing a fuel trailer or a laser tower,

(D) an articulated low-loader consisting of a prime mover towing a converter dolly and a semi-trailer,

(E) a road train,

- Violations of the San Andreas Vehicle Code 8.61 is an **infraction** punishable by a \$433 fine, the loss of 3 demerit points.

NOTES:

(A) "implement" means a motor vehicle or trailer that comprises an excavator, road grader, road roller, bulldozer, forklift truck or other machinery or apparatus and is not constructed on a chassis of a type normally used in the construction of a motor lorry.

(B) "lift and tow trailer" means a trailer consisting of an axle group and a drawbar intended for supporting one axle group of a vehicle under tow.

(C) "portable traffic light trailer" means a single axle trailer that is permanently fitted with traffic lights and that is designed to be towed with another portable traffic light trailer.

SAVC-8.62 Removing fallen objects from the road.

1. This rule applies to a driver if:
 - (A) something falls onto the road from the driver's vehicle, or the driver, or a passenger in or on the driver's vehicle, puts something on the road, and
 - (B) there is a possibility that the thing, if left on the road, may injure a person, obstruct the path of other drivers or pedestrians, or damage a vehicle or anything else (for example, the road surface).
 2. The driver must remove the thing, or take action to have the thing removed, from the road as soon as the driver can do so safely.
- Violations of the San Andreas Vehicle Code 8.62 is an **infraction** punishable by a \$448 fine and the loss of 2 demerit points.

NOTES:

- (A) To “put” something onto the road, includes; Throw, Drop, or propel the thing onto the road, and otherwise cause the thing to be on the road.

SAVC-8.63 Dangerous Driving

1. A person must not drive a motor vehicle in a manner that is considered dangerous to other road users on the states roadways.
 2. A person must not engage in dangerous driving on the San Andreas roadway.
- Violations of the San Andreas Vehicle Code 8.63 is an **infraction** punishable by a \$1, 500 fine and the loss of 6 demerit points.

SAVC-8.64 Dangerous Driving occasioning Death

1. A person is guilty of the offence of dangerous driving occasioning death if the vehicle driven by the person is involved in an impact occasioning the death of another person and the driver was, at the time of the impact, driving the vehicle:
 - (A) under the influence of intoxicating liquor or of a drug, or
 - (B) at a speed dangerous to another person or persons, or
 - (C) in a manner dangerous to another person or persons.
- Violations of the San Andreas Vehicle Code 8.64 is a **felony** punishable by 120 months imprisonment, and an automatic disqualification from holding/obtaining for 1 year.

SAVC-8.65 Aggravated Dangerous Driving Occasioning Death

1. A person is guilty of the offence of aggravated dangerous driving occasioning death if the person commits the offence of dangerous driving occasioning death in circumstances of aggravation is guilty of an offence under this code section.
- Violations of the San Andreas Vehicle Code 8.65 is a **felony** punishable by 168 months imprisonment, and an automatic disqualification from holding/obtaining for 3 year.

SAVC-8.66 Dangerous driving occasioning grievous bodily harm

1. A person is guilty of an offence of dangerous driving occasioning grievous bodily harm if they commit the offence of dangerous driving causing grievous bodily harm is guilty under this code section.
- Violations of the San Andreas Vehicle Code 8.66 is a **felony** punishable by 168 months imprisonment, and an automatic disqualification from holding/obtaining for 1 year.

SAVC-8.67 Aggravated dangerous driving occasioning grievous bodily harm

1. A person is guilty of the offence of aggravated dangerous driving occasioning grievous bodily harm if the person commits the offence of dangerous driving occasioning grievous bodily harm in circumstances of aggravation.
- Violations of the San Andreas Vehicle Code 8.67 is a **felony** punishable by 132 months imprisonment, and an automatic disqualification from holding/obtaining for 2 years.

SAVC-8.68 Emergency Vehicle Operations

1. The driver of an authorized emergency vehicle or law enforcement vehicle, when responding to an emergency call, when in the pursuit of an actual or suspected violator of the law, or when responding to but not upon returning from a fire alarm, may exercise the privileges set forth in this code section.
2. The driver of an authorized emergency vehicle or law enforcement vehicle may:
 - (A) Park or stand, irrespective of the provisions of this chapter;
 - (B) Proceed past a red or stop signal or stop sign, but only after slowing down as may be necessary for safe operation;
 - (C) Exceed the maximum speed limits so long as he or she does not endanger life or property; and
 - (D) Disregard regulations governing direction of movement or turning in specified directions.
3. The exceptions granted by this Code section to an authorized emergency vehicle shall apply only when such vehicle is making use of an audible signal and use of a flashing or revolving red light visible under normal atmospheric conditions from a distance of 500 feet to the front of such

vehicle, except that a vehicle belonging to a federal, state, or local law enforcement agency and operated as such shall be making use of an audible signal and a flashing or revolving blue & red light with the same visibility to the front of the vehicle.

- (A) The foregoing provisions shall not relieve the driver of an authorized emergency vehicle from the duty to drive with due regard for the safety of all persons.
- (B) When a law enforcement officer in a law enforcement vehicle is pursuing a fleeing suspect in another vehicle and the fleeing suspect damages any property or injures or kills any person during the pursuit, the law enforcement officer's pursuit shall not be the proximate cause or a contributing proximate cause of the damage, injury, or death caused by the fleeing suspect unless the law enforcement officer acted with reckless disregard for proper law enforcement procedures in the officer's decision to initiate or continue the pursuit. Where such reckless disregard exists, the pursuit may be found to constitute a proximate cause of the damage, injury, or death caused by the fleeing suspect, but the existence of such reckless disregard shall not in and of itself establish causation.
- (C) The provisions of this subsection shall apply only to issues of causation and duty and shall not affect the existence or absence of immunity which shall be determined as otherwise provided by law.

- Violations of the San Andreas Vehicle Code 8.68 is a **misdemeanor** and depends on the result of the court.

NOTES:

Punishments can only be handed down by Administration Staff+.

SAVC-8.69 Too fast for conditions

1. No person shall drive a motor vehicle on a roadway at an unsafe speed for the current conditions which could endanger a person's safety or property.
 - (A) for the weather,
 - (B) visibility,
 - (C) the traffic, etc
- Violations of the San Andreas Vehicle Code 8.69 is an **infraction** punishable by a \$515 fine and the loss of 2 demerit points.

SAVC-8.70 Motor Vehicle Standards

1. All motor vehicles operated on San Andreas roadways shall be equipped and comply with the following operational equipment and standards;

2. Headlights

- (A) Exception: Motorcycles may only have x1 headlight.
- (B) Headlights/High Beams must not be colourized and may only be the colour of Halogen/Projector/HID/LED bulbs naturally emit.

3. Brake Lights

- (A) A motor vehicle's brake lights must emit at least two rear facing red covered lights.
- (B) A motor vehicle's brake lights must be activated by the "Brake Pedal" inside the motor vehicle.

4. Windows & Windshields

- (A) Windshields must be in pristine condition not containing any holes or major cracks/damage.
 - I. Chips/Cracks in the windshield that do not obstruct the drivers view of the roadway are exempt from this code.
- (B) Window Tint must not block out no more than %20 light (Light Smoke Tint). For light vehicles.
- (C) Limousines have an exception to have no more than %40 light (Dark Smoke).
- (D) Windows beside the driver must still have at least 35%VLT.
- (E) Panel Vans tinted or opaque band allowed at the top of the windscreen. It is not to extend below the portion swept by the wipes or %10 of the depth of the windscreen.

5. Vehicle Height

- (A) A motor vehicle shall not be lower than 100mm (3.93701 inches) (Sport Suspension) from the ground.
 - I. You should be able to roll a Coca Cola can under the entire vehicle.
- (B) A motor vehicle is allowed to 55mm (2.16535 inches) from the default height.

6. Brakes

- (A) Fitting of disc or drum brakes that are not a manufacturer's option for that series.

Example requiring certification:

- Replacement of front-wheel drum brakes with disc brakes on a vehicle not optioned with front disc brakes by the manufacturer eg fitting disc brakes from a VT model Commodore to a base model LC Torana originally fitted with drum front brakes.

Example not requiring certification:

- Replacement of front-wheel drum brakes with disc brakes on a vehicle available from the manufacturer with front disc brakes as an option where all the parts from that option are fitted eg fitting a base model LC Torana which has drum

front brakes with the disc front brakes originally supplied to the GTR model LC Torana.

- (B) Substitution of brake master cylinders, wheel cylinders, callipers and other components with components not equivalent to original for the braking system configuration.

Example requiring certification:

- Replacing a single master cylinder on a dual circuit brake system with a twin master cylinder from a single circuit brake system, or vice versa.
- Fitting part, or all of, the braking system from a VB Commodore to an EH model Holden.
- Replacing single-piston callipers with multiple-piston callipers.
- Fitting a master cylinder that is not an original option for that vehicle

- (C) Fitting or modification of brake balance and pressure limiting devices not equivalent to original for the braking system configuration.

Examples requiring certification:

- Modifying or removing brake balance and limiting devices eg brake proportioning valves fitted by the manufacturer.
- • Replacing brake balance and limiting devices fitted by the manufacturer with devices which do not meet the manufacturer's original specifications.

Example not requiring certification:

- Replacing brake balance and limiting devices with devices which meet the manufacturer's original specifications.
- Fitting dual controls.

Note: Converting a right-hand drive vehicle to left-hand drive is not allowed.

7. Wheels & Tires

- (A) Replacement of tyres that change tyre overall diameter by more than 7% of the overall original diameter*.

* 'overall original diameter' means the maximum outside diameter of the largest tyre specified by the vehicle's original manufacturer as an option for the vehicle, as shown on the vehicle's tyre placard.

Example requiring certification:

- Replacing 215/65R17 (712 mm overall diameter) tyres with 265/65R17 (776 mm overall diameter) tyres, an increase in overall diameter of 64 mm, or 8%.

Example not requiring certification:

- Replacing 215/65R17 (712 mm overall diameter) tyres with 235/65R17 (738 mm overall diameter) tyres, an increase in overall diameter of 26 mm, or 4%.

(B) To determine if the tyres you have selected require certification you need to look at the tyre placard fitted to the vehicle by the manufacturer. Sometimes the tyre placard will show more than one tyre size, allowing optional tyres of that size to be fitted. If one of the tyre sizes marked on the placard (eg 215/65R17) matches the marking on the tyre sidewalls, certification is not required.

(C) Replacement of wheels where the rim width exceeds the largest wheel combination specified by the manufacturer by greater than 25 mm.

Example requiring certification:

- Fitting a wheel with a width of greater than 225 mm, when the greatest wheel width specified by the manufacturer is 195 mm

Example not requiring certification:

- Fitting a wheel with a width of 205 mm, when the greatest wheel width specified by the manufacturer is 195 mm.

8. Seats & Occupant Protection

(A) Fitting of a non-original seat belt.

Example requiring certification:

- Replacing a 'lap-only' type seat belt with a 'lap-sash' type seat belt.

Example not requiring certification:

- Fitting an alternate or optional complying aftermarket seat belt for that vehicle series.

(B) Mounting of seat belt anchorages integrally on a seat where that anchorage is not originally provided by the manufacturer.

Example requiring certification:

- Replacement of a floor-mounted seat belt with a seat-mounted seat belt.

(C) Roll bar installations on a motor vehicle.

Example requiring certification:

- Installation of a roll bar which interferes with seat belt or child restraint anchorages, curtain airbags or any secondary restraint system, or impinges on the head impact area, the entry and exit to the vehicle, or visibility.

(D) Wheelchair restraint and wheelchair occupant restraint installations.

Example requiring certification:

- Installation of wheelchair restraints and wheelchair occupant restraints.

9. Horn

(A) All motor vehicles shall be equipped with an emergency warning system.

Examples of an approved system:

- Anything that is a steady consistent sound not exceeding **SAVC-8.44 Drive/use vehicle with sound system emitting offensive noise.**

Examples of a non-approved system:

- Anything that involves music, is not a steady consistent sound, or breaches **SAVC-8.44 Drive/use vehicle with sound system emitting offensive noise.**

10. Fuel System

(A) Fitting/adding an alternative fuel tank or repositioning an existing fuel tank to non-original mounting points.

Examples requiring certification:

- Fitting an alternative fuel tank or repositioning of an existing fuel tank to non-original mounting points.

Examples not requiring certification:

- Fitting a replacement fuel tank of equal capacity using the original manufacturer's mounting points.

11. Turn Signals (Indicator)

(A) Turn signals commonly referred to as "directionals" or "Indicators" are a flashing amber light both on the rear and front of a motor vehicle.

Examples requiring certification:

- Changing the position of the light bulb, you change the interior wiring.

Examples not requiring certification:

- Replacing the lightbulb with a new light bulb.

12. Rearview Mirrors

(A) A motor vehicle is to have x2 working rearview mirrors when in use or operating on San Andreas roadways.

13. Body & Chassis

(A) A motor vehicle, other than a motorcycle, must be equipped with 'Fenders/Body' panels that cover the vehicle for a minimum of the width of the tire.

(B) A motor vehicle's tire can not exceed the width of the "body" of the motor vehicle.

14. Transmission & Driveline

- (A) Fitting of any manual or automatic transmission or transaxle which does not fit within the original transmission tunnel and also bolts directly to the engine, original transmission mounting(s) and original tailshaft and/or driveshafts.

Example requiring certifications:

- Fitting a manual or automatic transmission and/or transaxle which requires modification of the floor or the cross-members of the vehicle in any way.

Example not requiring certifications:

- Fitting a manual or automatic transmission and/or transaxle which fits within the original transmission tunnel and bolts to the engine directly, or by the use of an adapter plate.

- (B) Alterations of gearbox speedometer drive ratio or final drive gear ratio if speedometer accuracy is affected.

Example requiring certifications:

- Fitting a 3.45 ratio differential into a vehicle originally fitted with a 2.77 ratio differential.

Example not requiring certifications:

- Alteration of gearbox ratio if final drive ratio is not affected.
- Where speed sensing is independent of driveline
- Where change of final drive ratio includes speedometer correction device or matching speedometer drive and driven gears.

- (C) Fitting of any drive axle assembly (including differential and brakes) from a different make or model vehicle.

Example requiring certifications:

- Fitting a Ford 9 inch differential into a Dodge.

Example not requiring certifications:

- Fitting aftermarket internal drive axle components eg differential locks.

- (D) Any modification to transmission/driveline involving fabrication of components.

Example requiring certifications:

- Any modification to the transmission or driveline of a vehicle which involves the fabrication of components such as mounting cross-members and/or structural components.

Example not requiring certifications:

- Non structural transmission or driveline components that have been fabricated eg transmission sump, cooling system, oil cooler.
- External reinforcements eg driveline braces or stiffeners, driveshaft hoops.

15. Engine

- (A) An engine that is not of an original family of engine for the series of models, or any engine more than 20% larger than the largest original optional engine for that series.

Example requiring certifications:

- Replacement of 2.0 litre Honda engine with 2.0 litre Mitsubishi engine.
- Replacement of 2.0 litre engine with an engine capacity greater than 2.4 litres

Example not requiring certifications:

- Replacement of a 2.0 litre engine with an engine of 2.4 litres capacity or less and from the same vehicle series

- (B) Fitting of turbochargers or supercharges not originally offered by the engine or vehicle manufacture, or increasing the original power output by more than 20%.

Example requiring certifications:

- Fitting a turbocharger/supercharger to any vehicle of a make and model not offered with a turbocharger/supercharger by the manufacturer.
- Modifications to a vehicle with a power output of 100 kilowatts, which results in a power output of greater than 120 kilowatts.

- (C) Conversion to an electric motor or hybrid driveline other than drivelines offered by the first manufacturer as standard or optional.

Example requiring certifications:

- Converting a petrol driveline to an electric driveline on any vehicle of a make and model not offered with an electric driveline by the manufacturer.

Example not requiring certifications:

- Converting a petrol driveline to an electric driveline, where the manufacturer offers an electric driveline in a variant of that make and model.

- (D) Modification of an electric motor or hybrid driveline resulting in an increase in the maximum power output of more than 20% than offered by the first manufacturer as standard or optional.

Example not requiring certifications:

- Modifications to a vehicle with a power output of 80 kilowatts which results in a power output greater than 96 kilowatts.

16. Reserve Light “Backup Light”

- (A) Every motor vehicle, other than a motorcycle, of a type subject to registration and manufactured on and after 1969, January, shall be equipped with two rear facing reserve lights.

- Violations of the San Andreas Vehicle Code 8.70.2 is an **infraction** punishable by and a \$310 fine, the loss of 2 demerit points and be issued a **major vehicle defect** notice without the ability to travel at Night or Inclement weather conditions.
- Violations of the San Andreas Vehicle Code 8.70.3 is an **infraction** punishable by and a \$310 fine, the loss of 4 demerit points and be issued a **major grounded vehicle defect**.
- Violations of the San Andreas Vehicle Code 8.70.4.A is an **infraction** punishable by and a \$310 fine, the loss of 4 demerit points and be issued a **major grounded vehicle defect**.
- Violations of the San Andreas Vehicle Code 8.70.4 is an **infraction** punishable by and a \$310 fine, the loss of 4 demerit points and be issued a **minor vehicle defect**.
- Violations of the San Andreas Vehicle Code 8.70.5 is an **infraction** punishable by and a \$310 fine, the loss of 4 demerit points and be issued a **minor vehicle defect**.
- Violations of the San Andreas Vehicle Code 8.70.6 is an **infraction** punishable by and a \$1,200 fine, the loss of 8 demerit points and be issued a **major grounded vehicle defect**.
- Violations of the San Andreas Vehicle Code 8.70.7 is an **infraction** punishable by and a \$399 fine, the loss of 5 demerit points and be issued a **major vehicle defect**.
- Violations of the San Andreas Vehicle Code 8.70.8.A is an **infraction** punishable by and a \$315 fine, the loss of 3 demerit points and be issued a **minor vehicle defect**.
- Violations of the San Andreas Vehicle Code 8.70.8.B is an **infraction** punishable by and a \$315 fine, the loss of 3 demerit points and be issued a **minor vehicle defect**.
- Violations of the San Andreas Vehicle Code 8.70.8.C is an **infraction** punishable by and a \$400 fine, the loss of 3 demerit points and be issued a **major vehicle defect**.
- Violations of the San Andreas Vehicle Code 8.70.8.D is an **infraction** punishable by and a \$410 fine, the loss of 3 demerit points and be issued a **major vehicle defect**.
- Violations of the San Andreas Vehicle Code 8.70.9.A is an **infraction** punishable by and a \$315 fine, the loss of 3 demerit points and be issued a **major vehicle defect**.
- Violations of the San Andreas Vehicle Code 8.70.10 is an **infraction** punishable by and a \$410 fine, the loss of 3 demerit points and be issued a **minor vehicle defect**.
- Violations of the San Andreas Vehicle Code 8.70.11 is an **infraction** punishable by and a \$410 fine, the loss of 3 demerit points and be issued a **major grounded vehicle defect**.
- Violations of the San Andreas Vehicle Code 8.70.12 is an **infraction** punishable by and a \$215 fine, the loss of 3 demerit points and be issued a **minor vehicle defect**.
- Violations of the San Andreas Vehicle Code 8.70.13 is an **infraction** punishable by and a \$979 fine, the loss of 6 demerit points and be issued a **major vehicle defect**.
- Violations of the San Andreas Vehicle Code 8.70.14 is an **infraction** punishable by and a \$950 fine, the loss of 3 demerit points and be issued a **major vehicle defect**.

- Violations of the San Andreas Vehicle Code 8.70.15 is an **infraction** punishable by and a \$950 fine, the loss of 3 demerit points and be issued a **major grounded vehicle defect**.
- Violations of the San Andreas Vehicle Code 8.70.16 is an **infraction** punishable by and a \$215 fine, the loss of 3 demerit points and be issued a **minor vehicle defect**.

NOTE:

- (A) Golf Carts are considered motorcycles for the purposes of this section as long as they only operate on roads with speed limits of 25 mph or less. Golf carts may not operate on roads with speed limits over 25 mph.
- (B) SAVC-8.70.15.C - Petrol and hybrid vehicles may have different body designs. If you are going to convert from a petrol to a hybrid driveline and you are modifying the vehicle body, certification is required.
- (C) SAVC-8.70.14.B - To confirm the vehicle's speedometer is accurate, an accuracy test should be conducted.
- (D) When SAVC-8.70 Motor Vehicle Standards references "Examples requiring certification" or "Examples not requiring certification" means when modifications have been completed on a motor vehicle an approved mechanic with the Roads and Maritime Service San Andreas has to sign off on it.

SAVC-8.71 Non-Approved Motor Vehicle Standards

1. Underglow

- (A) A motor vehicle shall not be equipped with any form of underbody lighting that emits a steady/flashing light of any colour.

2. Armour

- (A) No armor may be added to a motor vehicle unless they are an approved vehicle.

Approved Armour Vehicles

- Armoured Vehicle (Money Transport)
- Police or Emergency Vehicle.

3. Sirens

- (A) A motor vehicle shall not be equipped with any form of a siren that can be enabled from the interior of the vehicle or other electronic device.

4. Flashing Lights

- (A) A motor vehicle shall not be equipped with any form of flashing lights that represent an emergency vehicle of any kind this includes but not limited to Police vehicles, Fire vehicles, Ambulance vehicles, RMS Vehicles or other style of vehicle.

5. Hydraulics

- (A) A motor vehicle shall not be modified from the original design so that any portion of the vehicle is able to adjust the height of the vehicle from the use of an electronic device.

(B) A motor vehicle shall not be modified with equipment that could/can change the ride height of any portion of the vehicle either temporarily or permanently is guilty under this code section.

6.

- Violations of the San Andreas Vehicle Code 8.71.1 is an **infraction** punishable by a \$410 fine, the loss of 4 demerit points and be issued a **major grounded vehicle defect**.
- Violations of the San Andreas Vehicle Code 8.71.2 is an **infraction** punishable by a \$410 fine, the loss of 3 demerit points and be issued a **minor vehicle defect**.
- Violations of the San Andreas Vehicle Code 8.71.3 is an **infraction** punishable by a \$665 fine, the loss of 4 demerit points and be issued a **major grounded vehicle defect**.
- Violations of the San Andreas Vehicle Code 8.71.4 is an **infraction** punishable by a \$665 fine, the loss of 4 demerit points and be issued a **major grounded vehicle defect**.
- Violations of the San Andreas Vehicle Code 8.71.5 is an **infraction** punishable by a \$665 fine, the loss of 4 demerit points and be issued a **major vehicle defect**.

NOTES:

(A) **SAVC-8.71.1** No exceptions.

SAVC-8.72 Headlights

1. Headlights must be operated during darkness and/or inclement weather.
 2. The operator of a motor vehicle must dip their headlights to low beam when a vehicle is coming towards you is within 200 meters (656.168 feet).
 3. The operator of a motor vehicle must not use their high beams when following another motor vehicle less than 200 meters (656.168 feet) ahead of them.
- Violations of the San Andreas Vehicle Code 8.72 is an **infraction** punishable by and a \$210 fine and the loss of 2 demerit points.

SAVC-8.73 Operating a Vehicle w/ Open Doors.

1. No person shall open the door of a vehicle on the side available to moving traffic unless it is reasonably safe to do so and can be done without interfering with the movement of such traffic.
2. Nor shall any person leave a door open on the side of a vehicle available to moving traffic for a period of time longer than necessary to load or unload passengers.
3. Operators of vehicles with removable doors must store these doors securely and safely in the vehicle or at the operator's residence. The operator assumes all responsibility in the safety of their passengers and the safe operation of their vehicle.
 - a. The State of San Andreas does not recommend operators of motor vehicles operate a motor vehicle lacking driver and passenger doors.

- Violations of the San Andreas Vehicle Code 8.73 is an **infraction** punishable by and a \$350 fine and the loss of 2 demerit points.

SAVC-8.74 Driving on Shoulder/Emergency Lane

1. No person shall operate a motor vehicle on the shoulder/emergency lane of any roadway unless directed by a peace officer or emergency personnel.
 - (A) Exemptions;
 - (B) Emergency Vehicles.
 - (C) Roadside Assistance Vehicles
 - (D) Roads and Maritime Service Vehicles
- Violations of the San Andreas Vehicle Code 8.74 is an **infraction** punishable by and a \$350 fine and the loss of 2 demerit points.

SAVC-8.75 Hydraulics

1. It is unlawful to operate any lightweight rigid motor vehicle on any San Andreas roadway, which has been modified like **SAVC-8.71.5 Non-Approved Motor Vehicle Standards.**
 2. A motor vehicle shall not be modified with equipment that could/can change the ride height of any portion of the vehicle either temporarily or permanently is guilty under this code section.
- Violations of the San Andreas Vehicle Code 8.75 is an **infraction** punishable by and a \$350 fine and the loss of 2 demerit points.

SAVC-8.76 Road Rage

1. Aggressive or angry behavior exhibited by a driver of a road vehicle, which includes rude gestures, verbal insults, physical threats, or dangerous driving methods targeted towards another driver in an effort to intimidate or release frustration.
- Violations of the San Andreas Vehicle Code 8.76 is an **infraction** punishable by and a \$951 fine and the loss of 5 demerit points.

SAVC-8.77 Use of a defective motor vehicle

1. A person who operates a motor vehicle in breach of a major defect notice is guilty under this code section.
2. A person who operates a motor vehicle in breach of minor defect notice is guilty under this code section.
3. A person who operates a heavy motor vehicle contravene vehicle defect notice-minor is guilty under this code section.

4. A person who operates a heavy motor vehicle contravene vehicle defect notice-major is guilty under this code section.
- Violations of the San Andreas Vehicle Code 8.77.1 is an **infraction** punishable by and a \$448 fine and the loss of 3 demerit points.
- Violations of the San Andreas Vehicle Code 8.77.2 is an **infraction** punishable by and a \$337 fine and the loss of 1 demerit points.
- Violations of the San Andreas Vehicle Code 8.77.3 is an **infraction** punishable by and a \$330 fine and the loss of 1 demerit points.
- Violations of the San Andreas Vehicle Code 8.77.4 is an **infraction** punishable by and a \$330 fine and the loss of 3 demerit points.

SAVC-8.78 Use Vehicle Not Comply With Standard

1. A person who operates a motor vehicle that does not comply to standards with defective brakes is guilty under this code section.
2. A person who operates a motor vehicle that does not comply to standards with defective seating is guilty under this code section.
3. A person who operates a motor vehicle that does not comply to standards with defective steering is guilty under this code section.
4. A person who operates a motor vehicle that does not comply to standards with a dangerous protrusion on a bull bar is guilty under this code section.
5. A person who operates a motor vehicle that does not comply to standards with a non-fitted or equipped seat belt(s)/anchorage is guilty under this code section.
6. A person who operates a motor vehicle that does not comply to standards with a defective or missing seat belt(s) is guilty under this code section.
7. A person who starts/drives a motor vehicle causing unnecessary noise/smoke is guilty under this code section.
- Violations of the San Andreas Vehicle Code 8.78.1 is an **infraction** punishable by and a \$337 fine and the loss of 3 demerit points.
- Violations of the San Andreas Vehicle Code 8.78.2 is an **infraction** punishable by and a \$337 fine and the loss of 3 demerit points.
- Violations of the San Andreas Vehicle Code 8.78.3 is an **infraction** punishable by and a \$337 fine and the loss of 3 demerit points.
- Violations of the San Andreas Vehicle Code 8.78.4 is an **infraction** punishable by and a \$337 fine and the loss of 3 demerit points.
- Violations of the San Andreas Vehicle Code 8.78.5 is an **infraction** punishable by and a \$337 fine and the loss of 3 demerit points.

- Violations of the San Andreas Vehicle Code 8.78.6 is an **infraction** punishable by and a \$337 fine and the loss of 3 demerit points.
- Violations of the San Andreas Vehicle Code 8.78.7 is an **infraction** punishable by and a \$337 fine and the loss of 3 demerit points.

SAVC-8.79 Operation of Motor Vehicle in State/National Park

1. A person shall not operate a motor vehicle in any State/National park, wildlife refuge, or wildlife sanctuary.
 - (A) Such locations will have signage indicating the area is deemed a National Park, Wildlife refuge, or wildlife sanctuary by the State of San Andreas or the governing municipality.
 2. Exemptions:
 - (A) The vehicle is operated on a state or municipality maintained roadway and all traffic laws, as defined within the San Andreas Road Transport Act, are obeyed.
 - (B) The vehicle is owned and operated by authorized employees of a state agency or municipality and is conducting official duties that require the vehicles operation outside of the confines of this code and its subsections.
 - I. Examples include; operation of a sanitation vehicle with the purpose of removing debris or trash from within the park, operation of a utility vehicle for maintenance of trails and/or local amenities.
 - (C) The vehicle is owned and operated by authorized emergency response agencies for duties that are within the confines of their agency's standard operating procedures.
 - I. Examples include; The enforcement of laws by a sworn peace officer with the power to enforce Fish & Game laws. The response to an emergency call or summons as an on-duty-peace officer, firefighter, or emergency medical professional.
- Violations of the San Andreas Vehicle Code 8.79 is an **infraction** punishable by a \$217 fine and the loss of 2 demerit points, a promise to appear in local court.

SAVC-8.80 Drive/use vehicle with sound system emitting offensive noise

1. Causing or permitting offensive noise to be emitted from a motor vehicle sound system.
2. Causing or permitting a vehicle to be used when its noise control equipment is defective, not securely in place, is missing, or has temporary noise reduction devices or packing fitted.
3. Modifying or repairing a vehicle so its noise control equipment is made defective, is not securely in place, is missing, or has temporary noise reduction devices or packing fitted.

4. Attaching a horn to a motor vehicle or permitting a motor vehicle to be used if it is fitted with a horn that is capable of emitting noise at a level greater than 120 dB(A) for noise at a single non-varying loudness and pitch, or 85 dB(A) in any other case.
 5. Selling a vehicle that, for example, has noise control equipment that is inappropriately modified, defective or missing.
 6. Using a vehicle on a road or road-related area that exceeds the prescribed noise limit by:
 - Less than 5 Decibels.
 - 5 to 14 Decibels.
 - 15 Decibels or more.
- Violations of the San Andreas Vehicle Code 8.44 is an **infraction** punishable by a \$200 fine and the loss of 2 demerits.
 - Violations of the San Andreas Vehicle Code 8.44.6.1 is an **infraction** punishable by a \$300 fine to \$600 fine.
 - Violations of the San Andreas Vehicle Code 8.44.6.1 is an **infraction** punishable by a \$150 fine to \$300 fine with a minor vehicle defect issued.
 - Violations of the San Andreas Vehicle Code 8.44.6.2 is an **infraction** punishable by a \$2500 fine to \$500 fine with a minor vehicle defect issued.
 - Violations of the San Andreas Vehicle Code 8.44.6.3 is an **infraction** punishable by a \$600 fine to \$1,200 fine with a major vehicle defect issued.

NOTES:

- (A)** For most of the above offences, a defect notice can also be issued. If the defect is not remedied, registration can be suspended. A vehicle whose registration has been suspended is considered an unregistered vehicle under the San Andreas Vehicle Code.
- (B)** Offensive language can be deemed that of swearing, racist or sexist remarks.

SAVC-8.81 Power to prevent driving by persons who have failed oral fluid test or refused or failed to undergo oral fluid test or refused to provide oral fluid sample

1. A police officer may exercise the powers referred to in subsection (2) in respect of a person who is driving (or about to drive) a motor vehicle if the person has:
2. A police officer may:
 - (A)** prohibit the person from driving a motor vehicle for a period of 24 hours, and
 - (B)** require the person to immediately hand over all ignition or other keys of the motor vehicle in the person's actual possession:
 - I. to the police officer, or

- II. to another person in the company of the person whom the police officer is satisfied is responsible and capable of exercising proper control of the motor vehicle, and
- (C) take such other steps as, in the opinion of the police officer, are necessary in order:
 - I. to immobilise the motor vehicle, or
 - II. to remove the motor vehicle to a place of safety and detain it at that place.
- 3. In this section:
 - (A) "**oral fluid test**" has the same meaning as in Schedule 3

SAVC-8-82 Use of tyre deflation devices

1. The Commissioner of Police may authorise the use by police officers of a device (a "**tyre deflation device**") that causes the deflation of the tyres of a vehicle:
 - (A) to enable police to stop or assist in the stopping of a vehicle in connection with the pursuit of the vehicle by police, or
 - (B) to enable police to prevent the use of the vehicle by a person for the purpose of escaping from lawful custody or avoiding arrest
2. Provision made by or under an Act that would operate to prohibit or restrict the placement or deployment, on or near a road or road related area, of a tyre deflation device does not apply to the placing or deploying of a tyre deflation device by a police officer acting in the exercise of his or her duties.

SAVC-8.83 Making a motor vehicle secure

1. This rule applies to the driver of a motor vehicle who stops and leaves the vehicle on a road.
2. Before leaving the vehicle, the driver must apply the parking brake effectively or, if weather conditions (for example, snow) would prevent the effective operation of the parking brake, effectively restrain the motor vehicle's movement in another way.

- Violations of the San Andreas **Road Transport Act 2013**, SAVC-8.83, is an **infraction** and liable to \$112 fine.

SAVC-8.84 Menacing driving

1. Offence--intent to menace A person must not drive a motor vehicle on a road in a manner that menaces another person with the intention of menacing that other person.
2. Offence--possibility of menace A person must not drive a motor vehicle on a road in a manner that menaces another person if the person ought to have known that the other person might be menaced.
3. Application of section This section applies:
 - (A) whether the other person is menaced by a threat of personal injury or by a threat of damage to property, and
 - (B) whether or not that person or that property is on a road.
4. Defence A person is not guilty of an offence against this section if the person could not, in the circumstances, reasonably avoid menacing the other person.
5. Double jeopardy A person is not liable to be convicted of
 - (A) both an offence against subsection (1) and an offence against subsection (2), or
 - (B) both an offence against this section and an offence against SAVC-8.29 Reckless Driving, arising out of a single incident.

- Violations of the San Andreas **Road Transport Act 2013**, SAVC-8.84.1, is a **misdemeanor** and liable to 18 months imprisonment and/or \$30,000 fine. (1st Offence)
- Violations of the San Andreas **Road Transport Act 2013**, SAVC-8.84.1, is a **misdemeanor** and liable to 24 months imprisonment and/or \$50,000 fine. (2nd Offence)
- Violations of the San Andreas **Road Transport Act 2013**, SAVC-8.84.2, is a **misdemeanor** and liable to 12 months imprisonment and/or \$20,000 fine. (1st Offence)
- Violations of the San Andreas **Road Transport Act 2013**, SAVC-8.84.2, is a **misdemeanor** and liable to 18 months imprisonment and/or \$30,000 fine. (2nd Offence)

SAVC-8.85 Duties of a driver involved in a crash

1. A driver involved in a crash must comply with this rule.
2. The driver must stop at the scene of the crash and give the driver's required particulars, within the required time and, if practicable, at the scene of the crash, to
 - (A) any other driver (or that driver's representative) involved in the crash, and
 - (B) any other person involved in the crash who is injured, or the person's representative, and
 - (C) the owner of any property (including any vehicle) damaged in the crash (or the owner's representative), unless, in the case of damage to a vehicle, the particulars are given to the driver of the vehicle (or the driver's representative).
3. The driver must also give the driver's required particulars, within the required time, to a police officer if
 - (A) anyone is killed or injured in the crash, or
 - (B) the driver does not, for any reason, give the driver's required particulars to each person mentioned in subrule (2), or
 - (C) the required particulars for any other driver involved in the crash are not given to the driver, or
 - (D) a vehicle involved in the crash is towed or carried away by another vehicle (except if another law of this jurisdiction provides that the crash is not required to be reported), or
 - (E) the police officer asks for any of the required particulars.
4. For this rule
 - **"required particulars"** , for a driver involved in a crash, means
 - (A) the driver's name and address, and
 - (B) the name and address of the owner of the driver's vehicle, and
 - (C) the vehicle's registration number (if any), and
 - (D) any other information necessary to identify the vehicle,
 and, for subrule (3), includes an explanation of the circumstances of the crash.
 - **"required time"** , for a driver involved in a crash, means as soon as possible but, except in exceptional circumstances, within 24 hours after the crash.

- Violations of the San Andreas **Road Transport Act 2013**, SAVC-8.84.1, is a **misdemeanor** and liable to a \$20, 000 fine.

Pedestrian Safety Act 1990

SAVC-9.01 Applicability.

1. This act applies to those who walk around any roadway within San Andreas.
2. This act applies to Pedestrians on the walkway/footpath and or who are immediately adjacent to a roadway.
3. A “road” or “highway” is away, or place, for whatever nature, publicly maintained and open to the use of the public for the purpose of vehicular travel.
4. A “road” or “highway” includes the following; “Median strip”, “Painted Island”, “Traffic Island”, “Shoulder”, or a “Road related Area” are part of the “road” or “highway”.

SAVC-9.02 Travel past a no pedestrian sign.

1. A pedestrian who travels past a clear no pedestrian sign is guilty under this code section.
- Violations of the San Andreas Vehicle Code 9.02 is an **infraction** punishable by a \$75 fine.

SAVC-9.03 Stand on/move onto road to display an advertisement.

1. A pedestrian who unreasonably stands on/move onto the roadway to display an advertisement, sell or offer articles for sale, wash or clean, or offer to wash or clean the windscreen of a vehicle is guilty under this code section.
- Violations of the San Andreas Vehicle Code 9.03 is an **infraction** punishable by a \$75 fine.

SAVC-9.04 Stand on/move onto road to hitchhike.

1. A person must not stand on, or move onto a road to hitchhike from passing motorist.
- Violations of the San Andreas Vehicle Code 9.04 is an **infraction** punishable by a \$75 fine.

SAVC-9.05 Stand on/move onto road to sell or offer articles for sale

1. A person must not stand on, or move onto, a road to solicit contributions, employment, or business from an occupant of a vehicle, or offer to wash, clean, offer to wash or clean, the windscreen of a vehicle.
- Violations of the San Andreas Vehicle Code 9.05 is an **infraction** punishable by a \$75 fine.

SAVC-9.06 Driver/passenger in/on vehicle buy/offer to buy article/service from person on road

1. A driver/passenger in/on a motor vehicle shall not buy/off any services from/to a person on the roadside.
- Violations of the San Andreas Vehicle Code 9.06 is an **infraction** punishable by a \$75 fine.

SAVC-9.07 Getting on or into a moving vehicle.

1. A person must not get on, or into, a moving vehicle unless:
 - (A) The person is engaged in the door-to-door delivery or collection of goods, or in the collection of waste or garbage, and is required to get in or out of the vehicle, or on or off the vehicle, at frequent intervals, and
 - (B) The vehicle is not travelling at a speed over 3 mph (5 kilometres per hour).
- Violations of the San Andreas Vehicle Code 9.07 is an **infraction** punishable by a \$75 fine.

NOTES:

- (A) This rule does not apply to a person who is getting on or off a bicycle or animal.

SAVC-9.08 Pedestrian obstruct driver's/other pedestrian's path.

1. A pedestrian must not cause a traffic hazard by moving into the path of a driver.
 2. A pedestrian must not unreasonably obstruct the path of any driver or another pedestrian.
- Violations of the San Andreas Vehicle Code 9.08 is an **infraction** punishable by a \$75 fine.

SAVC-9.09 Crossing a level crossing.

1. A pedestrian must not cross a railway line, or tram tracks, at a level crossing unless:
 - (A) there is a pedestrian facility at the crossing and the pedestrian uses the facility, or
 - (B) there is no pedestrian facility at, or within 20 metres of, the crossing.
 2. A pedestrian must not cross a railway line, or tram tracks, at a level crossing if:
 - (A) warning lights (for example, twin red lights or rotating red lights) are flashing or warning bells are ringing, or
 - (B) a gate, boom or barrier at the crossing is closed or is opening or closing, or
 - (C) a train or tram is on or entering the crossing, or
 - (D) a train or tram approaching the crossing can be seen from the crossing or is sounding a warning, and there would be a danger of the pedestrian being struck by the train or tram if the pedestrian entered the crossing, or
 - (E) The crossing, or a road beyond the crossing, is blocked.
 3. If any of the following events occurs after a pedestrian has started to cross a railway line, or tram tracks, at a level crossing, he or she must finish crossing the line or tracks without delay:
 - (A) warning lights start flashing or warning bells start ringing,
 - (B) a gate, boom or barrier starts to close,
 - (C) a train or tram approaches the crossing.
- Violations of the San Andreas Vehicle Code 9.09 is an **infraction** punishable by a \$75 fine.

NOTES:

- (A) "pedestrian facility" means a footpath, bridge or other structure designed for the use of pedestrians.

SAVC-9.10 Crossing a pedestrian level crossing that has a red pedestrian light

1. If a pedestrian approaches a pedestrian level crossing that has a red pedestrian light, he or she must not start to cross the crossing while the light is red.
 2. If a red pedestrian light at a pedestrian level crossing appears after a pedestrian has started to cross the crossing, he or she must finish crossing the crossing without delay.
- Violations of the San Andreas Vehicle Code 9.010 is an **infraction** punishable by a \$75 fine.

SAVC-9.11 Pedestrians not to cause a traffic hazard or obstruction

1. A pedestrian must not cause a traffic hazard by moving into the path of a driver.
 2. A pedestrian must not unreasonably obstruct the path of any driver or another pedestrian.
- Violations of the San Andreas Vehicle Code 9.11 is an **infraction** punishable by a \$75 fine.

SAVC-9.12 Pedestrians travelling along a road (except in or on a wheeled recreational device or toy)

1. A pedestrian must not travel along a road if there is a footpath or nature strip adjacent to the road, unless it is impracticable to travel on the footpath or nature strip.
 2. A pedestrian travelling along a road:
 - (A) must keep as far to the left or right side of the road as is practicable, and
 - (B) must, when moving forward, face approaching traffic that is moving in the direction opposite to which the pedestrian is travelling, unless it is impracticable to do so, and
 - (C) must not travel on the road alongside more than 1 other pedestrian or vehicle travelling on the road in the same direction as the pedestrian, unless the pedestrian is overtaking other pedestrians.
- Violations of the San Andreas Vehicle Code 9.12 is an **infraction** punishable by a \$75 fine.

SAVC-9.13 Wheeled recreational devices and toys not to be used on certain roads

1. A person must not travel in or on a wheeled recreational device or wheeled toy on:
 - (A) a road with a dividing line or median strip, or
 - (B) a road on which the speed limit is greater than 31 miles per hour (50 kilometres per hour), or
 - (C) a one-way road with more than 1 marked lane.
 2. A person must not travel in or on a wheeled recreational device:
 - (A) on a road that is declared, under another law of this jurisdiction, to be a road on which wheeled recreational devices are prohibited, or
 - (B) on a road at night, or
 - (C) on a road at any time while any person travelling in or on the device is wholly or partly assisted in propelling the device by means other than human power.
 3. A person must not travel in or on a wheeled toy:
 - (A) on a road that is declared, under another law of this jurisdiction, to be a road on which wheeled toys are prohibited, or
 - (B) on a road at a particular time if another law of this jurisdiction prohibits wheeled toys on all roads, or that road, at that time.
 4. Sections (1) and (2) do not apply to a person who is crossing a road in or on a wheeled recreational device or wheeled toy, if the person:
 - (A) crosses the road by the shortest safe route, and
 - (B) does not stay on the road longer than necessary to cross the road safely, and
 - (C) Is not prohibited, under another law of this jurisdiction, from crossing the road in or on the wheeled recreational device or wheeled toy.
- Violations of the San Andreas Vehicle Code 9.13 is an **infraction** punishable by a \$75 fine.

SAVC-9.14 Travelling in or on a wheeled recreational device or toy on a road

1. A person travelling in or on a wheeled recreational device or wheeled toy on a road:
 - (A) must keep as far to the right side of the road as is practicable, and

- (B) must not travel alongside more than 1 other pedestrian or vehicle travelling on the road in the same direction as the person, unless the person is overtaking other pedestrians.
- Violations of the San Andreas Vehicle Code 9.14 is an **infraction** punishable by a \$75 fine.

SAVC-9.15 Riding a bicycle

1. The rider of a bicycle must:
 - (A) be astride the rider's seat facing forwards (except if the bicycle is not built to be ridden astride), and
 - (B) ride with at least 1 hand on the handlebars, and
 - (C) if the bicycle is equipped with a seat--not ride the bicycle seated in any other position on the bicycle.
 - (D) The rider must be wearing a helmet.
 - (E) The rider of a bicycle must wear an approved bicycle helmet securely fitted and fastened on the rider's head, unless the rider is exempt from wearing a bicycle helmet under another law of this jurisdiction.
- Violations of the San Andreas Vehicle Code 9.15 is an **infraction** punishable by a \$75 fine.

SAVC-9.16 Riding a bicycle negligently, furiously or recklessly

1. The rider of a bicycle must not ride the bicycle:
 - (A) negligently, or
 - (B) furiously, or
 - (C) Recklessly.
- Violations of the San Andreas Vehicle Code 9.16 is an **infraction** punishable by a \$448 fine.

SAVC-9.17 Carrying people on a bicycle

1. The rider of a bicycle must not carry more persons on the bicycle than the bicycle is designed to carry.
2. A passenger on a bicycle that is moving, or is stationary but not parked, must sit in the seat designed for the passenger.
3. The rider of a bicycle must not ride with a passenger unless the passenger complies with subsection (2).
- Violations of the San Andreas Vehicle Code 9.17 is an **infraction** punishable by a \$75 fine.

SAVC-9.18 Entering a bicycle storage area

1. A rider of a bicycle approaching a bicycle storage area at an intersection that has traffic lights or traffic arrows showing a red traffic light or red arrow must not enter the bicycle storage area other than from a bicycle lane, unless the rider is not required to ride in the bicycle lane under these Rules.
- Violations of the San Andreas Vehicle Code 9.18 is an **infraction** punishable by a \$75 fine.

SAVC-9.19 No riding across a road on a crossing

1. The rider of a bicycle must not ride across a road, or part of a road, on a children's crossing or pedestrian crossing.
2. The rider of a bicycle must not ride across a road, or part of a road, on a marked foot crossing, unless there are bicycle crossing lights at the crossing showing a green bicycle crossing light.
- Violations of the San Andreas Vehicle Code 9.19 is an **infraction** punishable by a \$75 fine.

SAVC-9.20 Riding on a separated footpath

1. The rider of a bicycle must not ride on a part of a separated footpath designated for the use of pedestrians.
- Violations of the San Andreas Vehicle Code 9.20 is an **infraction** punishable by a \$75 fine.

SAVC-9.21 Riding on a footpath or shared path

1. The rider of a bicycle who is 16 years old or older must not ride on a footpath unless:
 - (A) if the rider is an adult--the rider is accompanying a child under 16 years of age who is riding on the footpath and the child is under the rider's supervision, or
 - (B) if the rider is not an adult--the rider is accompanying a child under 16 years of age who is riding on the footpath under the supervision of an adult and the rider is also under the supervision of the adult, or
 - (C) the rider is a postal worker who is riding the bicycle in the course of his or her duties as a postal worker, or
 - (D) the rider is carrying a person who is under 10 years old as a passenger on the bicycle or in or on a bicycle trailer towed by the bicycle and the bicycle is not a pedicab.
2. A rider of a bicycle does not have to comply with subsection (1) if:
 - (A) the rider is carrying a medical certificate that states a medical practitioner believes the rider should be allowed to ride on the footpath because of a medical condition the rider has, and
 - (B) the rider is complying with any conditions stated in the medical certificate, and
 - (C) no other law of this jurisdiction states that this subsection does not apply.
3. Also, a rider of a bicycle does not have to comply with subrule (1) if the rider is accompanying another person who is exempt under subsection 2.
4. However, the rider is exempt under subsection (1) or (2) only if the rider who is carrying the medical certificate immediately produces the medical certificate when an authorised person asks to see the certificate.
5. The rider of a bicycle riding on a footpath or shared path must:
 - (A) keep to the right of the footpath or shared path unless it is impracticable to do so, and
 - (B) give way to any pedestrian on the footpath or shared path.
- Violations of the San Andreas Vehicle Code 9.21 is an **infraction** punishable by a \$75 fine.

SAVC-9.22 Riding too close to the rear of a motor vehicle.

1. The rider of a bicycle must not ride within 2 metres of the rear of a moving motor vehicle continuously for more than 200 metres.
- Violations of the San Andreas Vehicle Code 9.22 is an **infraction** punishable by a \$110 fine.

SAVC-9.23 Equipment on a bicycle

1. A person must not ride a bicycle that does not have:
 - (A) at least 1 effective brake, and
 - (B) a bell, horn, or similar warning device, in working order.
- Violations of the San Andreas Vehicle Code 9.23 is an **infraction** punishable by a \$95 fine.

SAVC-9.24 Riding with a person on a bicycle trailer

1. The rider of a bicycle must not tow a bicycle trailer with a person in or on the bicycle trailer, unless:
 - (A) the rider is 16 years old, or older, and

- (B) the person in or on the bicycle trailer is under 10 years old, or as otherwise provided under another law of this jurisdiction, and
 - (C) the bicycle trailer can safely carry the person, and
 - (D) the person in or on the bicycle trailer is wearing an approved bicycle helmet securely fitted and fastened on the person's head, unless the person is exempt from wearing a bicycle helmet under another law of this jurisdiction.
2. In this rule:
- (A) "bicycle trailer" means a vehicle that is built to be towed, or is towed, by a bicycle.
- Violations of the San Andreas Vehicle Code 9.24 is an **infraction** punishable by a \$95 fine.

SAVC-9.25 Riding at night

1. The rider of a bicycle must not ride at night, or in hazardous weather conditions causing reduced visibility, unless the bicycle, or the rider, displays:
- (A) a flashing or steady white light that is clearly visible for at least 200 metres from the front of the bicycle, and
 - (B) a flashing or steady red light that is clearly visible for at least 200 metres from the rear of the bicycle, and
 - (C) a red reflector that is clearly visible for at least 50 metres from the rear of the bicycle when light is projected onto it by a vehicle's headlight on low-beam.
- Violations of the San Andreas Vehicle Code 9.25 is an **infraction** punishable by a \$110 fine.

SAVC-9.26 Jaywalking

1. A pedestrian approaching or at an intersection, or another place on a road, with traffic lights, but without pedestrian lights, must comply with this rule.
 2. If the traffic lights show a red or yellow traffic light and the pedestrian has not already started crossing the intersection or road, the pedestrian must not start to cross until the traffic lights change to green or flashing yellow, or there is no red traffic light showing.
 3. If, while the pedestrian is crossing the road, the traffic lights change to yellow or red, the pedestrian must not stay on the road for longer than necessary to cross safely to the nearer (in the direction of travel of the pedestrian) of the following:
 - (A) a dividing strip, safety zone, or traffic island, forming part of the area set aside or used by pedestrians to cross the road at the intersection or place (the "**safety area**"),
 - (B) The far side of the road.
- Violations of the San Andreas Vehicle Code 9.26 for a pedestrian is an **infraction** punishable by a \$75 fine.
 - Violations of the San Andreas Vehicle Code 9.26 for a cyclist is an **infraction** punishable by a maximum fine of \$448 to the minimum fine of \$112.

The Hoon Act 2012

SAVC-10.01 Applicability.

1. The Hoon Act of 2012 or the “Anti-Hoon laws” provide the Police with extra powers when they have reasonable grounds for believing a driver has committed hoon-related offences.
2. This act applies to anyone who operates a motor vehicle on any roadway within San Andreas.

SAVC-10.02 Aggravated burnout

1. A person who conducts a ‘burnout’ ie. operates a motor vehicle so as to cause the vehicle to undergo sustained loss of traction is guilty of an offence under this code section.
- Violations of the San Andreas Vehicle Code 10.02 is an **infraction** punishable by a \$1,200, the loss of 5 demerit points, and the motor vehicle be impounded.

SAVC-10.03 Conduct associated with road and drag racing and other activities

1. A person must not operate a motor vehicle on a road in such a manner as to cause the vehicle to undergo sustained loss of traction by one or more of the driving wheels (or, in the case of a motorcycle, the driving wheel) of the vehicle.
2. A person must not:
 - (A) operate a motor vehicle contrary to subsection (1) knowing that any petrol, oil, diesel fuel or other flammable liquid has been placed on the surface of the road beneath one or more tyres of the vehicle, or
 - (B) do, or omit to do, any other thing that prolongs, sustains, intensifies or increases loss of traction as referred to in subsection (1), or
 - (C) repeatedly operate a motor vehicle contrary to subsection (1), or
 - (D) operate a motor vehicle contrary to subsection (1) at a time, or on a road in a place, knowing that there is an appreciable risk that operation of the vehicle in that manner at that time and place is likely to interfere with the amenity of the locality or the peaceful enjoyment of any person in the locality or make the place unsafe for any person in the locality, or
 - (E) willingly participate in any group activity involving the operation of one or more vehicles contrary to subsection (1), or
 - (F) organise, promote or urge any person to participate in, or view, any group activity involving the operation of one or more vehicles contrary to subsection (1), or
 - (G) photograph or film a motor vehicle being operated contrary to subsection (1) for the purpose of organising or promoting the participation of persons in any such group activity.

- Violations of the San Andreas Vehicle Code 10.03.1 is an **infraction** punishable by a \$3,310, 3 automatic disqualification from driving and the motor vehicle be impounded.
- Violations of the San Andreas Vehicle Code 10.03.2 is a **misdemeanor** punishable by a \$2,410 fine and the automatic disqualification from driving for 4 months and a potential imprisonment of 9 months.

SAVC-10-04 Organising a Street Race

1. A person who organises a race between 2 or more motor vehicles is guilty under this code section.
 2. A person who organises a trial to determine how quickly a motor vehicle can cover the distance between the 2 points is guilty of an offence under this code section.
 3. A person who organises a trial of a motor vehicle's speed or performance, or of a driver's skill is guilty of an offence under this code section.
 4. A person who promotes or assists in the promotion of, the street race or proposed street race in anyway is guilty of an offence under this code section.
 5. A person who engages in any other conduct that assists, or is intended to assist, in the street race or proposed street race taking place is guilty of an offence under this code section.
- Violations of the San Andreas Vehicle Code 10.04 for the first time is a **misdemeanor** punishable 36 months imprisonment, automatic disqualification from holding/obtaining a drivers license for 1 year or a longer period if the court orders.
 - Violations of the San Andreas Vehicle Code 10.04 for the second time is a **misdemeanor** punishable 60 months imprisonment, automatic disqualification from holding/obtaining a drivers license for 3 years or a longer period if the court orders.

NOTES:

(A) Promoting a street race includes:

- Organising or conducting the street race; or
- Offering an inducement to another person to participate in the street race.

SAVC-10.05 Dangerous driving to escape police pursuit

1. A person who engages in dangerous driving to evade a Police is guilty of an offence under this code section.
 2. A person who attempts to elude the police with dangerous driving is guilty of an offence under this code section.
- Violations of the San Andreas Vehicle Code 10.04 for the second time is a **misdemeanor** punishable 60 months imprisonment, automatic disqualification from holding/obtaining a drivers license for 3 years or a longer period if the court orders.

NOTES:

(A) This charge can be stacked with **SAVC-8.63 Dangerous Driving**.

SAVC-10.06 Extreme Range PCA

1. A person who operates a motor vehicle with a Prescribed Concentration of Alcohol (PCA) reading of 0.10 or over is guilty under this code section.
- Violations of the San Andreas Vehicle Code 10.06 is a **felony** punishable by a \$3,200 fine, an automatic 2 years disqualification from holding/obtaining a license, and 120 months imprisonment.

Operation of a Commercial Vehicle

SAVC-11.01 Applicability

1. SAVC-11.01 applies to a person who operates a motor vehicle for the purpose of carrying goods, property, people for hire, or any vehicle classified as a Heavy Vehicle under the San Andreas Vehicle Code.
2. All persons shall obey the San Andreas Road Transport Act (**SAVC-8 Road Transport Act, SAVC-9 Pedestrian Safety Act, SAVC-10 The Hoon Act 2012**) except when such codes and subsections conflict with SAVC-11 Operation of a Commercial Vehicle.
3. Definitions:
 - Rigid Vehicle
 - i. A vehicle that is made up of a single, inseparable, body
 - Combination Vehicle
 - i. A vehicle that is made up of two or more separable bodies (i.e. truck and trailer(s))

SAVC-11.02 Drive motor vehicle limits

1. The operator of a Heavy Vehicle or Commercial motor vehicle must comply with the following requirements below;
 - (A) The operator of a commercial or heavy vehicle shall not operate such a vehicle for longer than 8 hours at a time.
 - I. Operators must take a 30 minute mandatory break every 8 hours.
 - (B) The operator of a commercial or heavy vehicle shall operate for no more than 12 hours over a 24 hour period with the mandatory 30 minute break every 8 hours.
 - (C) Operators of a commercial or heavy vehicle shall not operate more than 72 hours work time over a 7 day span.
 - I. 24 continuous hours of stationary rest time.
 - (D) Operators of a commercial or heavy vehicle shall not operate more than 114 hours work time over a 14 day span.
 - I. 2x night rest breaks and 2x night rest breaks taken on consecutive days.
 2. The operator of a commercial or heavy vehicle must maintain a logbook which indicates the times at which the driver was and was not working/driving.
 - Logbooks are to be maintained for a period of 10 years minimum.
- Violations of the San Andreas Vehicle Code 11.02.1 is an **infraction** punishable by the loss of 5 demerit points and a \$448 fine.
- Violations of the San Andreas Vehicle Code 11.02.2 is an **infraction** punishable by the loss of 4 demerit points and \$848 fine.

SAVC-11.03 Driver Licenses

1. A person may not drive a motor vehicle or combination of motor vehicles that is not of a type for which the person is licensed for.
2. The address on a driver's license must be the most current address in the last month.

3. A person must drive the vehicle their license class permits. The possible license classes are as follows:

1. Standard Licenses

- See SAVC-8.03 Driver Licenses.

2. Heavy Class I

- A rigid vehicle more than 40,000 pounds in weight with no more than two axles.
- A Combination Vehicle no more than 25,000 pounds in weight

3. Heavy Class II

- Vehicles Permitted in Class I
- Combination Vehicle no more than 55,000 pounds in weight

4. Heavy Class III

- Vehicles Permitted in Class I and Class II
- Combination Vehicle more than 55,000 pounds in weight

5. Heavy Class IV

- Vehicles Permitted in Class I, Class II, and Class III
- A rigid vehicle or a rigid vehicle with a light trailer weighing more than 40,000 pounds.
 - Excluding the weight of any light trailer

6. Heavy Class V

- Vehicles Permitted in Class I, Class II, Class III, and Class IV
- Any vehicle weighing more than 55,000 pounds and exceeds the dimensions of a road lane
 - Any Class V vehicle must be transported on a trailer at night between the hours of 10PM and 4AM with a full crew escort (1 Lead Vehicle, 2 Chase Vehicles) equipped with amber flashing lights.

4. No person may not drive a motor vehicle or combination of motor vehicles if the vehicle and or the person does not meet the issued restrictions listed on the person's driver's license. The possible endorsements are as follows: (See SAVC-8.03 Drivers License for Standard License Endorsements)

1. P - Any vehicles, public or private, designed to transport 11 or more passengers, including the driver.
2. S - School Bus**
3. FRM - Farm CMV*
4. E - Emergency CMV*
5. F- Forklift

6. N - A tank vehicle designed to transport and liquid or gaseous material with a designed capacity of 1,000 gallons or more.
7. T - Combination Vehicle with Double/Triple Trailers.
8. X - Any tank vehicle and/or trailer transporting hazardous materials in placardable amounts. (Combination of H and N)
9. H - Hazmat (Dangerous Goods)
10. WTR - Wheel, Track, and Roller

* A resident operating a CMV who is exempt (farmers/emergency vehicle operators) must hold a Class D license with this endorsement to operate the type of vehicle for which the exemption is granted, unless the operator holds a valid San Andreas Chauffeur license.

** A person operating a school bus must have a valid CMV License of Class A1 (See [SA-1001](#) for more info) or higher as well as a valid first aid certification and a clean driving history for the past 10 years before being eligible for this endorsement.

- Violations of the San Andreas Vehicle Code 11.03.1 is an **infraction** punishable by \$2, 200 fine and the loss x3 demerit points.

- Violations of the San Andreas Vehicle Code 11.03.2 is an **infraction** punishable by \$110 fine and the loss of x1 demerit point.

SAVC-11.04 Additional Certificate Requirements

1. A driver that is operating a commercial motor vehicle must have all of the following in his or her possession in addition to any documents required in any other section:
 - A duty log book
 - Except for trips that remain with 1 county.
 - Medical Certificate
 - Accurate Cargo Manifest (for cargo carrying vehicles only)
2. Cargo Permits must comply with these ordinances
 - Load must not exceed 80 tons
 - Load must not exceed the width of two highway lanes
 - Load must not exceed the height of 15 feet
 - Oversized loads must be marked in the front and rear of the vehicle
 - Oversized escorts must compose of a minimum of 4 marked vehicles
 - Oversized loads that exceed these ordinances have a 4 car police escort as required by this section.

- Violations of this section will result in forced abandonment and impoundment of load as well as violations of Penal Code (10)02.

- Violations of San Andreas Vehicle Code 11.04 are an **infraction** punishable by a fine of \$234. A commercial motor vehicle shall be put out of service for a violation of this section until such time that the violation is corrected or a towing company moves the vehicle to private property that the vehicle is authorized to park on.



Air Transport Act 1964

SAFAC-11.01 Applicability

1. This Act applies to the operation of any aircraft to include airplanes or helicopters.
2. Only San Andreas Flight Administration Staff may enforce codes under this Act.
3. Civil Peace Officers may enforce certain codes under this Act and will be specified under the notes.

SAFAC-11.02 Pilot License

1. No person shall operate an aircraft without a pilot's license for the type of aircraft being operated.
2. No person shall have in his or her possession or otherwise under his or her control more than one pilot's license.
3. The licensee shall have a valid pilot's license issued to him or her in his or her immediate possession at all times when operating an aircraft.

- Violations of Penal Code SAFAC-11.02 are an **infraction** punishable by a fine of \$11,000.

SAFAC-11.03 Piloting while unlicensed

1. A person who operates an aircraft without a valid drivers license is guilty of an offence under this code section.

- Violations of Penal Code SAFAC-11.03 are a **misdemeanor** punishable by a 12 months imprisonment or a \$1,100 fine, or both.

SAFAC-11.04 Piloting while unlicensed never licensed.

1. A person who operates an aircraft without a valid pilot's license and never holding a valid pilots license is guilty of an offence under this code section.

- Violations of Penal Code SAFAC-11.04 are a **misdemeanor** punishable by a 12 months imprisonment or a \$1,100 fine, or both.

SAFAC-11.05 Pilot while unlicensed - without holding a license for 5 years

1. A person who operates an aircraft without a valid pilot's license without holding a license for 5 years is guilty of an offense under this section.

- Violations of Penal Code SAFAC-11.05 are a **misdemeanor** punishable by a 24 months imprisonment or a \$1,100 fine, or both.

SAFAC-11.06 Pilot while cancelled, suspended, or disqualified

1. No person shall operate an aircraft at any time when that person's piloting privileges have been cancelled, suspended, or disqualified

- Violations of Penal Code SAFAC-11.06 are a **misdemeanor** punishable by a 24 months imprisonment or a \$1,100 fine, or both.

SAFAC-11.07 Additional Certificate Requirements

1. A pilot that is operating an aircraft must have all of the following in his or her possession in addition to any documents required in any other section:
 - (A) A duty log book
 - (B) Medical Certificate
 - (C) Accurate Cargo Manifest

- Violations of Penal Code SAFAC-11.07 are an **infraction** punishable by a fine of \$11,000.

SAFAC-11.08 Duty Day Limits

1. A pilot that is operating an aircraft carrying persons or property for hire must comply with the following duty day requirements:
 - A pilot may be on duty no more than 16 hours per 24 hour period.
 - A pilot may drive no more than 8 hours per 16 hour duty period.
 - A pilot must rest, be off duty, for 8 continuous hours per 24 period.
 2. A pilot shall maintain a logbook which indicates the time at which the pilot went on duty, off duty, was operating an aircraft, and took his or her required breaks.
 - Pilots shall keep records for 24 months including the day the log was taken.
- Violations of Penal Code SAFAC-11.08 are an **infraction** punishable by a fine of \$11,000 and an automatic disqualification period of the operators license for 3 months. An Airplane shall be put out of service for a violation of this section until such time that the violation is correct. An airplane may not be put out of service for a violation that occurred prior to the last 10 hour rest period.

SAFAC-11.09 Restricted Flight Areas

1. A pilot may not operate an aircraft in any of the following areas:
 - Over Zancudo Public Safety Training & Education Centre
 - Under 500' over any building structure or person except when required for takeoff and landing
 - In such a manner to interfere with the flight pattern at any airport
2. Aircraft may not load on any location not intended for the operation of aircraft except in an emergency.
 - Exceptions
 - Official Public Safety Operations.
 - Approved Military Operations or Exercises.
 - Helicopters landing on private property with the permission of the owner.

Is guilty of an offence under this code section.

- Violations of Penal Code SAFAC-11.09 are an **infraction** punishable by a fine of \$11,000 and an automatic disqualification period of 3 months.

SAFAC-11.10 Alcohol Rules

1. No person may operate an aircraft under the following conditions:
 - Having had alcohol within the last 8 hours
 - With a blood alcohol level over 0.00
 - Under the influence of any illicit substance contrary to safety.

- Violations of Penal Code SAFAC-11.10 are an **infraction** punishable by a fine of \$11,000 and an automatic disqualification period of 6 months.

NOTE:

This charge is stackable with:

- SAVC-8.35 Novice Range Drink Driving
- SAVC-8.36 Low Range PCA
- SAVC-8.37 Special Range PCA
- SAVC-8.38 Mid Range PCA
- SAVC-8.39 High Range PCA
- SAVC-8.41 Driving with an illicit drug present in oral fluid, blood, or urine.

SAFAC-11.11 Equipment

1. A pilot shall make sure all equipment and lights aboard an aircraft must be in working order.

- Violations of Penal Code SAFAC-11.10 are an **infraction** punishable by a fine of \$11,000 and an automatic disqualification period of 6 months. An airplane shall be put out of service for a violation of this section until such time that the violation is corrected.



Marine Safety Act 1998

SAWC-12.01 Applicability

1. This Act applies to all vessels on while on or in San Andreas Waterways.
2. Jet Skis must comply with all codes under this Act.

SAWC-12.02 Licenses

1. Personal Watercraft (PWC)

A PWC driving licence is required for people aged 12 years and over to drive a PWC. People who hold a general boat driving licence can upgrade to a PWC driving licence at any time. A PWC driving licence includes a general boat licence. A PWC licence holder is able to operate a vessel with a fully enclosed hull that may be driven standing up, lying down, sitting astride or kneeling, and includes jet powered surfboards.

2. General Boating License

This license permits people aged 12 years and over to drive any vessel (except a PWC) at 10 knots or more.

3. License holders aged from 12 to 16 years

The holder of a general boat driving licence or PWC driving licence who is aged from 12 to under 16 years of age must not do any of the following:

- Drive at a speed greater than 20 knots
- Drive in any race, display, regatta, exhibition or similar operation
- Drive any vessel, other than a PWC, at a speed of 10 knots or more:
 - Without the holder of a general boat driving licence who is 16 years of age or older being present in the vessel, or
 - Between sunset and sunrise, or
 - While the vessel is towing anyone.
- Drive a PWC between sunset and sunrise (this rule applies to all PWC driving licence holders)
- Drive a PWC at a speed of 10 knots or more:
 - Without the holder of a PWC driving licence who is 16 years of age or older being present on the PWC, or
 - While the vessel is towing anyone.

- Violations of the San Andreas Water Code-12.02 are an **infraction** punishable by a maximum fine of \$1,200

SAWC-12.03 Operate while unlicensed

1. A person who operates a vessel engaged in activities in or over the water is guilty of an offence under this code section.

- Violations of the San Andreas Water Code-12.03 are a **misdemeanor** punishable by a \$350 fine or 3 months imprisonment, or both.

SAWC-12.04 Operate while unlicensed never licensed

1. A person who operates a vessel in or over the water without a valid license and never holding a valid license is guilty of an offence under this code section.

- Violations of the San Andreas Water Code-12.04 are a **misdemeanor** punishable by a \$2,150 fine or 3 months imprisonment, or both.

SAWC-12.05 Operate while unlicensed - without holding a license for 5 years

1. A person who operates a vessel without a valid driver's license without holding a license for 5 years is guilty of an offense under this code section.

- First time violations of the San Andreas Water Code-12.05 is an **infraction** punishable by a \$2,150 fine and disqualification from obtaining/holding a boating license.

- Second time violations of the San Andreas Water Code-12.05 are a **misdemeanor** punishable by a \$2,150 fine or 3 months imprisonment, or both.

SAWC-12.06 Operate while cancelled, suspended, or disqualified

1. No person shall operate a vessel engaged in activities in or over the water at any time when that person's driving privileges have been cancelled, suspended or disqualified otherwise they will be guilty of an offence under this code section.

- Violations of the San Andreas Water Code-12.06 is a **misdemeanor** punishable by a \$3,300 fine, automatic 12 months qualification from operating a vessel, and or 18 months imprisonment.

SAWC-12.07 Requirements of masters in case of accident involving vessels

1. The master of a vessel involved in a marine accident involving 2 or more vessels or the death of or injury to any person:
 - (A) must stop the vessel, and
 - (B) must give any necessary assistance that the master is able to give to any person injured or vessel damaged in the accident.
2. The master of a vessel involved in a marine accident, if required to do so by any person having reasonable grounds for so requiring:
 - (A) must produce any marine safety licence required under this Act to be held by the master, and
 - (B) must give particulars of his or her name and place of residence, the name and address of the owner of the vessel, the name of the vessel and any distinguishing number that is, or is required to be, displayed on the vessel by law.

3. The master of a vessel involved in a marine accident, if required so to do by any authorised officer, must give such particulars of the marine accident as the officer requires and the master is able to give.
- Violations of the San Andreas Water Code-12.07 is a **felony** punishable by a maximum imprisonment of 120 months and a minimum imprisonment of 18 months.

SAWC-12.08 Safety Equipment

1. All maritime vessels shall have the following equipment on board:
 - (A) All lights on the vessel must be in working condition.
 - (B) All people on the vessel must have access to a working Life Jacket
 2. All vessels must have the following:
 - (A) A basic first aid kit
 - (B) Be equipped with a working 2 way radio
 - (C) All vessels must be equipped with a fire suppression system.
 - (D) A sprinkler system or fire extinguisher meets this requirement.
- Violations of the San Andreas Water Code-12.08 is an **infraction** punishable by a fine of \$350 per missing/non-compliant item.
 - Violations of the San Andreas Water Code-12.08 from repeat Masters are an **infraction** punishable by a fine of \$1,000 and an automatic 12 months disqualification from operating a vessel.

SAWC-12.09 Children under 12 years of age

1. Life Jacket Requirements for enclosed water
 - (A) A child under the age of 12 years shall always wear a life jacket when engaged in activities in or over the water when in an open area of a vessel less than 8 meters (26.2467 ft) that is underway.
 - (B) A child under the age of 12 years shall always wear a life jacket when engaged in activities in or over the water on a vessel less than 8 meters (26.2467 ft) that is underway.
2. Lifejacket requirements for open
 - (A) A child under the age of 12 years shall always wear a life jacket when engaged in activities in or over the water when in an open area of a vessel less than 8 meters (26.2467 ft) that is underway.
 - (B) A child under the age of 12 years shall always wear a life jacket when engaged in activities in or over the water on a vessel less than 8 meters (26.2467 ft) that is underway.

- Violations of the San Andreas Water Code-12.09 is an **infraction** punishable by a fine of \$270 per offence.

SAWC-12.10 Children under 12 years of age

3. Life Jacket Requirements for enclosed water
 - (C) A child under the age of 12 years shall always wear a life jacket when engaged in activities in or over the water when in an open area of a vessel less than 8 meters (26.2467 ft) that is underway.
 - (D) A child under the age of 12 years shall always wear a life jacket when engaged in activities in or over the water on a vessel less than 8 meters (26.2467 ft) that is underway.
4. Lifejacket requirements for open
 - (C) A child under the age of 12 years shall always wear a life jacket when engaged in activities in or over the water when in an open area of a vessel less than 8 meters (26.2467 ft) that is underway.
 - (D) A child under the age of 12 years shall always wear a life jacket when engaged in activities in or over the water on a vessel less than 8 meters (26.2467 ft) that is underway.

- Violations of the San Andreas Water Code-12.10 is an **infraction** punishable by a fine of \$270 per offence.

SAWC-12.11 Novice Range Drink Driving

1. A person who operates a vessel engaged in activities in or over the water who is under the age of 18 with a Prescribed Concentration of Alcohol (PCA) resulting from 0.01 to 0.019 is guilty of an offence under this code section.

- Violations of the San Andreas Water Code-12.11 is an **infraction** punishable by a \$1,100 fine and 6 months automatic qualification.

SAWC-12.12 Low Range PCA

1. A person who operates a vessel engaged in activities in or over the water with a Prescribed Concentration of Alcohol (PCA) resulting from 0.05 to 0.079 is guilty of an offence under this code section.
- Violations of the San Andreas Water Code 12.12 is a **misdemeanor** punishable by a \$1,100 fine and 6 months automatic qualification
 - Violations of the San Andreas Water Code 12.12 for the second time is a **misdemeanor** punishable by a \$1,100 fine and 6 months automatic qualification with an interlock device installed for 12 months.

NOTES:

This is often referred to as Low Range Drink Driving.

SAWC-12.13 Special Range PCA

1. A person who operates a vessel engaged in activities in or over the water for the purpose of entertainment or commercial with a Prescribed Concentration of Alcohol (PCA) resulting from 0.020 to 0.040 is guilty of an offence under this code section.
- Violations of the San Andreas Water Code 12.13 is a **misdemeanor** punishable by a \$1,100 fine and 6 months automatic qualification

NOTES:

This is often referred to as Special Range Drink Driving.

SAWC-12.14 Mid Range PCA

1. A person who operates a vessel engaged in activities in or over the water with a Prescribed Concentration of Alcohol (PCA) resulting from 0.089 to 0.149 is guilty of an offence under this code section.
- Violations of the San Andreas Water Code 12.14 is a **misdemeanor** punishable by a \$2,200 fine and 6 months automatic qualification from operating a vessel.
 - Violations of the San Andreas Water Code 12.14 for the second time is a **misdemeanor** punishable by a \$2,200, 6 months automatic disqualification from operating a vessel and 9 months imprisonment. An interlock device installed for a period of 2 years.

NOTES:

This is often referred to as Mid Range Drink Driving.

SAWC-12.15 High Range PCA

1. A person who operates a vessel engaged in activities in or over the water with a Prescribed Concentration of Alcohol (PCA) of 0.150 or over is guilty of an offence under this code section.
- Violations of the San Andreas Water Code 12.15 for the first time is a **misdemeanor** punishable by a \$3,300 fine, three years automatic disqualification. An interlock device has to be installed 2 years.
 - Violations of the San Andreas Water Code 12.15 for the second time is a **felony** punishable by a \$5,500 fine, six years automatic disqualification and 24 months imprisonment. An interlock device has to be installed 4 years.

NOTES:

This is often referred to as High Range Drink Driving.

SAWC-12.16 Driving with an illicit drug present in oral fluid, blood or urine

1. A person who operates a vessel engaged in activities in or over the water with the presence of an illicit substance in their system after a result from an approved testing lab is guilty of an offence under this code section.
- Violations of the San Andreas Water Code-12.16 is an **infraction** punishable by a \$1,100 fine and 6 months automatic disqualification if an approved laboratory confirms the results. However, if the individual returns a positive on the Roadside Police are able to suspend the license for 24 hours pending further inquiries from an approved laboratory.

NOTES:

- (A) Reference SAVC-8.41 Driving with an illicit drug present in oral fluid, blood or urine.

SAWC-12.17 Restricted Areas

1. A person operating a civil vessel shall not operate in any of the following areas:
 - (A) Within 152.4 meter (500 ft) of San Andreas Public Safety Training & Education Centre
 - (B) Within 152.4 meter (500 ft) of Los Santos International Airport
 - (C) Any area marked "Not for entry by boats"
- Violations of the San Andreas Water Code-12.17. are **infractions** and punishable by a minimum fine of \$350 fine or a maximum fine of \$1070 and possible vessel being impounded.
 - Violations of the San Andreas Water Code-12.17.B are **misdemeanor** and punishable by a maximum fine of \$1070 or a maximum sentence of 60 months imprisonment.

NOTES:

- (A) Violations of San Andreas Water Code-12.17.B are to be judged Out of Character by a Judge.
(Noah F. or Erving Q.)

SAWC-12.18. Speed Limits

1. Vessels may not exceed a maximum speed of 15 mph within any harbor or “no wake zone” determined by marker buoys, signs, or other indicators.
2. Vessels may not exceed a maximum speed of 20 mph with 25 meters of any designated swimming area, public or private.
3. Vessels may not exceed a maximum speed of 25 mph with 25 meters of any coast or shoreline when not a designated swim area, public or private.
4. No vessel speed limit on any open water (excluding (1) and (2) area).

- Violations of San Andreas Water Code-12.18 are **infractions** and punishable as follows below:
First Offence:

Offence	Amount	Notes
First Offence	\$234	
Second Offence	\$480	
Third Offence	\$800	Boaters License disqualified for a period of 3 months.
Fourth Offence	\$1,200	Boaters License disqualified for a period of 12 months, and vessel impounded for 6 months.

SAWC-12.19 Giving Way

1. Vessels that are engine powered must give way to a variety of other crafts, including:
 - Sailing boats
 - Anything approaching head on (alter course to the right)
 - Anything approaching from the starboard side (right side).
- A vessel that fails to give way to another craft is guilty of an offence under this code section.

- Violations of the San Andreas Water Code-12.19. are **infractions** and punishable by a \$350 fine.

SAWC-12.20 Safe Distance

1. Vessels need to stay 60 metres (196.85 ft) from people or dive flags in the water.
 - Expectations:
 - If the vessel is supporting swimmers or divers, or
 - The vessel is human-powered, or
 - It's a sailing boat less than 5.5 metres (18 ft) long, without an auxiliary engine.

- Violations of the San Andreas Water Code-12.20. are **infractions** and punishable by a \$350 fine.

SAWC-12.21 Reckless Operation of a Vessel

1. A person who is operating a vessel that is weaving through congested vessel traffic, jumping the wake of another vessel unreasonably close or when visibility around the vessel is obstructed, or swerving at the last possible moment to avoid collision is guilty of an offence under this code section.

- Violations of the San Andreas Water Code-12.21. are **infractions** and punishable by a \$350 fine.

SAWC-12.22 Offence for failing to comply with direction, or obstructing, harbour master

1. The master of a vessel who, without reasonable excuse, refuses or fails to comply with any direction given under this Part to the master by a harbour master is guilty of an offence.
2. A person who, without reasonable excuse, obstructs a harbour master (or any person acting under the direction of a harbour master) exercising any function under this Part is guilty of an offence.

-Violations of the San Andreas Marine Safety Act, SAWC-12.22.1, are **infractions** and liable to \$11,000 fine.

-Violations of the San Andreas Marine Safety Act, SAWC-12.22.2, are **infractions** and liable to \$5,500 fine.



Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1986

SAPOEO-13.01 Applicability

1. An Act to protect the environment; to replace other environment protection legislation;
2. "container" includes anything used for the purpose of storing, transporting or handling the substance concerned.
3. "owner" of a substance includes, in relation to a substance that has leaked, spilled or otherwise escaped, the person who was the owner of the substance immediately before it leaked, spilled or otherwise escaped.
4. "dispose" of waste includes to dump, abandon, deposit, discard, reject, discharge or emit anything that constitutes waste, and also includes to cause or permit the disposal of waste.
5. "pollute land" includes cause or permit any land to be polluted.
6. "dispose" of asbestos waste includes to dump, abandon, deposit, discard, reject, discharge or emit anything that constitutes asbestos waste, and also includes to cause or permit the disposal of asbestos waste.

SAPOEO-13.02 Leaks, spillages and other escapes

1. If a person wilfully or negligently causes any substance to leak, spill or otherwise escape (whether or not from a container) in a manner that harms or is likely to harm the environment:
 - (A) The person, and
 - (B) If the person is not the owner of the substance, the owner,
 Are each guilty of an offence under this code section.
2. If:
 - (A) the person in possession of the substance at the time of the leak, spill or other escape, or
 - (B) the owner of any container from which the substance leaked, spilled or escaped, or
 - (C) the owner of the land on which the substance or any such container was located at the time of the leak, spill or other escape, or
 - (D) the occupier of the land on which the substance or any such container was located at the time of the leak, spill or other escape,
 wilfully or negligently, in a material respect, caused or contributed to the conditions that gave rise to the commission of the offence under subsection (1), that person, owner or occupier is guilty of an offence under this code section.

- Violations of Penal Code SAPOEO-13.02 by a corporation is a **misdemeanor** punishable by a penalty not exceeding \$5,000,000 for an offence that is committed wilfully or \$2,000,000 for an offence that is committed negligently.
- Violations of Penal Code SAPOEO-13.02 by an individual is a **misdemeanor** punishable by a penalty not exceeding \$1,000,000 or 84 months' imprisonment, or both, for an offence that is committed wilfully or \$500,000 or 48 months' imprisonment, or both, for an offence that is committed negligently.

SAPOEO-13.03 Disposal of waste--harm to environment

1. If a person wilfully or negligently disposes of waste in a manner that harms or is likely to harm the environment:
 - (A) The person, and
 - (B) If the person is not the owner of the waste, the owner,
 Are each guilty of an offence under this code section.
- Violations of Penal Code SAPOEO-13.03 by a corporation is a **misdemeanor** punishable by a penalty not exceeding \$5,000,000 for an offence that is committed wilfully or \$2,000,000 for an offence that is committed negligently.

- Violations of Penal Code SAPOEO-13.03 by an individual is a **misdemeanor** punishable by a penalty not exceeding \$1,000,000 or 84 months' imprisonment, or both, for an offence that is committed wilfully or \$500,000 or 48 months' imprisonment, or both, for an offence that is committed negligently.

SAPOEO-13.04 Prohibition of pollution of waters

1. A person who pollutes any waters is guilty of an offence under this code section.
- Violations of Penal Code SAPOEO-13.04 by a corporation is a **misdemeanor** punishable by a penalty not exceeding \$1,000,000 and, in the case of a continuing offence, to a further penalty not exceeding \$120,000 for each day the offence continues.
 - Violations of Penal Code SAPOEO-13.04 by an individual is a **misdemeanor** punishable by a penalty not exceeding \$250,000 and, in the case of a continuing offence, to a further penalty not exceeding \$60,000 for each day the offence continues.

SAPOEO-13.05 Sale of articles emitting more than prescribed noise

1. A person who, whether on the person's own behalf or on behalf of another person, sells any article of a class prescribed by the regulations for the purposes of this section is guilty of an offence if, when in use or operation, the article emits noise that, when measured at any point specified in or determined in accordance with the regulations, is in excess of the prescribed level.
- Violations of Penal Code SAPOEO-13.05 by a corporation is a **misdemeanor** punishable by a penalty not exceeding \$1,000,000 and, in the case of a continuing offence, to a further penalty not exceeding \$120,000 for each day the offence continues.
 - Violations of Penal Code SAPOEO-13.05 by an individual is a **misdemeanor** punishable by a penalty not exceeding \$250,000 and, in the case of a continuing offence, to a further penalty not exceeding \$60,000 for each day the offence continues.

SAPOEO-13.06 Sale of articles required to be fitted with noise control equipment

1. A person who, whether on the person's own behalf or on behalf of another person, sells any article of a class prescribed by the regulations for the purposes of this subsection is guilty of an offence if the article is not fitted in the prescribed manner with noise control equipment of a prescribed class.
2. A person who, whether on the person's own behalf or on behalf of another person, sells any article of a class prescribed by the regulations for the purposes of this subsection is guilty of an offence if the noise control equipment with which it is fitted has not been maintained in accordance with the regulations.

3. The articles that may be prescribed for the purposes of this section extend to plant, motor or other vehicles, vessels or other things of any description.
- Violations of Penal Code SAPOEO-13.06 by a corporation is a **misdemeanor** punishable by a penalty not exceeding \$1,000,000 and, in the case of a continuing offence, to a further penalty not exceeding \$120,000 for each day the offence continues.
 - Violations of Penal Code SAPOEO-13.06 by an individual is a **misdemeanor** punishable by a penalty not exceeding \$250,000 and, in the case of a continuing offence, to a further penalty not exceeding \$60,000 for each day the offence continues.

SAPOEO-13.07 Pollution of land

1. A person who pollutes land is guilty of an offence under this code section.
- Violations of Penal Code SAPOEO-13.07 by a corporation is a **misdemeanor** punishable by a penalty of \$2,000,000 (if the offence involves asbestos waste) or \$1,000,000, and in the case of a continuing offence, a further penalty of \$120,000 for each day the offence continues
 - Violations of Penal Code SAPOEO-13.07 by an individual is a **misdemeanor** punishable by a penalty not exceeding \$500,000 (if the offence involves asbestos waste) or \$250,000, and in the case of a continuing offence, a further penalty of \$60,000 for each day the offence continues

SAPOEO-13.08 Unlawful transporting or depositing of waste

1. If a person transports waste to a place that cannot lawfully be used as a waste facility for that waste, or causes or permits waste to be transported:
 - (A) the person, and
 - (B) if the person is not the owner of the waste, the owner,
 Each are guilty of an offence under this code section.
- Violations of Penal Code SAPOEO-13.08 by a corporation is a **misdemeanor** punishable by a penalty of \$2,000,000 (if the offence involves asbestos waste) or \$1,000,000.
 - Violations of Penal Code SAPOEO-13.08 by an individual is a **misdemeanor** punishable by a penalty not exceeding \$500,000 (if the offence involves asbestos waste) or \$250,000.

SAPOEO-13.09 Unlawful transporting or depositing of waste

1. A person who is the owner or occupier of any place and who uses the place, or causes or permits the place to be used, as a waste facility without lawful authority is guilty of an offence under this code section.

- Violations of Penal Code SAPOEO-13.09 by a corporation is a **misdemeanor** punishable by a penalty of \$2,000,000 (if the offence involves asbestos waste) or \$1,000,000.
- Violations of Penal Code SAPOEO-13.09 by an individual is a **misdemeanor** punishable by a penalty not exceeding \$500,000 (if the offence involves asbestos waste) or \$250,000.

SAPOEO-13.10 Unlawful disposal of asbestos waste

1. A person disposing of asbestos waste off the site at which it is generated must do so at a place that can lawfully receive the waste.
- Violations of Penal Code SAPOEO-13.10 by a corporation is a **misdemeanor** punishable by a penalty of \$2,000,000
 - Violations of Penal Code SAPOEO-13.10 by an individual is a **misdemeanor** punishable by a penalty not exceeding \$500,000

SAPOEO-13.11 Reuse and recycling of asbestos waste prohibited

1. A person must not cause or permit asbestos waste in any form to be reused or recycled is guilty of an offence under this code section.
- Violations of Penal Code SAPOEO-13.11 by a corporation is a **misdemeanor** punishable by a penalty of \$2,000,000 and, in the case of a continuing offence, a further penalty of \$120,000 for each day the offence continues.
 - Violations of Penal Code SAPOEO-13.11 by an individual is a **misdemeanor** punishable by a penalty not exceeding \$500,000 and, in the case of a continuing offence, a further penalty of \$60,000 for each day the offence continues.

SAPOEO-13.12 Unlawful disposal of asbestos waste

1. A person disposing of asbestos waste off the site at which it is generated must do so at a place that can lawfully receive the waste.
- Violations of Penal Code SAPOEO-13.12 by a corporation is a **misdemeanor** punishable by a penalty of \$250,000
 - Violations of Penal Code SAPOEO-13.12 by an individual is a **misdemeanor** punishable by a penalty not exceeding \$120,000

SAPOEO-13.13 False or misleading information about waste

1. A person who supplies information about waste to another person in the course of dealing with the waste, being information that is false or misleading in a material respect, is guilty of an offence. It is a defence in any proceedings against a person for an offence under this subsection if the person establishes that the person took all reasonable steps to ensure that the information was not false or misleading in a material respect.
- Violations of Penal Code SAPOEO-13.13 by a corporation is an **infraction** punishable by a penalty of \$250,000
 - Violations of Penal Code SAPOEO-13.13 by an individual is an **infraction** punishable by a penalty not exceeding \$120,000

SAPOEO-13.14 Repeat waste offenders

1. A person commits an offence against this section if the person is an individual who:
 - (A) has been convicted of a waste offence, and
 - (B) commits a waste offence on a separate subsequent occasion within 5 years after that conviction.
- Violations of Penal Code SAPOEO-13.14 by an individual is a **misdemeanor** punishable by a penalty not exceeding \$120,000 or imprisonment for 2 years, or both.

SAPOEO-13.15 Littering generally

1. A person who deposits litter in or on a public place or an open private place is guilty of an offence under this code section.
2. Application of this section This section applies whether the place is in or on land or is in or on waters, but does not apply to a place or class of places prescribed by the regulations as being excluded from this section.
3. Exceptions: public places Subsection (1) does not apply to a person who deposited the litter in or on a public place, if the person:
 - (A) Deposited the litter in or on the place:
 - (1) in a receptacle provided by the custodian of the place for the depositing of litter, and
 - (2) in accordance with any conditions specified by the custodian, by means of a notice displayed on or in the vicinity of the receptacle, in relation to the depositing of litter in the receptacle, or

- (B) placed a receptacle containing the litter in the place for the purpose of the litter being removed in the course of a litter removal service provided by the custodian of the place, or
 - (C) deposited the litter in the place:
 - (1) in response to an invitation contained in a notice published by the custodian of the place, and
 - (2) in accordance with any conditions specified in the notice in relation to the depositing of litter in that place, or
 - (D) deposited the litter in the place with the express consent of the custodian of the place.
4. Exceptions: open private places Subsection (1) does not apply to a person who deposited the litter in or on an open private place, if the person:
- (A) deposited the litter in or on the place in any receptacle:
 - (1) that is provided for the deposit of litter, and
 - (2) that is appropriate for litter of that size, shape, nature or volume, or
 - (B) at the relevant time was the custodian of the place or was acting with the express or implied consent of the custodian of the place.
5. Exceptions: generally Subsection (1) does not apply to a person who deposited the litter in or on a place, if the person:
- (A) deposited the litter in the place under an authority conferred by or under this or any other Act, or
 - (B) deposited the litter in accordance with any regulations made for the purposes of this section or in such circumstances as may be prescribed by any regulations made for the purposes of this section.

- Violations of Penal Code SAPOEO-13.15 from a motor vehicle is an **infraction** punishable by a fine of \$250
- Violations of Penal Code SAPOEO-13.15 for a corporation is an **infraction** punishable by a fine of \$500

NOTES:

A maximum penalty of \$2,200 can be issued by a Magistrate.

SAPOEO-13.16 Aggravated Littering

1. Aggravated littering A person is guilty of the offence of aggravated littering under this section if the person commits an offence under SAPOEO-13.16 Aggravated Littering.
2. Circumstances of aggravation For the purposes of this section,
3. "circumstances of aggravation" means circumstances in which the litter deposited by the alleged offender:
 - (A) caused or contributed to appreciable danger or harm to any persons, animals, premises or property, or
 - (B) was reasonably likely to cause or contribute to such danger or harm (whether or not any such danger or harm was actually caused),
 because of the volume or kind of litter deposited, or the manner in which it was deposited, or the place in or on which it was deposited.
4. Without limiting subsection (2), a reference in that subsection to litter includes a reference to a lit cigarette.

- Violations of Penal Code SAPOEO-13.16 is an **infraction** punishable by a maximum fine of \$5,500

SAPOEO-13.17 Owners and drivers of motor vehicles and trailers involved in littering

1. If litter is deposited from a motor vehicle, or from a trailer attached to a motor vehicle, contrary to SAPOEO-13.15 or SAPOEO-13.16, the following are taken to be guilty of an offence under this code section.
 - (A) in the case of litter deposited from a motor vehicle--the driver of the motor vehicle,
 - (B) in the case of litter deposited from a motor vehicle--the owner of the motor vehicle,
 - (C) in the case of litter deposited from a trailer attached to a motor vehicle--the owner of the trailer.

- Violations of Penal Code SAPOEO-13.17 is an **infraction** punishable by a maximum fine of \$5,500

SAPOEO-13.18 Prohibition by EPA of burning in open air or incinerators

1. This section applies if the EPA is of the opinion that weather conditions are such that the burning of fires in the open or in incinerators while those conditions persist will contribute or is likely to contribute to air pollution to such an extent that the making of an order under this section is warranted.
2. The EPA may, by order published in accordance with this section, prohibit, unconditionally or conditionally, the burning of fires in the open or in all or any specified classes of incinerators.
3. An order under this section has effect for such period (not exceeding 7 days) as is specified in the order, but may be revoked by a further order under this section.
4. An order under this section must be:
 - (A) published in a daily newspaper circulating throughout the State not later than on the day on which the order is to take effect, or
 - (B) broadcast by radio or television throughout the area of the State to which it relates not later than on the eve of the day on which the order is to take effect, or
 - (C) published, not later than on the eve of the day on which the order is to take effect, in such other reasonably practicable manner as the EPA is satisfied is most likely to bring the order to the attention of the persons to whom the order applies.
5. An order under this section may be limited in any way specified in the order, including:
 - (A) to specified areas or classes of areas,
 - (B) to specified persons or classes of persons,
 - (C) to specified times or circumstances,
 - (D) to specified purposes or classes of purposes.
6. An order under this section has effect even though it prohibits burning that is permitted by any regulation relating to the burning of fires.

- Violations of Penal Code SAPOEO-13.18 is an **infraction** punishable by a maximum fine of \$5,500 and a minimum of \$3,300 fine.

SAPOEO-13.19 Directions by authorised officers concerning fires

1. This section applies if an authorised officer is of the opinion that a fire is burning in or on any premises and:
 - (A) the fire is prohibited by an order of the EPA under this Division or by the regulations, or
 - (B) air pollution from the fire is injurious to the health of any person or is causing or is likely to cause serious discomfort or inconvenience to any person.
 2. The authorised officer may, by notice in writing given to:
 - (A) the occupier of the premises or person apparently in charge of the premises, or
 - (B) the person apparently in charge of the fire,direct the occupier or other person to whom the notice is given to extinguish the fire immediately.
 3. The authorised officer may, by that notice, also direct the occupier or other person not to light or maintain a similar fire in or on the premises during such period (not exceeding 48 hours) as is specified in the notice.
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Game & Feral Animal Control Act 2002

SAFGC-13.00 Applicability

1. This Act applies to hunting, capturing, baiting, or luring of any or all animals except small rodents.
2. This Act applies to the control of feral animals in National Parks and Wildlife Reserves.
3. "Inspectors" are individuals employed by National Parks & Wildlife Service SA (NPWS SA).

SAFGC-13.01 Hunting Permit

1. No person may hunt, capture, bait, lure, or attempt to hunt, capture, bait, or lure any of the listed animals without a permit from National Parks and Wild Services San Andreas.

Coyote	Crow	Deer
Rabbit	Pigeon	Boar
Mountain Lion		

2. A person who hunts, captures, baits, lures, or attempts to hunt, capture, bait, or lure any of the listed animals is guilty of an offence under this code section.
3. National Parks & Wildlife Services may impose limits and requirements that must be met in order to issue a permit.
4. National Parks & Wildlife Services may issue a permit for one type of animal or multiple types of animals.
5. A person must display his or her permit to an Inspector or civil Peace Officer upon request.
6. A person who violates any code in this Act may have his or her permits revoked at the discretion of National Parks & Wildlife Services San Andreas.

- Violations San Andreas Fish & Game-13.01 is an **infraction** punishable by \$870 fine.

SAFGC-13.02 Prohibition on Hunting

1. No person may hunt, capture, bait, lure, or attempt to hunt, capture, bait, or lure any of the following animals:

Chickenhawk	Cat	Cormorant	Cow
Whale	Shark	Seagull	Dolphin
Dog	Stingray	Monkey	Hen

2. A person who kills or injures an animal listed above for the purposes of self defence or under the direction of an authorised person may not be charged under this code section.

- Violations San Andreas Fish & Game 13.02 is an **infraction** punishable by a \$2,070 fine or disqualified for a period of 12 months, or both.

SAFGC-13.03 Daily Limits & Possession Limits

1. No person may kill or attempt to kill an animal in excess of the limits listed below.
 - (A) Boar
 - I. 5 per day, 20 total in possession.
 - II. A person may hunt more than SAFGC-13.03.1.A if they hold a permit with National Parks & Wildlife Services for feral animal control.
 - (B) Crow
 - I. 24 per day, 48 total in possession.
 - (C) Deer
 - I. 1 Per Permit/Tag issued.
 - (D) Fish
 - I. No limit
 - (E) Rabbit
 - I. 5 per day, 10 total in possession.
 - (F) Pigeon
 - I.
 - (G) Coyote
 - I. 5 per day, 20 total in possession.
 - II. A person may hunt more than SAFGC-13.03.1.G if they hold a permit with National Parks & Wildlife Services for feral animal control.
 - (H) Mountain Lion
 - I. 5 per day, 20 total in possession.
 - II. A person may hunt more than SAFGC-13.03.1.H if they hold a permit with National Parks & Wildlife Services for feral animal control.

- Violations San Andreas Fish & Game 13.03 is an **infraction** punishable by \$870 fine or suspension of license for 3 months, or both.

SAFGC-13.04 Daily Limits & Possession Limits - Excessive

1. A person who illegally takes or possesses in the field more than three times the daily bag limit, or who illegally possess more than three times the legal possession limit is guilty of an offence under this code section.
- Violations San Andreas Fish & Game 13.04 is an **infraction** punishable by a \$1,358 fine.
 - Violations San Andreas Fish & Game 13.04 for the second time is a **misdemeanor** punishable by a \$1,358 fine or a maximum imprisonment for 24 months.

SAFGC-13.05 Hunting Hours

1. No person shall hunt, capture, bait, lure, or attempt to hunt, capture, bait, or lure any animals between the hours of sunset and sunrise.
- Violations San Andreas Fish & Game 13.05 is an **infraction** punishable by a \$870 fine.

SAFGC-13.06 Hunting Methods

1. No person may have a loaded firearm in a motor vehicle.
 2. No person may:
 - (A) Discharge a firearm on or over a roadway.
 - (B) Discharge a firearm from a boat, motor vehicle, or airplane.
 - (C) Discharge a firearm within 137.16 meters (150 yards) of a dwelling.
 Is guilty of an offence under this code section.
- Violations San Andreas Fish & Game 13.06 is an **infraction** punishable by a minimum fine of \$870 or a maximum fine of \$1,870.

SAFGC-13.07 Hunting Under the Influence

1. No person may hunt, capture, bait, lure, or attempt to hunt, capture, bait, or lure any animal while under the influence of alcohol or illicit substances.
- Violations San Andreas Fish & Game 13.07 is an **infraction** punishable by a \$1,870 fine.

NOTES:

SAFGC-13.07 can be stacked with appropriate charges from the Firearms Act 1996.

SAFGC-13.08 Poaching

1. A person who illegally takes, possesses, imports, exports, sells, purchases, barter, trades, or exchanges an animal, or part of any of those animals, for profit or personal gain, is guilty of an offence under this code section.
- Violations San Andreas Fish & Game 13.08 is a **misdemeanor** punishable by a maximum fine of \$40,000 or a maximum imprisonment of 24 months.

SAFGC-13.09 Use of Animals

1. No person shall at any time capture or destroy any deer and detach or remove from the carcass only the head, hide, antlers, or horns; nor shall any person at any time leave through carelessness or neglect any game mammal or game bird which is in his possession, or any portion of the flesh thereof usually eaten by humans, to go needlessly to waste.
- Violations San Andreas Fish & Game 13.09 is an **infraction** punishable by a \$870 fine.
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Drug Misuse and Trafficking Act 1985

SA-14.00 Applicability

1. This Act applies to the misuse of drugs and the trafficking of drugs.
2. Definitions
 - **“Analyst”** means any of the following:
 - (A) A person employed by the Government of San Andreas as an analyst for the purpose of this Act (including a person employed as an analyst in the San Andreas Health Service),
 - (B) A person who is an analyst within the meaning of the Poisons and Therapeutic Good Act 1966,
 - (C) A person who is, or belongs to a class, prescribed by the regulations for the purposes of this definition.
 - **“Cannabis Leaf”** means any plant or part of a plant of the genus Cannabis by whatever name that plant or part may be called, and includes the achene and seed of any such plant, but does not include:
 - (A) cannabis oil,
 - (B) any fibre of any such plant or part from which the resin has been extracted, or
 - (C) cannabis plant.
 - **“Cannabis Oil”** means any liquid containing tetrahydrocannabinol.
 - **“Cannabis Plant”** means any growing plant of the genus Cannabis.
 - **“Cannabis Resin”** means the separated resin (whether crude or purified) obtained from cannabis leaf, but does not include cannabis oil.
 - **“Commercial Quantity”** in relation to a prohibited plant or a prohibited drug, means a number or amount, if any, specified opposite the prohibited plant or prohibited drug in Column 4 of Schedule 1.
 - **“Cultivate”** in relation to a prohibited plant, includes:
 - (A) sow or scatter the seed produced by the prohibited plant, and
 - (B) plant, grow, tend, nurture or harvest the prohibited plant.
 - **“Cultivation by enhanced indoor means”** in relation to a prohibited plant, means cultivation of the plant:
 - (A) that occurs inside a building or structure, and
 - (B) that involves any one or more of the following:

- I. the nurture of the plant in nutrient-enriched water (with or without mechanical support),
 - II. the application of an artificial source of light or heat,
 - III. suspending the plant's roots and spraying them with nutrient solution.
- **"Discrete dosage unit"**, in relation to a prohibited drug, means an amount of the prohibited drug, not greater than the amount, if any, specified opposite the prohibited drug in Column 6 of Schedule 1, which is prepared or apparently prepared for the purpose of being administered as a single dose.
- **"Drug encapsulator"** means a device that is capable of being used to produce a prohibited drug in a capsule or similar form, and includes a unique part of any such device.
- **"Heroin"** means diamorphine and includes the salts of diamorphine.
- **"Indictable quantity"** in relation to a prohibited plant or a prohibited drug, means the number or amount, if any, specified opposite the prohibited plant or prohibited drug in Column 3 of Schedule 1.
- **"Low-THC hemp"** has the same meaning as in the *Hemp Industry Act 2008*.
- **"Owner"**, in relation to any premises, includes the person entitled to receive the rent of the premises and the person to whom the rent of the premises is paid.
- **"Poisons List"** means the list proclaimed under section 8 of the Poisons and Therapeutic Goods Act 1966, being that list as in force for the time being.
- **"Premises"** includes any structure, building, aircraft, vehicle, vessel or place (whether built upon or not), and any part of any such structure, building, aircraft, vehicle, vessel or place.
- **"Prepared Opium"** means any preparation of opium in a form capable of being used for the purpose of smoking, and includes dross and any other residues remaining after opium has been smoked.
- **"Profession"** includes business, trade and industry.
- **"Prohibited Drug"** means any substance, other than a prohibited plant, specified in Schedule 1.
- **"prohibited plant"** means:
 - (A) a cannabis plant cultivated by enhanced indoor means, or
 - (B) a cannabis plant cultivated by any other means, or
 - (C) any growing plant of the genus *Erythroxylon* or of the species *Papaver Somniferum*, *Papaver orientale* or *Papaver bracteatum*, or
 - (D) any growing plant of a description specified in an order in force under subsection (2),
 but does not include any growing plant, referred to in paragraph (a), (b) or (c), of a description prescribed for the purposes of this definition.
- **"Psychoactive substance"** in relation to a person who is consuming or has consumed a psychoactive substance, means:
 - (A) stimulation or depression of the central nervous system of the person, resulting in hallucinations or a significant disturbance in, or significant change to, motor function, thinking, behaviour, perception, awareness or mood, or
 - (B) causing a state of dependence, including physical or psychological addiction
- **"Regulations"** means regulations made under this Act.
- **"Sell"** includes sell whether by wholesale or retail and barter and exchange, and also includes dealing in, agreeing to sell, or offering or exposing for sale, or keeping or having

in possession for sale, or sending, forwarding, delivering or receiving for sale or on sale, or authorising, directing, causing, suffering, permitting or attempting any of those acts or things.

- **“Small Quantity”** , in relation to a prohibited plant or a prohibited drug, means the number or amount, if any, specified opposite the prohibited plant or prohibited drug in Column 2 of Schedule 1.
- **“Substance”** includes preparation and admixture and all salts, isomers, esters or ethers of any substance and all salts of those isomers, esters and ethers.
- **“Supply”** includes sell and distribute, and also includes agreeing to supply, or offering to supply, or keeping or having in possession for supply, or sending, forwarding, delivering or receiving for supply, or authorising, directing, causing, suffering, permitting or attempting any of those acts or things.
- **“Tablet Press”** means a device that is capable of being used to produce a prohibited drug in a pill, tablet or other similar form, and includes a unique part of such a device.
- **“Traffickable Quantity”** , in relation to a prohibited plant or a prohibited drug, means the number or amount, if any, specified opposite the prohibited plant or prohibited drug in Column 1 of Schedule 1.
- **“Wholesale”** means supply for the purposes of resale.
- **“Psychoactive Effect”** , in relation to a person who is consuming or has consumed a psychoactive substance, means
 - (A) stimulation or depression of the central nervous system of the person, resulting in hallucinations or a significant disturbance in, or significant change to, motor function, thinking, behaviour, perception, awareness or mood, or
 - (B) causing a state of dependence, including physical or psychological addiction.
- **“substance”** includes any plant, fungus or natural organism.

3. Meaning of **“Use”** and **“Administer”**

- In this Act, a reference to the use or administration of a prohibited drug includes a reference to the ingestion, injection and inhalation of a prohibited drug, the smoking of a prohibited drug, the inhalation of fumes caused by the heating or burning of a prohibited drug and any other means of introducing a prohibited drug into any part of the body of a person.

4. Meaning of **“Take Part In”**

- For the purposes of this Act and the regulations, a person takes part in the cultivation or supply of a prohibited plant or the manufacture, production or supply of a prohibited drug or psychoactive substance if:
 - (A) the person takes, or participates in, any step, or causes any step to be taken, in the process of that cultivation, manufacture, production or supply,
 - (B) the person provides or arranges finance for any such step in that process, or
 - (C) the person provides the premises in which any such step in that process is taken, or suffers or permits any such step in that process to be taken in premises of which the person is the owner, lessee or occupier or in the management of which the person participates.

5. Deemed possession of prohibited drug etc

- For the purposes of this Act and the regulations, a prohibited drug, Schedule 9 substance (not being a prohibited drug) or prohibited plant in the order or disposition of a person, or that is in the order or disposition of the person jointly with another person

by agreement between the persons, shall be deemed to be in the possession of the person.

6. Defi

SA-14.01 Possession of prohibited drugs

1. A person who has a prohibited drug in his or her possession is guilty of an offence under this code section.
2. Nothing in this section renders unlawful the possession of a prohibited drug by:
 - (A) A person licensed or authorised to have possession of the prohibited drug under the Poppy Industry ACT 2016
 - (B) A person acting under a poppy license under the Poppy Industry Act 2016.
 - (C) a person acting in accordance with an authority granted by the Secretary of the Department of Health where the Secretary is satisfied that the possession of the prohibited drug is for the purpose of scientific research, instruction, analysis or study,
 - (D) a person acting in accordance with a direction given by the Commissioner of San Andreas State Police under section 39G,
 - (E) a person for or to whom the prohibited drug has been lawfully prescribed or supplied, or
 - (F) A person who:
 - I. has the care of, or is assisting in the care of, another person for or to whom the prohibited drug has been lawfully prescribed or supplied, and
 - II. has the prohibited drug in his or her possession for the sole purpose of administering, or assisting in the self-administration of, the prohibited drug to the other person in accordance with the prescription or supply.

- Violations Drug Misuse & Trafficking Act-14.01 is a **misdemeanor** punishable by a minimum \$110 or a maximum of \$2,200, and or 24 months imprisonment.

SA-14.02 Possession of equipment for administration of prohibited drugs

1. A person who has in his or her possession any item of equipment for use in the administration of a prohibited drug is guilty of an offence under this code section.
 - (1A) Subsection (1) does not apply to or in respect of a hypodermic syringe or a hypodermic needle.
 - (1B) Subsection (1) does not apply to or in respect of a person prescribed by the regulations, or a person who is of a class of persons prescribed by the regulations, who has in his or her possession any item of equipment that is required to minimise health risks associated with the intravenous administration of a prohibited drug.
2. Nothing in this section renders unlawful the possession of an item of equipment by:
 - (A) a medical practitioner, dentist, veterinary practitioner, pharmacist, registered nurse or registered midwife acting in the ordinary course of his or her profession,
 - (B) a member of any other prescribed profession acting in the ordinary course of that profession,
 - (C) a person licensed or authorised to have possession of the item of equipment under the Poisons and Therapeutic Goods Act 1966 ,
 - (D) a person authorised to have possession of the item of equipment by the Secretary of the Department of Health, or

(E) a person for use in the administration of a prohibited drug lawfully prescribed or supplied.

- Violations Drug Misuse & Trafficking Act-14.02 is a **misdemeanor** punishable by a minimum \$110 or a maximum of \$2,200, and or 24 months imprisonment.

SA-14.03 Sale, supply and display of water pipes and ice pipes

1. A person who:

(A) sells a water pipe or an ice pipe, or

(B) supplies a water pipe or an ice pipe in the course of or in connection with a commercial transaction,

Is guilty of an offence under this code section.

2. A person who displays a water pipe or an ice pipe:

(A) in a shop, or

(B) near but in connection with a shop,

is guilty of an offence under this code section, unless the person satisfies the court that the display was not for a commercial purpose.

- Violations Drug Misuse & Trafficking Act-14.03 is a **misdemeanor** punishable by a minimum \$110 or a maximum of \$2,200, and or 24 months imprisonment.

NOTES:

In this section:

■ **“Ice Pipe”** means:

(A) a device capable of being used for the administration of a prohibited drug by means of the smoking or inhaling of the smoke or fumes resulting from the heating or burning of the drug in a crystal or powder form, or

(B) a device that is apparently intended to be such a device but that is not capable of being so used because it needs an adjustment, modification or addition,

and includes a device known as an ice pipe or a crack pipe, but does not include a device of a class or description prescribed by the regulations as not being an ice pipe for the purposes of this section.

■ **“Shop”** includes:

(A) so much of a building or place as is used for the sale, or supply in the course of commercial transactions, of goods, and

(B) a stall or other structure used for such sale or supply of goods at a market or elsewhere,

but does not include anything prescribed by the regulations as not being a shop for the purposes of this section.

■ **“Water Pipe”** means

(A) a device capable of being used for the administration of a prohibited drug, by means of the drawing of smoke or fumes (resulting from the heating or burning of the drug) through water or another liquid, or

(B) a device that is apparently intended to be such a device but that is not capable of being so used because it needs an adjustment, modification or addition,

- (C) and includes a device known as a bong, but does not include a device of a class or description prescribed by the regulations as not being a waterpipe for the purposes of this section.
- For the purposes of this section, it is immaterial that the waterpipe or ice pipe was used or intended to be used for a purpose other than the administration of a prohibited drug.

SA-14.04 Possession of tablet press or drug encapsulator

1. A person who has in his or her possession a tablet press or drug encapsulator is guilty of an offence under this code section.
2. It is a defence to a prosecution for an offence under subsection (1) if the defendant establishes:
 - (A) that the tablet press or drug encapsulator is used in connection with an activity that is not unlawful, or
 - (B) that the defendant otherwise has a reasonable excuse for possessing the tablet press or drug encapsulator.

- Violations Drug Misuse & Trafficking Act-14.04 is a **misdemeanor** punishable by a minimum \$110 or a maximum of \$2,200, and or 24 months imprisonment.

SA-14.05 Possession of instructions for manufacture or production of prohibited drugs

1. A person who has in his or her possession a document that contains instructions for the manufacture or production of a prohibited drug is guilty of an offence under this code section.
2. It is a defence to a prosecution for an offence under subsection (1) if the defendant establishes:
 - (A) that the defendant is licensed or authorised under the **Poisons and Therapeutic Goods Act 1966** to manufacture or produce the prohibited drug to which the instructions relate, or
 - (B) that the defendant is acting in accordance with an authority granted by the Director-General of the Department of Health where the Director-General is satisfied that the manufacture or production of the prohibited drug to which the instructions relate is for the purpose of scientific research, instruction, analysis or study, or
 - (C) that the defendant is in possession of the document for the purposes of an activity that is not unlawful, or
 - (D) that the defendant otherwise has a reasonable excuse for possessing the document.

- Violations Drug Misuse & Trafficking Act-14.05 is a **misdemeanor** punishable by a minimum \$110 or a maximum of \$2,200, and or 24 months imprisonment.

SA-14.06 Self-administration of prohibited drugs

1. A person who administers or attempts to administer a prohibited drug to himself or herself is guilty of an offence under this code section.
2. Nothing in this section renders unlawful the administration or attempted administration by a person to himself or herself of a prohibited drug which has been lawfully prescribed for or supplied to the person.

- Violations Drug Misuse & Trafficking Act-14.06 is a **misdemeanor** punishable by a minimum \$110 or a maximum of \$2,200, and or 24 months imprisonment.

SA-14.07 Administration of prohibited drugs to others

1. A person who administers or attempts to administer a prohibited drug to another person is guilty of an offence under this code section.
2. Nothing in this section renders unlawful the administration or attempted administration of a prohibited drug to another person by:
 - (A) A person licensed or authorised to do so under the Poisons and Therapeutic Goods Act 1996, or
 - (B) A person authorised to do so by the Secretary of the Department of Health.
3. Nothing in this section renders unlawful the administration or attempted administration of a prohibited drug to a person for or to whom the prohibited drug has been lawfully prescribed or supplied.

- Violations Drug Misuse & Trafficking Act-14.07 is a **misdemeanor** punishable by a minimum \$110 or a maximum of \$2,200, and or 35 months imprisonment.

SA-14.08 Permitting another to administer prohibited drugs

1. A person who permits another person to administer or attempt to administer to him or her a prohibited drug is guilty of an offence.
2. Nothing in this section renders unlawful the giving of permission for the administration or attempted administration of a prohibited drug by a person for whom or to whom the prohibited drug has been lawfully prescribed or supplied.

- Violations Drug Misuse & Trafficking Act-14.08 is a **misdemeanor** punishable by a minimum \$110 or a maximum of \$2,200.

SA-14.09 Forging etc prescriptions

1. A person who forges or fraudulently alters or utters, knowing it to be forged or fraudulently altered, a prescription of a medical practitioner, nurse practitioner, midwife practitioner or veterinary practitioner including a prohibited drug is guilty of an offence.

- Violations Drug Misuse & Trafficking Act-14.09 is a **misdemeanor** punishable by a minimum \$110 or a maximum of \$2,200, and or a maximum of 36 months imprisonment.

SA-14.10 Obtaining prohibited drug by false representation

1. A person:
 - (A) Who knowingly by any false representation (whether verbal, or in writing, or by conduct):
 - I. obtains from a medical practitioner, nurse practitioner, midwife practitioner or veterinary practitioner a prescription including a prohibited drug, or
 - II. induces a pharmacist to dispense a forged or fraudulently altered prescription obtained in contravention of this paragraph knowing it to be forged or so altered or obtained, or
 - (B) who is in actual possession of a forged or fraudulently altered prescription including a prohibited drug or a prescription obtained in contravention of paragraph (a), knowing it to be forged or so altered or so obtained

- Violations Drug Misuse & Trafficking Act-14.10 is a **misdemeanor** punishable by a minimum \$110 or a maximum of \$2,200, and or a maximum of 36 months imprisonment.

SA-14.11 Obtaining prohibited drug by false representation

1. A person who knowingly by any false representation (whether verbal, or in writing, or by conduct), obtains or attempts to obtain a prohibited drug from a medical practitioner, nurse practitioner, midwife practitioner, dentist, pharmacist or veterinary practitioner is guilty of an offence under this code section.

- Violations Drug Misuse & Trafficking Act-14.11 is a **misdemeanor** punishable by a minimum \$110 or a maximum of \$2,200, and or a maximum of 36 months imprisonment.

SA-14.12 Obtaining prohibited drugs from medical practitioners, nurse practitioners or midwife practitioners

1. A person who, by any representation (whether verbal, or in writing, or by conduct), obtains or attempts to obtain:
 - (A) a prohibited drug, or
 - (B) a prescription that includes a prohibited drug,
 from an authorised person without previously informing the authorised person of the quantity of that or any other prohibited drug or prohibited drugs for which the person has obtained prescriptions from authorised persons within the period of 2 months immediately preceding the time of the representation, where the failure or refusal to inform the authorised person is made with intent to deceive the authorised person, is guilty of an offence under this code section.

- Violations Drug Misuse & Trafficking Act-14.12 is a **misdemeanor** punishable by a minimum \$110 or a maximum of \$2,200, and or a maximum of 36 months imprisonment.

NOTES:

In this section:

- “**Authorised Person**” means a medical practitioner, nurse practitioner or midwife practitioner.

SA-14.13 Advertising or holding out that premises are available for use for unlawful administration of prohibited drugs

1. A person responsible for any premises is guilty of an offence if:
 - (A) the person advertises or holds out in any way that the premises are available for use for the administration of prohibited drugs (whether or not for financial or material reward), or
 - (B) the person causes, suffers or permits any other person to advertise or hold out in any way that the premises are available for use for the administration of prohibited drugs (whether or not for financial or material reward).
2. For the purposes of this section, a person is responsible for premises if the person is the owner, lessee or occupier of the premises, or if the person participates in the management of the premises.

- Violations Drug Misuse & Trafficking Act-14.13 is a **misdemeanor** punishable by a minimum \$110 or a maximum of \$2,200, and or a maximum of 36 months imprisonment.

SA-14.14 Manufacture, production, possession and supply of certain Schedule 9 substances

1. A person who manufactures or produces, or who knowingly takes part in the manufacture or production of, a Schedule 9 substance (not being a prohibited drug within the meaning of this Act) is guilty of an offence an offence under this code section.
2. A person who supplies, or who knowingly takes part in the supply of, a Schedule 9 substance (not being a prohibited drug within the meaning of this Act) is guilty of an offence under this code section.
3. A person who has in his or her possession a Schedule 9 substance (not being a prohibited drug within the meaning of this Act) is guilty of an offence.

- Violations Drug Misuse & Trafficking Act-14.14 is a **misdemeanor** punishable by a minimum \$110 or a maximum of \$2,200, and or a maximum of 12 months imprisonment.

SA-14.15 Offences with respect to prohibited plants

1. A person who:
 - (A) cultivates, or knowingly takes part in the cultivation of, a prohibited plant,
 - (B) supplies, or knowingly takes part in the supply of, a prohibited plant, or
 - (C) has a prohibited plant in his or her possession,
 Is guilty of an offence under this code section.
2. A person who:
 - (A) cultivates by enhanced indoor means, or knowingly takes part in the cultivation by enhanced indoor means of, a number of prohibited plants which is:
 - I. not less than the small quantity applicable to the prohibited plants, and
 - II. less than the commercial quantity applicable to those prohibited plants, and
 - (B) cultivates, or knowingly takes part in the cultivation of, those prohibited plants for a commercial purpose,
 Is guilty of an offence under this code section.
3. A person who:

- (A) cultivates, or knowingly takes part in the cultivation of, a number of prohibited plants which is not less than the commercial quantity applicable to prohibited plants,
 - (B) supplies, or knowingly takes part in the supply of, a number of prohibited plants which is not less than the commercial quantity applicable to prohibited plants, or
 - (C) has a number of prohibited plants in his or her possession which is not less than the commercial quantity applicable to prohibited plants,
- Is guilty of an offence under this code section.

- Violations Drug Misuse & Trafficking Act-14.15 is a **misdemeanor** punishable by a minimum \$310 or a maximum of \$2,200, and or a maximum of 12 months imprisonment.

SA-14.16 Offences with respect to enhanced indoor cultivation of prohibited plants in presence of children

1. A person who:
 - (A) cultivates, or knowingly takes part in the cultivation of, a prohibited plant by enhanced indoor means, and
 - (B) exposes a child to that cultivation process, or to substances being stored for use in that cultivation process,

Is guilty of an offence under this code section.
2. A person who:
 - (A) cultivates, or knowingly takes part in the cultivation of, a number of prohibited plants by enhanced indoor means which is not less than the commercial quantity applicable to those plants, and
 - (B) exposes a child to that cultivation process, or to substances being stored for use in that cultivation process,

Is guilty of an offence under this code section.
3. A person who:
 - (A) Cultivates by enhanced indoor means, or knowingly takes part in the cultivation by enhanced indoor means of, a number of prohibited plants which is:
 - I. not less than the small quantity applicable to the prohibited plants, and
 - II. less than the commercial quantity applicable to those prohibited plants, and
 - (B) cultivates, or knowingly takes part in the cultivation of, those prohibited plants for a commercial purpose, and
 - (C) exposes a child to that cultivation process, or to substances being stored for use in that cultivation process,

Is guilty of an offence under this code section.

- Violations Drug Misuse & Trafficking Act-14.16 is a **felony** punishable by 300 months imprisonment.

SA-14.17 Manufacture and production of prohibited drugs

1. A person who manufactures or produces, or who knowingly takes part in the manufacture or production of, a prohibited drug is guilty of an offence under this code section.
2. A person who:
 - (A) manufactures or produces, or who knowingly takes part in the manufacture or production of, a prohibited drug, and
 - (B) exposes a child to that manufacturing or production process, or to substances being stored for use in that manufacturing or production process,
 Is guilty of an offence under this code section.
3. A person who manufactures or produces, or who knowingly takes part in the manufacture or production of, an amount of a prohibited drug which is not less than the commercial quantity applicable to the prohibited drug is guilty of an offence under this code section.
4. A person who:
 - (A) manufactures or produces, or who knowingly takes part in the manufacture or production of, an amount of a prohibited drug which is not less than the commercial quantity applicable to the prohibited drug, and
 - (B) exposes a child to that manufacturing or production process, or to substances being stored for use in that manufacturing or production process,
 Is guilty of an offence under this code section.

- Violations Drug Misuse & Trafficking Act-14.17 is a **misdemeanor** punishable by a minimum \$310 or a maximum of \$2,200, and or a maximum of 24 months imprisonment.

SA-14.18 Possession of precursors and certain apparatus for manufacture or production of prohibited drugs

1. A person who has possession of:
 - (A) a precursor, or
 - (B) a drug manufacture apparatus,
 intended by the person for use in the manufacture or production, by that person or another person, of a prohibited drug is guilty of an offence under this code section.
2. Nothing in this section renders unlawful the possession of a precursor or drug manufacture apparatus for use in the manufacture or production of a prohibited drug by:
 - (A) a person licensed or authorised to do so under the Poisons and Therapeutic Goods Act 1966 , or
 - (B) a person acting in accordance with an authority granted by the Director-General of the Department of Health where the Director-General is satisfied that the manufacture or production of the prohibited drug is for the purpose of scientific research, instruction, analysis or study.

- Violations Drug Misuse & Trafficking Act-14.18 is a **misdemeanor** punishable by a minimum \$310 or a maximum of \$2,200, and or a maximum of 24 months imprisonment.

SA-14.19 Possession of prohibited drug precursors

1. A person who has in his or her possession a precursor of a quantity not less than the quantity prescribed by the regulations in relation to that precursor is guilty of an offence under this code section.
2. It is a defence to a prosecution for an offence under subsection (1) if the defendant establishes:
 - (A) that the defendant is in possession of the precursor for the purposes of an activity that is not unlawful, or
 - (B) that the defendant otherwise has a reasonable excuse for possessing the precursor.

- Violations Drug Misuse & Trafficking Act-14.19 is a **misdemeanor** punishable by a minimum \$310 or a maximum of \$2,200, and or a maximum of 6 months imprisonment.

NOTES:

In this section,

"**precursor**" means a substance:

- A. that is capable of being used to manufacture or produce a prohibited drug, and
- B. that is specified or described in the regulations as a precursor for the purposes of this section.

SA-14.20 Supply of prohibited drugs

1. A person who supplies, or who knowingly takes part in the supply of, a prohibited drug is guilty of an offence under this code section.
2. A person of or above the age of 18 years who supplies, or who knowingly takes part in the supply of, a prohibited drug (other than cannabis leaf) to a person under the age of 16 years is guilty of an offence under this code section.
3. A person who supplies, or who knowingly takes part in the supply of, an amount of a prohibited drug which is not less than the commercial quantity applicable to the prohibited drug is guilty of an offence under this code section.
4. A person of or above the age of 18 years who supplies, or who knowingly takes part in the supply of, an amount of a prohibited drug (other than cannabis leaf) which is not less than the commercial quantity applicable to the prohibited drug to a person under the age of 16 years is guilty of an offence under this code section.

- Violations Drug Misuse & Trafficking Act-14.20 is a **misdemeanor** punishable by a minimum \$310 or a maximum of \$2,200, and or a maximum of 24 months imprisonment.

- Violations Drug Misuse & Trafficking Act-14.20.2 is a **misdemeanor** punishable by a minimum \$310 or a maximum of \$2,200, and a maximum of 24 months imprisonment.

- Violations Drug Misuse & Trafficking Act-14.20.4 is a **felony** punishable by \$2,200 fine and a maximum of 24 months imprisonment.

SA-14.21 Conspiring

1. A person who conspires with another person or other persons to commit an offence under this Division is guilty of an offence and liable to the same punishment, pecuniary penalties and forfeiture as the person would be if the person had committed the first mentioned offence.
- Violations Drug Misuse & Trafficking Act-14.21 is a **misdemeanor** punishable by a minimum \$310 or a maximum of \$2,200, and or a maximum of 24 months imprisonment.

SA-14.22 Aiding, abetting etc commission of offence in San Andreas

1. A person who aids, abets, counsels, procures, solicits or incites the commission of an offence under this Division is guilty of an offence and liable to the same punishment, pecuniary penalties and forfeiture as if the person had committed the first mentioned offence.
- Violations Drug Misuse & Trafficking Act-14.22 is a **misdemeanor** punishable by a minimum 24 imprisonment and a maximum of 42 months imprisonment.

SA-14.23 Conspiring to commit and aiding etc commission of offence outside San Andreas

1. A person who, in San Andreas:
 - (A) conspires with another person or persons to commit an offence in any place outside San Andreas, being an offence punishable under the provisions of a law in force in that place which corresponds to a provision of this Division, or
 - (B) aids, abets, counsels, procures, solicits or incites the commission of an offence in any place outside San Andreas, being an offence punishable under the provisions of a law in force in that place which corresponds to a provision of this Division,
 is guilty of an offence and liable to the same punishment under the crimes act, pecuniary penalties and forfeiture as the person would be if the person had committed the offence which was committed outside San Andreas.

SA-14.24 Traffickable quantity--possession taken to be for supply

1. A person who has in his or her possession an amount of a prohibited drug which is not less than the traffickable quantity of the prohibited drug shall, for the purposes of this Division, be deemed to have the prohibited drug in his or her possession for supply, unless:
 - (A) the person proves that he or she had the prohibited drug in his or her possession otherwise than for supply, or
 - (B) except where the prohibited drug is prepared opium, cannabis leaf, cannabis oil, cannabis resin, heroin or 6-monoacetylmorphine or any other acetylated derivatives of morphine, the person proves that he or she obtained possession of the prohibited drug on and in accordance with the prescription of a medical practitioner, nurse practitioner, midwife practitioner, dentist or veterinary practitioner.
- Violations Drug Misuse & Trafficking Act-14.24 is a **felony** punishable 120 months imprisonment.

SA-14.25 Offence of entering, or being on, drug premises

1. A person who is found on, or who is found entering or leaving, drug premises is guilty of an offence under this code section.
 2. A person is not guilty of an offence under this section if the person satisfies the court that he or she was on, or was entering or leaving, the drug premises for a lawful purpose or with a lawful excuse.
- Violations Drug Misuse & Trafficking Act-14.25 is a **felony** punishable by a maximum fine of \$55,000 or imprisonment for 12 months, or both.

SA-14.26 Allowing use of premises as drug premises--offence by owner or occupier

1. A person who is the owner or occupier of any premises and who knowingly allows the premises to be used as drug premises is guilty of an offence under this code section.
 2. A person who is the owner or occupier of any premises is guilty of an offence if:
 - (A) the person knowingly allows the premises to be used as drug premises, and
 - (B) the person knows that a child has access to the premises and, as a consequence of that access, the child is exposed to:
 - I. a prohibited drug or prohibited plant, or
 - II. a drug supply process, or
 - III. any equipment capable of being used to administer a prohibited drug.
- Violations Drug Misuse & Trafficking Act-14.26.1 for the first time is a **felony** punishable by a maximum fine of \$55,000 or imprisonment for 12 months, or both.
- Violations Drug Misuse & Trafficking Act-14.26.2 for the second time is a **felony** punishable by a maximum fine of \$55,000 or imprisonment for 72 months, or both.
- Violations Drug Misuse & Trafficking Act-14.26.3 for the first time is a **felony** punishable by a maximum fine of \$55,000 or imprisonment for 14 months, or both.
- Violations Drug Misuse & Trafficking Act-14.26.4 for the second time is a **felony** punishable by a maximum fine of \$55,000 or imprisonment for 72 months, or both.

SA-14.27 Seizure and forfeiture of cannabis plants and certain prohibited drugs

1. Any cannabis plant, cannabis leaf, cannabis resin, cannabis oil or any heroin or 6-monoacetylmorphine or any other acetylated derivatives of morphine in the possession of any person may be seized by any member of the San Andreas State Police and any cannabis plant or prohibited drug so seized shall be forfeited for destruction.

SA-14.28 Offence of supplying or manufacturing psychoactive substances

1. A person must not manufacture or knowingly take part in the manufacture of a psychoactive substance for supply to another person:
 - (A) knowing that it is being supplied to the person primarily for human consumption or for supply by that person to another person for that purpose, or
 - (B) being reckless as to whether it is being so supplied.
2. A person must not supply a psychoactive substance
 - (A) knowing that it is being acquired primarily for human consumption, or
 - (B) being reckless as to whether it is being so acquired.
3. A court may be satisfied that a person knowingly or recklessly manufactured or supplied a psychoactive substance despite a usage instruction concerning the substance (given in any manner, way, medium or form) that indicates that it is not a psychoactive substance or is not intended for human consumption.
4. In any proceedings for an offence under this section, the court may have regard to the following in determining whether a person knew or was reckless as to whether a substance was being acquired or supplied primarily for human consumption
 - (A) any advertising matter published or displayed by the person, or usage instruction concerning the substance given by the person, whether before or after the commencement of this subsection, that indicates that the substance
 - I. has or may have a psychoactive effect, or
 - II. has or may have a similar effect to a prohibited drug or may be used in a similar way to a prohibited drug,
 - (B) whether it would be reasonable in all the circumstances to find that the substance concerned was being manufactured or supplied for a lawful purpose.
5. Subsection (4) does not limit the matters that the court may consider.

- Violations of the ***Drug Misuse and Trafficking Act***, SA-14.28.1 is a **misdemeanour** and liable to a \$20,000 fine or imprisonment for a maximum of 24 months, or both.

-Violations of the ***Drug Misuse and Trafficking Act***, SA-14.28.2 is a **misdemeanour** and liable to a \$20,000 fine or imprisonment for a maximum of 24 months, or both.

SA-14.29 Prohibition of advertising of psychoactive substances

1. A person is guilty of an offence if the person publishes or displays in any manner, way, medium or form any advertisement
 - (A) knowing or being reckless as to whether the advertisement promotes, or apparently promotes, directly or indirectly, the consumption, supply or sale of a substance for its psychoactive effects, and
 - (B) providing information on how or where the psychoactive substance may be acquired.

- Violations of the ***Drug Misuse and Trafficking Act***, SA-14.29 is a **misdemeanour** and liable to a \$20,000 fine or imprisonment for a maximum of 24 months, or both.

SA-14.30 Use of substances in controlled operations and integrity testing programs

1. The Commissioner of Police may, by order in writing, direct that any substance to which this Part applies that has been seized by a police officer be retained by a police officer specified in the direction for the purpose of its being used in connection with
 - (A) a controlled operation under the [Law Enforcement \(Controlled Operations\) Act 1997](#), or
 - (B) an integrity testing program under [Part 10A of the Police Act 1990](#).
2. A direction under this section may be given in relation to a substance
 - (A) whether it is intended for immediate use or for use at some later time, and
 - (B) whether it is intended for use by the police officer specified in the direction or for use by some other person.
3. A direction under this section is subject to the following conditions
 - (A) that the substance to which the direction relates is to be kept securely until it is used in connection with a controlled operation or integrity testing program,
 - (B) any other condition that the Commissioner of Police considers appropriate.
4. A direction under this section need not identify a particular controlled operation or integrity testing program and a particular controlled operation or integrity testing program need not be in contemplation before a direction under this section may be made.
5. Despite any other Act or law to the contrary, the functions of the Commissioner of Police under this section may not be delegated except to
 - (A) a Deputy Commissioner of Police, or
 - (B) a person who is appointed to a San Andreas State Police Senior Executive Service position and to whom the function under [section 6 \(1\) of the Law Enforcement \(Controlled Operations\) Act 1997](#) of authorising the conduct of a controlled operation has been delegated in accordance with that Act.

SA-14.31 Effect of certain representations

1. A substance (not being a prohibited drug) which, for the purpose of its being supplied, is represented (whether verbally, in writing or by conduct) as being a prohibited drug or a specified prohibited drug shall, for the purposes of this Act and the regulations, be deemed to be a prohibited drug or the specified prohibited drug, as the case requires.
2. A substance (not being a prohibited drug) which, for the purpose of its being supplied, is represented (whether verbally, in writing or by conduct) as being a Schedule 9 substance or a specified Schedule 9 substance is, for the purposes of this Act and the regulations, taken to be a Schedule 9 substance or the specified Schedule 9 substance, as the case requires.
3. A growing plant (not being a prohibited plant) which, for the purpose of its being supplied, is represented (whether verbally, in writing or by conduct) as being a prohibited plant or a specified prohibited plant shall, for the purposes of this Act and the regulations, be deemed to be a prohibited plant or the specified prohibited plant, as the case requires.
4. A substance (not being a psychoactive substance) which, for the purpose of its being supplied, is represented (whether verbally, in writing or by conduct) as being a psychoactive substance or a specified psychoactive substance is, for the purposes of this Act and the regulations, to be taken to be a psychoactive substance or the specified psychoactive substance, as the case requires.

SA-14.32 Effect of certain representations

1. A substance (not being a prohibited drug) which, for the purpose of its being supplied, is represented (whether verbally, in writing or by conduct) as being a prohibited drug or a specified prohibited drug shall, for the purposes of this Act and the regulations, be deemed to be a prohibited drug or the specified prohibited drug, as the case requires.
2. A substance (not being a prohibited drug) which, for the purpose of its being supplied, is represented (whether verbally, in writing or by conduct) as being a Schedule 9 substance or a specified Schedule 9 substance is, for the purposes of this Act and the regulations, taken to be a Schedule 9 substance or the specified Schedule 9 substance, as the case requires.
3. A growing plant (not being a prohibited plant) which, for the purpose of its being supplied, is represented (whether verbally, in writing or by conduct) as being a prohibited plant or a specified prohibited plant shall, for the purposes of this Act and the regulations, be deemed to be a prohibited plant or the specified prohibited plant, as the case requires.
4. A substance (not being a psychoactive substance) which, for the purpose of its being supplied, is represented (whether verbally, in writing or by conduct) as being a psychoactive substance or a specified psychoactive substance is, for the purposes of this Act and the regulations, to be taken to be a psychoactive substance or the specified psychoactive substance, as the case requires.



Liquor Act 2007

SALC-15.00 Definitions

1. **“Adult”** means a person of or above the age of 18 years.
2. **“Airport”** means a public airport established and maintained by a local council.

SALC-15.01 Applicability

1. This Act applies to:
 - (A) Licensed Premises
 - (B) The Supply, Distribution, Possession and Transport of Liquor
2. This Act outlines regulations that shall be followed.

SALC-15.03 Offences Relating to Sale or Supply of Liquor to Minors

1. Selling liquor to minors A person must not sell liquor to a minor is guilty of an offence under this code section.
2. Supplying liquor to minors on licensed premises A person must not supply liquor to a minor on licensed premises is guilty of an offence under this code section.
3. Supplying liquor to minors on other premises A person must not supply liquor to a minor on any premises other than licensed premises unless:
 - (A) the person is a parent or guardian of the minor or is authorised to supply liquor to the minor by a parent or guardian of the minor, and
 - (B) the supply is consistent with the responsible supervision of the minor.
4. The matters that are considered to be relevant in determining whether the supply of liquor is consistent with the responsible supervision of a minor for the purposes of subsection (4) include the following:
 - (A) the age of the minor,
 - (B) whether the person supplying the liquor to the minor is intoxicated,
 - (C) whether the minor is consuming the liquor with food,
 - (D) whether the person supplying the liquor is responsibly supervising the minor's consumption of the liquor,
 - (E) the quantity and type of liquor supplied and the period of time over which it is supplied,
 - (F) such other matters as may be prescribed by the regulations.
5. Obtaining liquor for minors from licensed premises A person must not obtain liquor from licensed premises on behalf of a minor unless the person is the parent or guardian of the minor.

- Violations of the San Andreas Liquor Act-15.03 is a **misdemeanor** punishable by a maximum of \$1,000 fine or 12 months imprisonment, or both.

SALC-15.04 Offences Relating to Consumption Etc of Liquor by Minor

1. Minor not to obtain, consume or carry away liquor A minor must not:
 - (A) consume liquor on licensed premises, or
 - (B) consume liquor on the premises of an unlicensed restaurant unless the minor consumes the liquor in the company of, and with the permission of, his or her parent or guardian, or
 - (C) obtain, or attempt to obtain, liquor for consumption on licensed premises, or
 - (D) carry liquor away, or attempt to carry liquor away, from licensed premises unless the minor was ordered or requested by another person to carry the liquor away from the licensed premises.
2. Person not to send, order or request minor to obtain liquor A person must not:
 - (A) send a minor to licensed premises, or
 - (B) order or request a minor to go to licensed premises,
 For the purpose of obtaining liquor.
3. In the application of this section to an on-premises licence that relates to a catering service, a reference to licensed premises does not include any private domestic premises.

- Violations of the San Andreas Liquor Act-15.04.1 is a **misdemeanor** punishable by a maximum of \$1,000 fine.

- Violations of the San Andreas Liquor Act-15.04.2 is a **misdemeanor** punishable by a maximum of \$3, 300 fine.

SALC-15.05 Licensee not to allow minors to sell or supply liquor on licensed premises

1. A licensee must not cause or allow a minor to sell, supply or serve liquor on the licensed premises except with the approval of the Authority.
- Violations of the San Andreas Liquor Act-15.05 is a **misdemeanor** punishable by a maximum of \$5,500 fine.

SALC-15.06 Responsible adult not to allow minor to consume liquor on licensed premises

1. If, under this Act, a minor is required to be accompanied by a responsible adult while in a hotel or on club premises, the responsible adult who is accompanying the minor must not allow the minor to consume liquor on the licensed premises.
 2. In the prosecution for an offence under this section, the defendant has the burden of proving that he or she was not the responsible adult in relation to the minor at the relevant time.
- Violations of the San Andreas Liquor Act-15.06 is a **misdemeanor** punishable by a maximum of \$3,300 fine.

SALC-15.07 Responsible Sale, Supply, Service or Promotion of Liquor

1. The regulations may make provision for or with respect to requiring or encouraging the adoption of responsible practices in the sale, supply, service and promotion of liquor.
2. In particular, the regulations may make provision for or with respect to the following:
 - (A) restricting or prohibiting the conduct of promotions or other activities (including the discounting or supply of liquor free of charge) that could result in misuse or abuse of liquor, such as binge drinking or excessive consumption,
 - (B) the standards to be observed on licensed premises in the sale and service of liquor, for the purpose of preventing misuse or abuse of liquor,
 - (C) requiring licensees, managers and other persons engaged in the sale, supply, service and promotion of liquor and other activities on the licensed premises to undergo courses of training that will promote responsible practices in those activities,
 - (D) specifying the circumstances in which the Secretary may, in accordance with the regulations, require promotions or advertisements that involve the discounting of liquor to be accompanied by messages that encourage the responsible consumption of alcohol.
3. Without limiting subsection (2), the regulations may adopt with or without modification the standards contained in an industry code of practice as standards to be observed on licensed premises in the sale, supply, service and promotion of liquor.

- Violations of the San Andreas Liquor Act-15.07 is a **misdemeanor** punishable by a maximum of \$3,300 fine.

SALC-15.07 Secretary may restrict or prohibit Sale or Supply of undesirable liquor products

1. The Secretary may, by notice in writing given to a licensee, restrict or prohibit the licensee selling or supplying a liquor product specified in the notice.
2. The Secretary may restrict or prohibit the sale or supply of any such specified liquor product by notice under this section only if the Secretary is satisfied that:
 - (A) the name of the liquor product, or its design or packaging, is indecent or offensive, or
 - (B) the name of the liquor product, or its design or packaging, encourages irresponsible, rapid or excessive consumption of the product, or
 - (C) the name of the liquor product, or its design or packaging, is likely to be attractive to minors, or
 - (D) the liquor product is likely, for any reason, to be confused with soft drinks or confectionery, or
 - (E) the liquor product is, for any other reason, likely to have a special appeal to minors, or
 - (F) it is otherwise in the public interest to restrict or prohibit the licensee selling or supplying the liquor product.
3. The Secretary must not give a notice under this section unless the Secretary is satisfied that the liquor product is being sold on the licensed premises to which the proposed notice relates.
4. A licensee must comply with a notice given to the licensee under this section.

- Violations of the San Andreas Liquor Act-15.07 is a **misdemeanor** punishable by a maximum of \$5,500 fine.

SALC-15.08 Secretary may restrict or prohibit undesirable promotion of liquor

1. The Secretary may, by notice in writing given to a licensee, restrict or prohibit the licensee carrying on, or being involved in, an activity that:
 - (A) promotes the sale or supply of liquor, and
 - (B) is specified or described in the notice.
2. The Secretary may restrict or prohibit any such activity only if the Secretary is of the opinion that:
 - (A) the promotion is likely to have a special appeal to minors because of the use of designs, names, motifs or characters in the promotion that are, or are likely to be, attractive to minors or for any other reason, or
 - (B) the promotion is indecent or offensive, or
 - (C) the promotion involves the provision of liquor in non-standard measures or the use of emotive descriptions or advertising that encourages irresponsible drinking and is likely to result in intoxication, or
 - (D) the promotion involves the provision of free drinks, or extreme discounts or discounts of a limited duration, that creates an incentive for patrons to consume liquor more rapidly than they otherwise might, or
 - (E) the promotion otherwise encourages irresponsible, rapid or excessive consumption of liquor, or
 - (F) the restriction or prohibition is otherwise in the public interest.
3. A licensee must comply with a notice given to the licensee under this section.

- Violations of the San Andreas Liquor Act-15.08 is a **misdemeanor** punishable by a maximum of \$5,500 fine.

SALC-15.09 Secretary may restrict or prohibit Activities that Encourage Misuse or Abuse of Liquor

1. The Secretary may, by notice in writing given to a licensee, restrict or prohibit the licensee carrying on, or permitting on the licensed premises, any activity specified or described in the notice that, in the opinion of the Secretary, is likely to encourage misuse or abuse of liquor (such as binge drinking or excessive consumption).
2. A licensee who, without reasonable excuse, fails to comply with a notice under this section is guilty of an offence.

- Violations of the San Andreas Liquor Act-15.09 is a **misdemeanor** punishable by a maximum of \$5,500 fine.

SALC-15.10 Closing of certain hotel and bottle shop areas

1. A hotelier must:
 - (A) at any time when the hotel is not authorised to be open for the sale or supply of liquor, and
 - (B) at any time when the sale or supply of liquor is permitted only for consumption in a specified part of the hotel,
 close and keep closed to the public every bar area of the hotel, and every other part of the hotel in which liquor is ordinarily sold or supplied to the public, except a bar area or other part open in

accordance with the conditions of the licence in a part of the hotel referred to in paragraph (b) or a bar area permitted by the regulations to be used solely for purposes other than the sale or supply of alcoholic drinks at that time.

2. The holder of a packaged liquor licence must, at any time when the licensed premises are not authorised to be open for the sale of liquor, close and keep closed to the public that part of any counter or place at or in which liquor is usually sold or supplied under the licence.

- Violations of the San Andreas Liquor Act-15.10 is a **misdemeanor** punishable by a maximum of \$2,200 fine.

SALC-15.11 Person in bar area or certain other areas of hotel outside trading hours

1. A person must not be in a bar area of a hotel, or any other part of the hotel in which liquor is sold or supplied to the public, at a time that is:
 - (A) later than 30 minutes after the commencement of any period on that day when the bar area, or other part of the hotel, is not authorised to be open for the sale of liquor or is not permitted by the regulations to be used solely for purposes other than the sale or supply of alcoholic drinks at that time, and
 - (B) earlier than the end of that period.
2. A person does not commit an offence under subsection (1) if the person was at the relevant time:
 - (A) a resident of the hotel or an employee or agent of, or a person acting on behalf of, the hotelier, or
 - (B) present in the bar area or other part of the hotel for a lawful purpose.
3. A police officer:
 - (A) may require a person who is in a bar area or other part of a hotel in contravention of subsection (1) to state the person's name and address, and
 - (B) if the officer has reasonable cause to suspect that the name or address given is false--the officer may require the person to produce evidence of its correctness.
4. If a person refuses or fails to comply with a requirement under subsection (3), the police officer may apprehend the person and, as soon as practicable, bring the person before an authorised officer to be dealt with according to law.
5. If a person is in a bar area of a hotel or other part of a hotel in contravention of subsection (1), the hotelier is guilty of an offence unless:
 - (A) the person was in the area or part for a lawful purpose, or
 - (B) the hotelier took all reasonable care to prevent the person entering, or remaining in, the area or part for an unlawful purpose, or
 - (C) the hotelier took all reasonable care to ascertain, and believed, that the purpose for which the person had entered, and remained in, the hotel was a lawful purpose.

- Violations of the San Andreas Liquor Act-15.11.1 is a **misdemeanor** punishable by a maximum of \$5,000 fine.

- Violations of the San Andreas Liquor Act-15.11.5 is a **misdemeanor** punishable by a maximum of \$2,200 fine.

SALC-15.12 Carrying Liquor Away from Licensed Premises Outside Trading Hours

1. If liquor is authorised to be sold or supplied on licensed premises for consumption away from the premises, a person must not carry liquor away from the premises at a time when the licensee is not authorised to sell or supply liquor for consumption away from the premises.
2. A person does not commit an offence under subsection (1) if:
 - (A) The person:
 - I. has purchased the liquor from licensed premises at a time when the liquor was authorised to be sold for consumption away from the licensed premises, and
 - II. is carrying the liquor away from the licensed premises not later than 30 minutes after the licensee last ceased to be authorised to sell or supply liquor for consumption away from the premises, or
 - (B) The person is:
 - I. a licensee or an employee of a licensee, or
 - II. a resident of any licensed premises on which liquor may be sold or supplied for consumption away from the premises,
 and is carrying away from the licensed premises liquor that is reasonably required for consumption by the licensee, employee or resident on the day on which it is carried away.
3. This section does not apply in relation to a minor.

- Violations of the San Andreas Liquor Act-15.12.1 is a **misdemeanor** punishable by a maximum of \$5,000 fine.

NOTES:

SALC-15.12.3 Reference SALC-15.04 in relation to Minors.

SALC-15.13 Delivery of liquor from unlicensed premises

1. A person must not:
 - (A) indicate or state, by way of an advertisement or any other manner, that the person will, or is prepared to, accept orders from, or act as agent for, another person for the purchase, supply or delivery of liquor, and
 - (B) deliver liquor ordered by another person, or obtained by the person as agent for another person, from premises that are not licensed premises.
2. A person does not commit an offence under this section if the person is the subject of an order in writing by the Authority exempting the person from the operation of this section.

- Violations of the San Andreas Liquor Act-15.13 is a **misdemeanor** punishable by a maximum of \$5,500 fine or 6 months imprisonment, or both.

SALC-15.14 Production of licence on licensed premises

1. a responsible person for licensed premises must, if requested to do so by a police officer or inspector while on the licensed premises, produce the licence to the officer or inspector.
2. A person does not commit an offence under subsection (1) if the person is an employee or agent of the licensee (otherwise than in the capacity as manager of the licensed premises).

- Violations of the San Andreas Liquor Act-15.14 is an **infraction** punishable by a maximum of \$5,000 fine.

SALC-15.15 Delivery of liquor from unlicensed premises

1. A person must not:
 - (A) indicate or state, by way of an advertisement or any other manner, that the person will, or is prepared to, accept orders from, or act as agent for, another person for the purchase, supply or delivery of liquor, and
 - (B) deliver liquor ordered by another person, or obtained by the person as agent for another person, from premises that are not licensed premises.
2. A person does not commit an offence under this section if the person is the subject of an order in writing by the Authority exempting the person from the operation of this section.

- Violations of the San Andreas Liquor Act-15.15 is a **misdemeanor** punishable by a maximum of \$5,500 fine or 6 months imprisonment, or both.

SALC-15.16 Production of licence on licensed premises

1. A responsible person for licensed premises must, if requested to do so by a police officer or inspector while on the licensed premises, produce the licence to the officer or inspector.
2. A person does not commit an offence under subsection (1) if the person is an employee or agent of the licensee (otherwise than in the capacity as manager of the licensed premises).

- Violations of the San Andreas Liquor Act-15.16 is an **infraction** punishable by a maximum of \$5,500 fine.

SALC-15.17 Prohibition on extension of credit for gambling

1. A responsible person for licensed premises must not extend, or offer to extend, a cash advance or any other form of credit to another person for the purpose of enabling the other person to gamble on the licensed premises.
2. Subsection (1) does not apply to the extension of a cash advance in the form of a prize or bonus.

- Violations of the San Andreas Liquor Act-15.17 is a **misdemeanor** punishable by a maximum of \$100,000 fine.

SALC-15.18 Misrepresentation or misdescription of credit transactions

1. A responsible person for licensed premises must not, in any credit transaction, describe or represent any cash advance extended to another person who the responsible person knows, or could reasonably be expected to know, intends to use the cash advance to gamble on the licensed premises to be a payment for goods or services lawfully provided on the licensed premises or elsewhere.

- Violations of the San Andreas Liquor Act-15.18 is a **misdemeanor** punishable by a maximum of \$100,000 fine.

NOTES:

"credit transaction" means any transaction involving a payment to licensed premises by means of a credit facility provided by a financial institution.

SALC-15.19 Falsely indicating that premises are licensed or that person is authorised to sell or supply liquor

1. A person must not, by means of a notice, sign or otherwise, indicate:
 - (A) that liquor is available for sale or supply on or from premises if the premises are not licensed premises, or
 - (B) that premises are licensed premises under a particular kind of licence if the premises are not such licensed premises, or
 - (C) that a person is authorised to sell or supply liquor if the person is not so authorised.
2. Nothing in this section prevents a person from using the term "hotel" to describe unlicensed premises on which tourist or visitor accommodation is provided on a commercial basis or from using that term as part of the name of any such unlicensed premises.

- Violations of the San Andreas Liquor Act-15.19 is a **misdemeanor** punishable by a maximum of \$50,000 fine.

SALC-15.20 Carrying liquor away from premises to which on-premises licence relates

1. A person must not carry away any liquor from the premises to which an on-premises licence relates.
2. A person does not commit an offence under subsection (1) if:
 - (A) the liquor was in the person's possession when the person entered the premises, or
 - (B) the liquor was, in accordance with section 25 (8), sold to the person for consumption away from licensed accommodation premises.
3. A person does not commit an offence under subsection (1) if, in the case of a licensed restaurant (including a restaurant that is part of licensed accommodation premises) or a licensed public entertainment venue that provides meals:
 - (A) the liquor is wine, and
 - (B) the wine was purchased in a bottle or other container at the restaurant or public entertainment venue and was partly consumed at the restaurant or venue, and
 - (C) the bottle or container is re-corked or otherwise resealed before being carried away.

- Violations of the San Andreas Liquor Act-15.20 is a **misdemeanor** punishable by a maximum of \$50,000 fine.

SALC-15.21 Obtaining liquor by false representation

1. A person must not obtain, or attempt to obtain, liquor on licensed premises by falsely representing that the person:
 - (A) is a resident of the premises or a guest of a resident of the premises, or
 - (B) is intending to eat, or has eaten, a meal on the premises, or
 - (C) is intending to purchase, or make use of, a product or service provided or supplied on the premises, or
 - (D) is attending a function on the premises, or
 - (E) is an employee or agent of the licensee.

- Violations of the San Andreas Liquor Act-15.21 is a **misdemeanor** punishable by a maximum of \$5,000 fine.

SALC-15.22 Carrying liquor for sale

1. A person must not:
 - (A) carry liquor about for the purpose of sale, or
 - (B) offer or expose liquor for sale at or on any place other than a place at or on which liquor may lawfully be sold, or
 - (C) carry liquor, for the purpose of sale, to a place other than a place at or on which liquor may lawfully be sold.
2. If liquor is carried, offered or exposed by a person in contravention of subsection (1) and is so carried, offered or exposed on behalf of another person, that other person is taken to have contravened that subsection.
3. It is a defence to a prosecution for a contravention of subsection (1) or (2) if it is proved that the liquor was carried, offered or exposed for the purpose of a sale that may lawfully be made.
4. In the prosecution for an offence under this section, the burden of proving that liquor that has been carried about, or carried to any place, was not so carried for the purpose of sale is on the person charged.

- Violations of the San Andreas Liquor Act-15.22 is a **misdemeanor** punishable by a maximum of \$20,000 fine.

SALC-15.23 Sale of liquor through internet or by other communication media

1. A licensee who sells liquor by taking orders over the telephone or by facsimile or by mail order must cause the licence number to be displayed in any advertisement or information published in writing or electronically in connection with such sales.
2. A licensee who sells liquor through an internet site must ensure that the licence number is prominently displayed on the site and in any advertisement or information published in writing or electronically in connection with such sales.
3. A licensee who sells liquor by taking orders over the telephone or by facsimile or by mail order, or who sells liquor through an internet site:
 - (A) must, at the time at which an agreement for sale is made, require the prospective purchaser to supply the purchaser's date of birth so as to confirm that the prospective purchaser is of or above the age of 18 years, unless the prospective purchaser has previously supplied the purchaser's date of birth to the licensee, and
 - (B) must give written instructions to the person responsible for delivery of the liquor, requiring that the liquor be delivered:
 - I. to the adult person who placed the order, or
 - II. to another adult person at those premises who undertakes to accept it on behalf of the person who placed the order, or
 - III. if the delivery is made on a day after the day the order is taken, or the sale made through an internet site, in accordance with the customer's instructions.
4. If delivery of any liquor sold in a manner described in this section is taken by a minor:
 - (A) the delivery is taken to constitute a supply to which SALC-15.03.02 applies, and
 - (B) (b) the licensee, and any person by whom the liquor was delivered on the licensee's behalf, are each taken to have supplied the liquor contrary to SALC-15.03.02.
5. A licensee who, in accordance with subsection (4), is prosecuted for an offence under SALC-15.03.02 has a defence under this subsection if it is proved that the licensee:
 - (A) complied with the requirements of subsection (3) in relation to the supply concerned, and
 - (B) at the time of the alleged offence did not know, and could not reasonably be expected to have known, that the alleged offence was committed.
6. A person (not being a licensee) who, in accordance with subsection (4), is prosecuted for an offence under SALC-15.03.02 has a defence under this subsection if it is proved that:
 - (A) the person to whom the liquor was delivered was of or above the age of 14 years and, before the liquor was delivered, there was produced to the defendant an evidence of age document that may reasonably be accepted as applying to the person and as proving that the person was of or above the age of 18 years, and
 - (B) at the time of the alleged offence the defendant did not know, and could not reasonably be expected to have known, that the alleged offence was committed.
7. A minor must not take delivery of any liquor sold in a manner described in this section unless the minor was ordered or requested by his or her parent or guardian to take delivery of the liquor.
8. A person must not order or request a minor to take delivery of liquor sold in a manner described in this section

- Violations of the San Andreas Liquor Act-15.23 is a **misdemeanor** punishable by a maximum of \$20,000 fine.

SALC-15.24 Responsible adult not to leave minor unaccompanied on licensed premises

1. If, under this Act, a minor is required to be accompanied by a responsible adult while in a hotel or licensed public entertainment venue, the responsible adult who is accompanying the minor must not leave the minor unaccompanied on the licensed premises without first informing the licensee or an employee or agent of the licensee.

- Violations of the San Andreas Liquor Act-15.24 is a **misdemeanor** punishable by a maximum of \$30,000 fine.

SALC-15.25 Notices to be displayed in relation to minors on licensed premises

1. The regulations may make provision for or with respect to the display, on licensed premises or on an internet site through which a licensee offers liquor for sale, of notices in relation to minors.
2. Without limiting subsection (1), any such notices may relate to any of the following:
 - (A) the exclusion of minors from licensed premises or any part of licensed premises,
 - (B) the presence of minors on licensed premises or any part of licensed premises while in the company of a responsible adult,
 - (C) the sale of liquor to minors.

- Violations of the San Andreas Liquor Act-15.25 is a **misdemeanor** punishable by a maximum of \$50,000 fine.

SALC-15.26 Minors must be refused entry to licensed premises

1. If:
 - (A) a responsible person for a hotel, club premises, small bar or licensed public entertainment venue is aware that a person ("the relevant person") who may reasonably be suspected of being under the age of 18 years is attempting to enter the licensed premises, and
 - (B) the presence of the relevant person on the licensed premises would, if the relevant person were under the age of 18 years, be an offence under this Act,
 the responsible person must refuse the relevant person entry to the premises unless there is produced to the responsible person an evidence of age document that may reasonably be accepted as applying to the relevant person and as proving that the relevant person is of or above the age of 18 years.

- Violations of the San Andreas Liquor Act-15.26 is a **misdemeanor** punishable by a maximum of \$50,000 fine.

SALC-15.27 Licensees and managers liable for act of employees etc

1. If, in contravention of this Act or the regulations:
 - (A) an employee or agent of a licensee, or
 - (B) an employee or agent of the manager of licensed premises, or

(C) a person acting, or purporting to act, on behalf of a licensee or the manager of licensed premises,
 sells or supplies liquor on the licensed premises, the licensee or manager (as the case requires) is guilty of an offence and liable to the punishment specified for the contravention.

SALC-15.28 Additional penalties may be imposed by court

1. In addition to any other penalty that a court may impose on a licensee or other person for an offence under this Act or the regulations, the court may, if it thinks it appropriate, do any one or more of the following:
 - (A)** reprimand the licensee or person,
 - (B)** impose a condition to which a licence is to be subject,
 - (C)** suspend a licence for such period, not exceeding 12 months, as the court thinks fit,
 - (D)** cancel a licence,
 - (E)** disqualify the licensee from holding a licence for such period as the court thinks fit,
 - (F)** withdraw the person's approval to manage licensed premises,
 - (G)** disqualify the person from being the holder of an approval to manage licensed premises for such period as the court thinks fit,
 - (H)** give such directions as to the exercise of the licence as the court thinks fit.
 2. Any condition imposed on a licence by a court under subsection (1) (b) may be revoked or varied by the court on application by the licensee, the Authority, the Secretary or the Commissioner of Police.
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Rural Fire Act 1997

SARF-15.00 Applicability

1. This Act applies directly to Rural Fire Operations in San Andreas.

SARFC-15.01 Total fire ban orders

1. If the government deems for public safety that a total ban is necessary to prevent destruction of property and life they shall issue a notice.
2. A person who fails to comply with a total fire ban order is guilty of an offence.

- Violations of the San Andreas Rural Fire Act-15.03 is a **misdemeanor** punishable by a maximum of \$50,000 fine or 12 months imprisonment, or both.

SARFC-15.02 discarding lighted cigarettes etc

1. A person must not, without lawful authority, discard a lighted tobacco product or match or any incandescent material (a "fire risk object") on any land.
2. Driver and owner of vehicle deemed guilty If a fire risk object is, in contravention of subsection (1), discarded from a motor vehicle, or from a trailer attached to a motor vehicle, the following are taken to be guilty of an offence under that subsection:
 - (A) the motor vehicle is a bus, taxi or other public transport vehicle and is being used at the time to convey a public passenger, and
 - (B) the fire risk object was discarded by that passenger.

- Violations of the San Andreas Rural Fire Act-16.02 is an **infraction** punishable by a maximum of \$50, 000 fine.

- Violations of the San Andreas Rural Fire Act-16.02 is a **misdemeanor** punishable by a maximum of \$100,000 fine during a state issued fire ban.

SARFC-15.03 Offences

1. A person who, without lawful authority:
 - (A) sets fire or causes fire to be set to the land or property of another person, the Crown or any public authority, or
 - (B) being the owner or occupier of any land, permits a fire to escape from that land under such circumstances as to cause or be likely to cause injury or damage to the person, land or property of another person or the land or property of the Crown or a public authority,
 Is guilty of an offence under this code section.
 2. A person who, without lawful authority:
 - (A) sets fire or causes fire to be set to the land or property of another person, or any public authority, or
 - (B) being the owner or occupier of any land, permits a fire to escape from that land under such circumstances as to cause or be likely to cause injury or damage to the person, land or property of another person or the land or property of a public authority,
 3. A person who, without lawful authority, leaves whether temporarily or otherwise any fire which the person has lit or used in the open air before the fire is thoroughly extinguished is guilty of an offence
 - Violations of the San Andreas Rural Fire Act-16.03.01 is a **misdemeanor** punishable by a maximum of \$110,000 fine or imprisonment for 60 months, or both.
 - Violations of the San Andreas Rural Fire Act-16.03.02 is a **misdemeanor** punishable by a maximum of \$132,000 fine or imprisonment for 83 months, or both.
 - Violations of the San Andreas Rural Fire Act-16.03.03 is a **misdemeanor** punishable by a maximum of \$50,000 fine or imprisonment for 12 months, or both.
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Law Enforcement (Powers & Responsibilities) Act

2002

SA-21.00 Applicability

1. This Act specifically applies to civil law enforcement agencies and their powers/responsibilities in San Andreas.

SA-21.01 Interpretation

- 1.

SA-21.02 Powers to enter in emergencies

1. A police officer may enter premises if the police officer believes on reasonable grounds that:
 - (A) a breach of the peace is being or is likely to be committed and it is necessary to enter the premises immediately to end or prevent the breach of peace, or
 - (B) a person has suffered significant physical injury or there is imminent danger of significant physical injury to a person and it is necessary to enter the premises immediately to prevent further significant physical injury or significant physical injury to a person.
2. A police officer who enters premises under this section is to remain on the premises only as long as is reasonably necessary in the circumstances.

SA-21.03 Power to enter to arrest or detain someone or execute warrant

1. A police officer may enter and stay for a reasonable time on premises to arrest a person, or detain a person under an Act, or arrest a person named in a warrant.
2. However, the police officer may enter a dwelling to arrest or detain a person only if the police officer believes on reasonable grounds that the person to be arrested or detained is in the dwelling.
3. A police officer who enters premises under this section may search the premises for the person.
4. This section does not authorise a police officer to enter premises to detain a person under an Act if the police officer has not complied with any requirements imposed on the police officer under that Act for entry to premises for that purpose.

SA-21.04 Identity may be required to be disclosed

1. A police officer may require a person whose identity is unknown to the officer to disclose his or her identity if the officer suspects on reasonable grounds that the person may be able to assist in the investigation of an alleged indictable offence because the person was at or near the place where the alleged indictable offence occurred, whether before, when, or soon after it occurred.
2. A police officer may require a person whose identity is unknown to the officer to disclose his or her identity if the officer proposes to give a direction to the person in accordance with SA-21.05, SA-21.06, SA-21.07, for the person to leave a place.

SA-21.05 Directions generally relating to public places

1. A police officer may give a direction to a person in a public place if the police officer believes on reasonable grounds that the person's behaviour or presence in the place.
 - (A) is obstructing another person or persons or traffic, or
 - (B) constitutes harassment or intimidation of another person or persons, or
 - (C) is causing or likely to cause fear to another person or persons, so long as the relevant conduct would be such as to cause fear to a person of reasonable firmness, or
 - (D) is for the purpose of unlawfully supplying, or intending to unlawfully supply, or soliciting another person or persons to unlawfully supply, any prohibited drug, or
 - (E) is for the purpose of obtaining, procuring or purchasing any prohibited drug that it would be unlawful for the person to possess.
2. A direction given by a police officer under this section must be reasonable in the circumstances for the purpose of:
 - (A) reducing or eliminating the obstruction, harassment, intimidation or fear, or
 - (B) stopping the supply, or soliciting to supply, of the prohibited drug, or
 - (C) stopping the obtaining, procuring or purchasing of the prohibited drug.
3. The other person or persons referred to in subsection (1) need not be in the public place but must be near that place at the time the relevant conduct is being engaged in.
4. For the purposes of subsection (1) (c), no person of reasonable firmness need actually be, or be likely to be, present at the scene.

SA-21.06 Move on directions to intoxicated persons in public places

1. A police officer may give a direction to an intoxicated person who is in a public place to leave the place and not return for a specified period if the police officer believes on reasonable grounds that the person's behaviour in the place as a result of the intoxication (referred to in this Part as **"relevant conduct"**):
 - (A) is likely to cause injury to any other person or persons, damage to property or otherwise give rise to a risk to public safety, or
 - (B) is disorderly.
2. A direction given by a police officer under this section must be reasonable in the circumstances for the purpose of:
 - (A) preventing injury or damage or reducing or eliminating a risk to public safety, or
 - (B) preventing the continuance of disorderly behaviour in a public place.
3. The period during which a person may be directed not to return to a public place is not to exceed 6 hours after the direction was given.
4. The other person or persons referred to in subsection (1) (a) need not be in the public place but must be near that place at the time the relevant conduct is being engaged in.
5. For the purposes of this section, a person is **"Intoxicated"** if

- (A) the person's speech, balance, co-ordination or behaviour is noticeably affected, and
 - (B) it is reasonable in the circumstances to believe that the affected speech, balance, co-ordination or behaviour is the result of the consumption of alcohol or any drug.
6. A police officer must give to a person to whom the officer gives a direction under this section (being a direction on the grounds that the person is intoxicated and disorderly in a public place) a warning that it is an offence to be intoxicated and disorderly in that or any other public place at any time within 6 hours after the direction is given. The warning is in addition to any other warning required under SA-21.05 - SA-21.10

SA-21.07 Giving of directions to groups of persons

1. A police officer may give a direction under this Part to persons comprising a group.
2. In any such case, the police officer is not required to repeat the direction (or the warning referred to in section 198 (6) in the case of a direction given under section 198), or to repeat the information and warning referred to in Part 15, to each person in the group.
3. However, just because the police officer is not required to repeat any such direction, information or warning does not in itself give rise to any presumption that each person in the group has received the direction, information or warning.

SA-21.08 Failure to comply with direction

1. A person must not, without reasonable excuse, refuse or fail to comply with a direction given in accordance with this Part.
2. A person is not guilty of an offence under this section unless it is established that the person persisted, after the direction concerned was given, to engage in the relevant conduct or any other relevant conduct.

-Violations of the Law Enforcement (Powers and Responsibilities) Act of 2002, SA-21.08, is an **Infraction** and liable to \$2,000 fine.

SA-21.09 Limitation on exercise of police powers under this Part

1. This Part does not authorise a police officer to give a direction in relation to an industrial dispute.
2. This Part does not authorise a police officer to give a direction in relation to:
 - (A) an apparently genuine demonstration or protest, or
 - (B) a procession, or
 - (C) an organised assembly,
 except as provided by subsection (3) or (4).
3. A police officer is not precluded from giving a direction in relation to any such demonstration, protest, procession or assembly if the police officer believes on reasonable grounds that the direction is necessary to deal with a serious risk to the safety of the person to whom the direction is given or to any other person.
4. A police officer is not precluded from giving a direction in relation to any such demonstration, protest, procession or assembly that is obstructing traffic if:
 - (A) the police officer in charge at the scene has authorised the giving of directions under this Part in relation to the demonstration, protest, procession or assembly, and
 - (B) the direction is limited to the persons who are obstructing traffic.

SA-21.10 Police powers to which this Part applies

1. This Part applies to the exercise of the following powers by police officers
 - (A) a power to stop, search or arrest a person,
 - (B) a power to stop or search a vehicle, vessel or aircraft,
 - (C) a power to enter or search premises,
 - (D) a power to seize property,
 - (E) a power to require the disclosure of the identity of a person (including a power to require the removal of a face covering for identification purposes),
 - (F) a power to give or make a direction, requirement or request that a person is required to comply with by law,
 - (G) a power to establish a crime scene at premises (not being a public place).
2. This Part does not apply to the exercise of any of the following powers of police officers:
 - (A) a power to enter or search a public place,
 - (B) a power conferred by a covert search warrant,
 - (C) a power to detain an intoxicated person

SA-21.11 Police officers to provide information when exercising powers

1. A police officer who exercises a power to which this Part applies must provide the following to the person subject to the exercise of the power:
 - (A) evidence that the police officer is a police officer (unless the police officer is in uniform),
 - (B) the name of the police officer and his or her place of duty,
 - (C) the reason for the exercise of the power.
2. A police officer must comply with this section:
 - (A) as soon as it is reasonably practicable to do so, or
 - (B) in the case of a direction, requirement or request to a single person--before giving or making the direction, requirement or request.
3. A direction, requirement or request to a group of persons is not required to be repeated to each person in the group.
4. If 2 or more police officers are exercising a power to which this Part applies, only one officer present is required to comply with this section.
5. If a person subject to the exercise of a power to which this Part applies asks a police officer present for information as to the name of the police officer and his or her place of duty, the police officer must give to the person the information requested.
6. A police officer who is exercising more than one power to which this Part applies on a single occasion and in relation to the same person is required to comply with subsection (1) (a) and (b) only once on that occasion.

SA-21.12 Police officers to give warnings when giving or making directions, requirements or requests that must be complied with

1. A police officer who exercises a power to which this Part applies that consists of a direction, requirement or request must give a warning to the person subject to the exercise of the power that the person is required by law to comply with the direction, requirement or request.
2. A warning is not required if the person has already complied with or is in the process of complying with the direction, requirement or request.
3. A police officer must comply with this section as soon as is reasonably practicable after the direction, requirement or request is given or made.
4. If 2 or more police officers are exercising a power to which this Part applies, only one officer present is required to comply with this section.

SA-21.13 Detention period for search of vehicles etc limited

1. A police officer who detains a vehicle, vessel or aircraft for a search must not detain the vehicle, vessel or aircraft any longer than is reasonably necessary for the purpose of the search.

SA-21.14 Detention of intoxicated persons

1. A police officer may detain an intoxicated person found in a public place who is:
 - (A) behaving in a disorderly manner or in a manner likely to cause injury to the person or another person or damage to property, or
 - (B) in need of physical protection because the person is intoxicated.
2. A police officer is not to detain a person under this section because of behaviour that constitutes an offence under any law.
3. An intoxicated person detained by a police officer under this Part is to be taken to, and released into the care of, a responsible person willing immediately to undertake the care of the intoxicated person.
4. An intoxicated person detained by a police officer under this Part may be taken to and detained in an authorised place of detention if:
 - (A) it is necessary to do so temporarily for the purpose of finding a responsible person willing to undertake the care of the intoxicated person, or
 - (B) a responsible person cannot be found to take care of the intoxicated person or the intoxicated person is not willing to be released into the care of a responsible person and it is impracticable to take the intoxicated person home, or
 - (C) the intoxicated person is behaving or is likely to behave so violently that a responsible person would not be capable of taking care of and controlling the intoxicated person.
5. An intoxicated person detained under this Part may be detained under such reasonable restraint as is necessary to protect the intoxicated person and other persons from injury and property from damage.
6. This section does not authorise a responsible person into whose care an intoxicated person is released to detain the intoxicated person

SA-21.15 Detention of persons in authorised places of detention

1. An intoxicated person who is detained in an authorised place of detention under this Part may be detained there by any detention officer.
2. An intoxicated person who is detained in an authorised place of detention under this Part:
 - (A) must be given a reasonable opportunity by the person in charge of that place to contact a responsible person, and
 - (B) must, as far as is reasonably practicable, be kept separately from any person detained at that place in connection with the commission or alleged commission of an offence, and
 - (C) if the intoxicated person is apparently under the age of 18 years--must, as far as is reasonably practicable, be kept separately from any person over that age detained at that place, and
 - (D) must not be detained in a cell at that place unless it is necessary to do so or unless it is impracticable to detain the person elsewhere at that place, and
 - (E) must be provided with necessary food, drink, bedding and blankets appropriate to the person's needs, and
 - (F) must be released as soon as the person ceases to be an intoxicated person.

SA-21.16 Searching detained persons

1. A police officer or other detention officer by whom an intoxicated person is detained under this Part may search the intoxicated person and may take possession of any personal belongings found in the person's possession.
2. A person is entitled to the return of the personal belongings taken from the person under subsection (1) when the person ceases to be detained under this Part.

SA-21.17 Right to inspect seized documents

1. Unless a Magistrate otherwise orders, a police officer who, in exercising a function conferred by or under this Act, seizes a document must allow a person who would be entitled to the document:
 - (A) to inspect it at any reasonable times and from time to time, and
 - (B) to take extracts from or make copies of it

SA-21.18 Return of seized things

1. A police officer who, in exercising a function conferred by or under this Act, seizes a thing or has custody of other property to which this Division applies must return the thing to the owner or person who had lawful possession of the thing before it was seized or came into custody if the officer is satisfied that:
 - (A) its retention as evidence is not required, and
 - (B) it is lawful for the person to have possession of the thing.

SA-21.19 Use of force generally by police officers

1. It is lawful for a police officer exercising a function under this Act or any other Act or law in relation to an individual or a thing, and anyone helping the police officer, to use such force as is reasonably necessary to exercise the function.

SA-21.20 Use of force in making an arrest

1. A police officer or other person who exercises a power to arrest another person may use such force as is reasonably necessary to make the arrest or to prevent the escape of the person after arrest.

SA-21.21 Admissibility of evidence of searches

1. Evidence of a thing discovered during or as a result of a search carried out in accordance with this Act is not inadmissible merely because the thing is a dangerous article or dangerous implement of a different nature from that referred to in the reason given for the search.

SA-21.22 Seizure of things pursuant to search warrant

1. A person executing a search warrant issued under this Division
 - (A) may seize and detain a thing (or thing of a kind) mentioned in the warrant, and
 - (B) may, in addition, seize and detain any other thing that the person finds in the course of executing the warrant and that the person has reasonable grounds to believe is connected with any offence.
2. Without limiting subsection (1), the power to seize and detain a thing includes
 - (A) a power to remove the thing from the premises where it is found, and
 - (B) a power to guard the thing in or on those premises, and

- (C) if it is a covert search warrant that authorises the placing of a kind of thing in substitution for a seized thing--a power to place a thing of that kind on the subject premises in substitution for a thing seized.

SA-21.23 Obstruction or hindrance of person executing warrant

1. A person must not, without reasonable excuse, obstruct or hinder a person executing a warrant issued under this Division.

~~SA-21.24 Rights To Council, Primary Warning, and Secondary Warning~~

- ~~1. The Rights to Council are required to be read at minimum before inquiries/questioning can begin. Anything said before the Rights to Council are read is not admissible in a court of law and cannot be used as the basis for additional charges.~~
 - ~~○ The Rights to Council are not required to be read to validate an arrest, despite popular belief.~~
- ~~2. The Rights to Counsel are as follows:~~
 - ~~○ The right to retain and instruct counsel without delay.~~
 - ~~○ The right to free and immediate legal advice from duty counsel by making toll-free telephone call during business and non-business hours.~~
 - ~~○ Right to Silence and Right Against Self-Incrimination.~~
- ~~3. The Primary and Secondary Cautions are optional and are not required to be read. The Primary and Secondary Cautions are there to ensure an individual has a full understanding of their rights.~~
- ~~4. The Primary Cautions is as follows:~~
 - ~~○ You need not say anything. You have nothing to hope from any promise or favour and nothing to fear from any threat whether or not you say anything. Anything you do or say may be used as evidence, do you understand?~~
 - ~~○ Do you understand that you can apply for legal assistance through the state's legal aid program?~~
- ~~5. The Secondary Caution is as follows:~~
 - ~~○ You must clearly understand that anything said to you previously should not influence you or make you feel compelled to say anything at this time. Whatever you felt influenced or compelled to say earlier you are now not obliged to repeat, nor are you obliged to say anything further. But whatever you do or say may be given as evidence, do you understand?~~
 - ~~○ At this time do you wish to exercise your right to counsel?~~

-Violations of the **Law Enforcement (Powers & Responsibilities) Act 2002**, SA-21.23 is a **misdemeanor** and liable to a maximum \$100,000 fine or imprisonment for 24 months, or both.



Surveillance Devices Act 2007

SA-22.00 Applicability

1. This Act specifically applies directly to the use of Surveillance Devices.

SA-22.01 Interperactions

1. In this Act:

“Applicant” for a warrant means the law enforcement officer who applies, or on whose behalf an application is made, for the warrant.

“Body-Worn Video” means equipment worn on the person of a police officer that is capable of recording visual images or sound or both.

“Building” includes any structure.

“Business Day” means a day other than a Saturday, Sunday, public holiday or bank holiday in San Andreas

“Computer” means any electronic device for storing, processing or transferring information

“Chief Officer”

(A) in relation to the San Andreas State Police--the Commissioner of Police,

(B) in relation to the Crime Commission--the Chief Executive Officer of the Crime Commission,

(C) in relation to the San Andreas Crime Commission--the Commissioner for the San Andreas Crime Commission,

(D) in relation to the Independent Commission Against Corruption--the Chief Commissioner of the Independent Commission Against Corruption,

(E) in relation to the Law Enforcement Conduct Commission--the Chief Commissioner of that Commission, or

(F) any other person prescribed by the regulations as the chief officer in relation to a law enforcement agency.

SA-22.02 Prohibition on installation, use and maintenance of listening devices

1. A person must not knowingly install, use or cause to be used or maintain a listening device:
 - (A) to overhear, record, monitor or listen to a private conversation to which the person is not a party, or
 - (B) to record a private conversation to which the person is a party.

-Violations of the Surveillance Devices Act 2007, SA-22.02, is a **felony** and liable to a maximum of 60 months imprisonment or \$1,200 fine, or both.

SA-22.03 Installation, use and maintenance of optical surveillance devices without consent

1. A person must not knowingly install, use or maintain an optical surveillance device on or within premises or a vehicle or on any other object, to record visually or observe the carrying on of an activity if the installation, use or maintenance of the device involves:
 - (A) entry onto or into the premises or vehicle without the express or implied consent of the owner or occupier of the premises or vehicle, or
 - (B) interference with the vehicle or other object without the express or implied consent of the person having lawful possession or lawful control of the vehicle or object.

-Violations of the Surveillance Devices Act 2007, SA-22.03, is a **felony** and liable to a maximum of 60 months imprisonment or \$1,200 fine, or both.

SA-22.04 Prohibition on installation, use and maintenance of tracking devices

1. A person must not knowingly install, use or maintain a tracking device to determine the geographical location of:
 - (A) a person--without the express or implied consent of that person, or
 - (B) an object--without the express or implied consent of a person in lawful possession or having lawful control of that object.

-Violations of the Surveillance Devices Act 2007, SA-22.04, is a **felony** and liable to a maximum of 60 months imprisonment or \$1,200 fine, or both.

SA-22.05 Prohibition on installation, use and maintenance of data surveillance devices

1. A person must not knowingly install, use or maintain a data surveillance device on or in premises to record or monitor the input of information into, or the output of information from, a computer on the premises if the installation, use or maintenance of the device involves:
 - (A) entry onto or into the premises without the express or implied consent of the owner or occupier of the premises, or
 - (B) interference with the computer or a computer network on the premises without the express or implied consent of the person having lawful possession or lawful control of the computer or computer network.

-Violations of the Surveillance Devices Act 2007, SA-22.05, is a **felony** and liable to a maximum of 60 months imprisonment or \$50,000 fine, or both.

SA-22.06 Prohibition on communication or publication of private conversations or recordings of activities

1. A person must not publish, or communicate to any person, a private conversation or a record of the carrying on of an activity, or a report of a private conversation or carrying on of an activity, that has come to the person's knowledge as a direct or indirect result of the use of a listening device, an optical surveillance device or a tracking device in contravention of a provision of this Part.

-Violations of the Surveillance Devices Act 2007, SA-22.06, is a **felony** and liable to a maximum of 60 months imprisonment or \$50,000 fine, or both.

SA-22.07 Possession of record of private conversation or activity

1. A person must not possess a record of a private conversation or the carrying on of an activity knowing that it has been obtained, directly or indirectly, by the use of a listening device, optical surveillance device or tracking device in contravention of this Part.

-Violations of the Surveillance Devices Act 2007, SA-22.07, is a **felony** and liable to a maximum of 60 months imprisonment or \$50,000 fine, or both.

SA-22.08 Manufacture, supply and possession of listening and other devices for unlawful use

1. A person must not:
 - (A) manufacture, or
 - (B) supply or offer to supply, or
 - (C) possess,
 a data surveillance device, listening device, optical surveillance device or tracking device with the intention of using it, or it being used, in contravention of this Part.

-Violations of the Surveillance Devices Act 2007, SA-22.08, is a **felony** and liable to a maximum of 60 months imprisonment or \$50,000 fine, or both.

SA-22.09 Communication and publication of information from the use of a data surveillance device

1. A person must not publish, or communicate to any person, any information regarding the input of information into, or the output of information from, a computer obtained as a direct or indirect result of the use of a data surveillance device in contravention of this Part.

-Violations of the Surveillance Devices Act 2007, SA-22.09, is a **felony** and liable to a maximum of 60 months imprisonment or \$50,000 fine, or both.

SA-22.10 Types of Warrants

1. The following types of warrant may be issued under this Part:
 - (A) a surveillance device warrant,
 - (B) a retrieval warrant.
2. A warrant may be issued in respect of one or more kinds of surveillance devices and more than one surveillance device of the same kind.

SA-22.11 Application for a surveillance device warrant

1. A law enforcement officer (or another person on his or her behalf) may apply for the issue of a surveillance device warrant if the law enforcement officer on reasonable grounds suspects or believes that:
 - (A) a relevant offence has been, is being, is about to be or is likely to be committed, and
 - (B) an investigation into that offence is being, will be or is likely to be conducted in this jurisdiction or in this jurisdiction and in one or more participating jurisdictions, and
 - (C) the use of a surveillance device is necessary for the purpose of an investigation into that offence to enable evidence to be obtained of the commission of that offence or the identity or location of the offender.
2. A law enforcement officer (or another person on his or her behalf) may also apply for the issue of a surveillance device warrant for the use of a surveillance device in a correctional centre if the law enforcement officer on reasonable grounds suspects or believes that:
 - (A) an eligible offender within the meaning of the Terrorism (High Risk Offenders) Act 2017 is an inmate of the correctional centre, and
 - (B) an investigation is being, will be or is likely to be conducted into whether an application for a supervision or detention order should be made under the Terrorism (High Risk Offenders) Act 2017 in respect of the offender on the basis that the offender is a terrorism related offender, and
 - (C) the use of a surveillance device is necessary for the purpose of an investigation into whether an application for a supervision or detention order under the Terrorism (High Risk Offenders) Act 2017 should be made to enable evidence to be obtained that would be likely to support the application.

SA-22.12 Remote application

1. If a law enforcement officer believes that it is impracticable for an application for a surveillance device warrant to be made in person or that the immediate use of a surveillance device is necessary, the application may be made under section 17 by telephone, fax, e-mail or any other means of communication.
2. If transmission by fax is available and an affidavit has been prepared, the person applying must transmit a copy of the affidavit, whether sworn or unsworn, to the eligible Judge or eligible Magistrate who is to determine the application.

SA-22.13 Contents of surveillance device warrants

1. A surveillance device warrant must:
 - (A) state that the eligible Judge or eligible Magistrate is satisfied of the matters referred to in section 19 (1) and has had regard to the matters referred to in section 19 (2), and
 - (B) Specify:
 - I. the name of the applicant, and

- II. for a warrant based on an application under section 17 (1)--the alleged offence in respect of which the warrant is issued, and
 - III. for a warrant based on an application under section 17 (1A)--the ground referred to in section 8 (a) or (b), 9 (1) or 10 (1) (a), (b), (c) (i) or (ii) of the Terrorism (High Risk Offenders) Act 2017 on which it is alleged that the inmate is a terrorism related offender, and
 - IV. the date the warrant is issued, and
 - V. the kind of surveillance device authorised to be used, and
 - VI. if the warrant authorises the use of a surveillance device on or in premises or a vehicle--the premises or vehicle on or in which the use of the surveillance device is authorised, and
 - VII. if the warrant authorises the use of a surveillance device in or on an object or class of object--the object or class of object in or on which the use of the surveillance device is authorised, and
 - VIII. if the warrant authorises the use of a surveillance device on or about the body of a person--the name of the person, and
 - IX. if the warrant authorises the use of a surveillance device in respect of the conversations, activities or geographical location of a person--the name of the person (if known), and
 - X. the period during which the warrant is in force, being a period not exceeding 90 days, and
 - XI. the name of the law enforcement officer primarily responsible for executing the warrant, and
 - XII. any conditions subject to which premises or vehicle may be entered, or a surveillance device used, under the warrant, and
 - XIII. the period within which a report about the use of the surveillance device authorised by the warrant must be furnished to the eligible Judge or eligible Magistrate under section 44 (1), being a period that expires not less than 60 days after the expiry of the warrant.
- 2. In the case of a warrant referred to in subsection (1) (b) (vii), if the identity of the person is unknown, the warrant must state that fact.
 - 3. A warrant must be signed by the eligible Judge or eligible Magistrate issuing it and include his or her name.

SA-22.14 What a surveillance device warrant authorises

- 1. A surveillance device warrant may authorise, as specified in the warrant, any one or more of the following:
 - (A) the use of a surveillance device on or in specified premises or a vehicle,
 - (B) the use of a surveillance device in or on a specified object or class of object,
 - (C) the use of a surveillance device in respect of the conversations, activities or geographical location of a specified person or a person whose identity is unknown,
 - (D) the use of a surveillance device on or about the body of a specified person.
- 2. A surveillance device warrant authorises:
 - (A) for a warrant of a kind referred to in subsection (1) (a):
 - I. the installation, use and maintenance of a surveillance device of the kind specified in the warrant on or in the specified premises or vehicle, and

- II. the entry, by force if necessary, onto or into the premises or vehicle, or other specified premises adjoining or providing access to the premises or the vehicle, for any of the purposes referred to in subparagraph (i) or subsection (3), and
- (B) for a warrant of a kind referred to in subsection (1) (b):
 - I. the installation, use and maintenance of a surveillance device of the kind specified in the warrant in or on the specified object or an object of the specified class, and
 - II. the entry, by force if necessary, onto or into any premises or vehicle where the object, or an object of the specified class, is reasonably believed to be or is likely to be, or other premises adjoining or providing access to those premises or the vehicle, for any of the purposes referred to in subparagraph (i) or subsection (3), and

SA-22.15 Emergency use of surveillance devices--threat of serious personal violence or substantial property damage

1. A law enforcement officer may use a surveillance device without a surveillance device warrant if the law enforcement officer on reasonable grounds suspects or believes that:
 - (A) an imminent threat of serious violence to a person or substantial damage to property or that a serious narcotics offence will be committed exists, and
 - (B) the use of a surveillance device is immediately necessary for the purpose of dealing with that threat, and
 - (C) the circumstances are so serious and the matter is of such urgency that the use of a surveillance device is warranted, and
 - (D) it is not practicable in the circumstances to apply for a surveillance device warrant.
2. A law enforcement officer authorised to use a surveillance device by subsection (1) may do anything that the officer could be authorised to do by a surveillance device warrant.
3. A law enforcement officer is not authorised by this section to use a surveillance device outside this jurisdiction.

SA-22.16 Emergency authorisation--continued use of authorised surveillance device in participating jurisdiction

1. A law enforcement officer may apply to a senior officer of the agency of which the officer is a member for an emergency authorisation for the use of a surveillance device if:
 - (A) use of a surveillance device in this jurisdiction is authorised by section 31 in connection with an investigation into a relevant offence, and
 - (B) the law enforcement officer on reasonable grounds suspects or believes that:
 - I. the investigation in relation to which the surveillance device is authorised in this jurisdiction is likely to extend to a participating jurisdiction, and
 - II. the use of the surveillance device in a participating jurisdiction is immediately necessary to prevent the loss of any evidence, and
 - III. the circumstances are so serious and the matter is of such urgency that the use of the surveillance device in the participating jurisdiction is warranted, and
 - IV. it is not practicable in the circumstances to apply for a surveillance device warrant.

SA-22.17 Police use of body-worn video

1. The use of body-worn video by a police officer is in accordance with this section if:
 - (A) the police officer is acting in the execution of his or her duty, and
 - (B) the use of body-worn video is overt, and
 - (C) if the police officer is recording a private conversation, the police officer is in uniform or has provided evidence that he or she is a police officer to each party to the private conversation.
 2. Without limiting the ways in which the use of body-worn video may be overt for the purposes of subsection (1) (b), the use of body-worn video is overt once the police officer informs the person who is to be recorded of the use of body-worn video by the police officer.
 3. The use of body-worn video by a police officer is also in accordance with this section if:
 - (A) it is inadvertent or unexpected, or
 - (B) it is incidental to the use of body-worn video by the police officer in the circumstances set out in subsection (1).
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Crimes (Domestic & Personal Violence) Act 2007

SADPV-23. .00 Definitions

1. In this Act:

“**Stalking**” includes the following:

- (A) the following of a person about,
- (B) the watching or frequenting of the vicinity of, or an approach to, a person's place of residence, business or work or any place that a person frequents for the purposes of any social or leisure activity,
- (C) contacting or otherwise approaching a person using the internet or any other technologically assisted means.

“**Domestic Relationship**” with another person if the person:

- (A) is or has been married to the other person, or
- (B) is or has been a de facto partner of that other person, or
- (C) has or has had an intimate personal relationship with the other person, whether or not the intimate relationship involves or has involved a relationship of a sexual nature, or
- (D) is living or has lived in the same household as the other person.

“**Relative**” if the person is:

- (A) a father, mother, grandfather, grandmother, step-father, step-mother, father-in-law or mother-in-law, or
- (B) a son, daughter, grandson, grand-daughter, step-son, step-daughter, son-in-law or daughter-in-law, or
- (C) a brother, sister, half-brother, half-sister, step-brother, step-sister, brother-in-law or sister-in-law, or
- (D) an uncle, aunt, uncle-in-law or aunt-in-law, or
- (E) a nephew or niece, or
- (F) a cousin,

“**Intimidation**” for purposes of this act

- (A) conduct (including cyberbullying) amounting to harassment or molestation of the person, or
- (B) an approach made to the person by any means (including by telephone, telephone text messaging, e-mailing and other technologically assisted means) that causes the person to fear for his or her safety, or

(C) any conduct that causes a reasonable apprehension of injury to a person or to a person with whom he or she has a domestic relationship, or of violence or damage to any person or property.

“apprehended violence order” means:

(A) a final apprehended violence order, or

(B) an interim apprehended violence order.

“Child” means a person under the age of 16 years.

“senior police officer” means a police officer of or above the rank of sergeant.

SADPV-23.01 Applicability

1. An Act to protect persons from domestic and personal violence

SADPV-23.02 Stalking or intimidation with intent to cause fear of physical or mental harm

1. A person who stalks or intimidates another person with the intention of causing the other person to fear physical or mental harm is guilty of an offence.
2. For the purposes of this section, causing a person to fear physical or mental harm includes causing the person to fear physical or mental harm to another person with whom he or she has a domestic relationship.
3. For the purposes of this section, a person intends to cause fear of physical or mental harm if he or she knows that the conduct is likely to cause fear in the other person.
4. For the purposes of this section, the prosecution is not required to prove that the person alleged to have been stalked or intimidated actually feared physical or mental harm.
5. A person who attempts to commit an offence against subsection (1) is guilty of an offence against that subsection and is punishable as if the offence attempted had been committed.

-Violations of the Crimes (Domestic & Personal Violence) Act 2007, SADPV-23.02, is a **felony** and liable to 60 months or \$5,500 fine, or both.

SADPV-23.03 Offence of contravening apprehended violence order

1. A person who knowingly contravenes a prohibition or restriction specified in an apprehended violence order made against the person is guilty of an offence.
2. A person is not guilty of an offence against subsection (1) unless:
 - (A) in the case of an apprehended violence order made by a court, the person was served with a copy of the order or was present in court when the order was made, or
 - (B) in any other case, the person was served with a copy of the apprehended violence order.
3. A person is not guilty of an offence against subsection (1) if the contravention of the prohibition or restriction concerned:
 - (A) was necessary in order to attend mediation under section 21, or
 - (B) was done in compliance with the terms of a property recovery order.
4. Unless the court otherwise orders, a person who is convicted of an offence against subsection (1) must be sentenced to a term of imprisonment if the act constituting the offence was an act of violence against a person.
5. Subsection (4) does not apply if the person convicted was under 18 years of age at the time of the alleged offence.
6. Where the court determines not to impose a sentence of imprisonment, it must give its reasons for not doing so.

7. A person is not guilty of an offence of aiding, abetting, counselling or procuring the commission of an offence against subsection (1) if the person is a protected person under the order concerned.
8. A police officer is to make a written record of the reasons for:
 - (A) a decision by the police officer not to initiate criminal proceedings against a person for an alleged contravention of subsection (1) or (9) (whether or not the person is arrested), or
 - (B) a decision by the police officer not to proceed with criminal proceedings against a person for an alleged contravention of subsection (1) or (9),
 if the police officer or another police officer suspects on reasonable grounds that the person has committed an offence against either subsection or if an alleged contravention of either subsection by the person has been reported to the police officer or another police officer.
9. A person who attempts to commit an offence against subsection (1) is guilty of an offence against that subsection and is punishable as if the offence attempted had been committed.

-Violations of the Crimes (Domestic & Personal Violence) Act 2007, SADPV-23.03, is a **misdemeanor** and liable to 24 months or \$5,500 fine, or both.

NOTES:

The Law Enforcement (Powers and Responsibilities) Act 2002 contains powers of police officers in relation to suspected offences, including a power to arrest a person, without warrant, if the police officer suspects on reasonable grounds that a person has committed an offence.

SADPV-23.04 Application for making of apprehended domestic violence order by court

1. An application may be made in accordance with Part 10 for an apprehended domestic violence order for the protection of:
 - (A) a person against another person with whom he or she has or has had a domestic relationship, or
 - (B) two or more persons against another person with whom at least one of those persons has or has had a domestic relationship.
2. An application is to be treated as an application for an apprehended personal violence order if none of the persons for whose protection the order would be made has or has had a domestic relationship with the person against whom it is sought.
3. Subsection (2) does not apply to a provisional order that is made by a senior police officer and treated as an application for an order pursuant to **SADPV-23.23**.

SADPV-23.05 Court may make apprehended domestic violence order

1. A court may, on application, make an apprehended domestic violence order if it is satisfied on the balance of probabilities that a person who has or has had a domestic relationship with another person has reasonable grounds to fear and in fact fears:
 - (A) the commission by the other person of a domestic violence offence against the person, or
 - (B) the engagement of the other person in conduct in which the other person:
 - I. intimidates the person or a person with whom the person has a domestic relationship, or
 - II. stalks the person,
 being conduct that, in the opinion of the court, is sufficient to warrant the making of the order.
2. Despite subsection (1), it is not necessary for the court to be satisfied that the person for whose protection the order would be made in fact fears that such an offence will be committed, or that such conduct will be engaged in, if:
 - (A) the person is a child, or
 - (B) the person is, in the opinion of the court, suffering from an appreciably below average general intelligence function, or
 - (C) in the opinion of the court:
 - I. the person has been subjected on more than one occasion to conduct by the defendant amounting to a personal violence offence, and
 - II. there is a reasonable likelihood that the defendant may commit a personal violence offence against the person, and
 - III. the making of the order is necessary in the circumstances to protect the person from further violence, or
 - (D) the court is satisfied on the balance of probabilities that the person has reasonable grounds to fear the commission of a domestic violence offence against the person.
3. An apprehended domestic violence order that is made in reliance on subsection (2) (d) cannot impose prohibitions or restrictions on the behaviour of the defendant other than those prohibitions that are taken to be specified in the order by **SADPV-23.24**.
4. For the purposes of this section, conduct may amount to intimidation of a person even though:

SADPV-23.06 Matters to be considered by court

1. In deciding whether or not to make an apprehended domestic violence order, the court must consider the safety and protection of the protected person and any child directly or indirectly affected by the conduct of the defendant alleged in the application for the order.
2. Without limiting subsection (1), in deciding whether or not to make an apprehended domestic violence order, the court is to consider:
 - (A) in the case of an order that would prohibit or restrict access to the defendant's residence--the effects and consequences on the safety and protection of the protected person and any children living or ordinarily living at the residence if an order prohibiting or restricting access to the residence is not made, and
 - (B) any hardship that may be caused by making or not making the order, particularly to the protected person and any children, and
 - (C) the accommodation needs of all relevant parties, in particular the protected person and any children, and
 - (D) any other relevant matter.

3. When making an apprehended domestic violence order, the court is to ensure that the order imposes only those prohibitions and restrictions on the defendant that, in the opinion of the court, are necessary for the safety and protection of the protected person, and any child directly or indirectly affected by the conduct of the defendant alleged in the application for the order, and the protected person's property.
4. If an application is made for an apprehended domestic violence order that prohibits or restricts access by the defendant to any premises or place and the court hearing proceedings in respect of the application decides to make an order without the prohibition or restriction sought, the court is to give reasons for that decision.

SADPV-23.07 Application for making of apprehended personal violence order by court

1. An application may be made in accordance with **SADPV.23-08** for an apprehended personal violence order for the protection of one or more persons against another person.
2. An application is to be treated as an application for an apprehended domestic violence order if one or more of the persons for whose protection the order would be made has or has had a domestic relationship with the person against whom it is sought.

SADPV-23.08 Object of Act in relation to personal violence

1. The object of this Act in relation to personal violence is to ensure the safety and protection of all persons who experience personal violence outside a domestic relationship.
2. This Act aims to achieve that object by:
 - (A) empowering courts to make apprehended personal violence orders in appropriate circumstances to protect people from violence, intimidation (including harassment) and stalking, and
 - (B) ensuring that access to courts is as safe, speedy, inexpensive and simple as is consistent with justice, and
 - (C) ensuring that other avenues of dispute resolution are encouraged where appropriate.

SADPV-23.09 Court may make apprehended personal violence order

1. A court may, on application, make an apprehended personal violence order if it is satisfied on the balance of probabilities that a person has reasonable grounds to fear and in fact fears:
 - (A) the commission by the other person of a personal violence offence against the person, or
 - (B) the engagement of the other person in conduct in which the other person:
 - I. intimidates the person, or
 - II. stalks the person,
 being conduct that, in the opinion of the court, is sufficient to warrant the making of the order.
2. Despite subsection (1), it is not necessary for the court to be satisfied that the person for whose protection the order would be made in fact fears that such an offence will be committed, or that such conduct will be engaged in, if:
 - (A) the person is a child, or
 - (B) the person is, in the opinion of the court, suffering from an appreciably below average general intelligence function.
3. For the purposes of this section, conduct may amount to intimidation of a person even though:
 - (A) it does not involve actual or threatened violence to the person, or
 - (B) it consists only of actual or threatened damage to property belonging to, in the possession of or used by the person.

SADPV-23.10 When application may be made

1. An application may be made by telephone, facsimile or other communication device if:
 - (A) an incident occurs involving the person against whom the provisional order is sought to be made and the person who would be protected by the provisional order, and
 - (B) a police officer has good reason to believe a provisional order needs to be made immediately to ensure the safety and protection of the person who would be protected by the provisional order or to prevent substantial damage to any property of that person.
2. An application may be made at any time and whether or not the court is sitting.

SADPV-23.11 Obligation to apply for provisional order in certain circumstances

1. An application must be made for a provisional order if:
 - (A) a police officer investigating the incident concerned suspects or believes that:
 - I. a domestic violence offence or an offence against SADPV-23.02 has recently been or is being committed, or is imminent, or is likely to be committed, against the person for whose protection an order would be made, or
 - II. an offence under section 227 (Child and young person abuse) of the Children and Young Persons (Care and Protection) Act 1998 (but only in relation to a child) has recently been or is being committed, or is imminent, or is likely to be committed, against the person for whose protection an order would be made, or
 - III. proceedings have been commenced against a person for an offence referred to in subparagraph (i) or (ii) committed against the person for whose protection an order would be made, and
 - (B) the police officer has good reason to believe an order needs to be made immediately to ensure the safety and protection of the person who would be protected by the order or to prevent substantial damage to any property of that person.
2. The application may be made by any police officer.
3. An application need not be made in the circumstances referred to in subsection (1) if an apprehended violence order is already in force against the defendant for the protection of the person concerned.
4. An application need not be made in the circumstances referred to in subsection (1) if the person for whose protection an order would be made is at least 16 years of age at the time of the incident and a police officer investigating the incident believes:
 - (A) that the person intends to make an application for an apprehended violence order, or
 - (B) that there is a good reason not to make the application.
5. However, if the police officer investigating the incident believes that there is good reason not to make the application, the police officer must make a written record of the reason.
6. For the purposes of subsection (4), the reluctance of the person to make an application does not, on its own, constitute a good reason for a police officer not to make an application if the police officer reasonably believes that:
 - (A) the person has been the victim of violence or there is a significant threat of violence to the person, or
 - (B) the person has an intellectual disability and has no guardian

SADPV-23.12 Making of provisional order by authorised officer

1. An authorised officer to whom an application is made for a provisional order may, if satisfied that there are reasonable grounds for doing so, make the provisional order.

SADPV-23.13 Making of provisional order by senior police officer

1. A senior police officer to whom an application is made for a provisional order may, if satisfied that there are reasonable grounds for doing so, make the provisional order.
2. However, a senior police officer may not make a provisional order in circumstances where he or she is the applicant officer.
3. The provisional order is to contain the address or facsimile number of the Police Area Commander or Police District Commander at which the defendant may serve an application for variation or revocation of the order.

SADPV-23.14 Recording of provisional order

1. The issuing officer who makes a provisional order is to inform the applicant of the terms of the order and the date and time when the order was made.
2. The applicant is to complete a form of order in the terms so indicated and write on it the name of the issuing officer, the date and time when the order was made and the date of the hearing of the application.
3. When the form of order is completed, it is taken to be a provisional order.
4. An issuing officer may, instead of proceeding under subsection (1), furnish the provisional order to the applicant.
5. An applicant who is furnished with a provisional order under subsection (4) is to include in the order the date of the hearing of the application.

SADPV-23.15 Serving a Defendant

1. A provisional order is to be served personally on the defendant by a police officer as soon as practicable after it is made.
2. A provisional order is to be served personally on the protected person by a police officer as soon as practicable after it is made unless it is impractical to do so.

SADPV-23.16 Variation or revocation of provisional order on application of defendant

1. A provisional order made by a senior police officer may be varied or revoked on the application of the defendant by any court that deals, or is to deal, with an application for an apprehended violence order against that defendant.
2. Despite subsection (1), an application for variation or revocation of a provisional order must be made by a police officer if the protected person or one of the protected persons under the order is a child at the time of the application.

SADPV-23.17 Referral of matters to mediation

1. If an application for an apprehended personal violence order is made to a court, the court:
 - (A) when considering whether to make the order--is to refer the protected person and the defendant for mediation under the Community Justice Centres Act 1983 unless it is satisfied that there is good reason not to do so, and
 - (B) at any other time--may refer the protected person and the defendant for mediation under that Act
2. Without limiting subsection (1), in determining whether there is good reason not to refer a matter to mediation, the court is to consider whether:
 - (A) there has been a history of physical violence to the protected person by the defendant, or
 - (B) the protected person has been subjected to conduct by the defendant amounting to a personal violence offence, or
 - (C) the protected person has been subjected to conduct by the defendant amounting to an offence under section 13, or
 - (D) the defendant has engaged in conduct amounting to harassment relating to the protected person's race, religion, homosexuality, transgender status, HIV/AIDS infection or disability, or
 - (E) there has been a previous attempt at mediation in relation to the same matter and the attempt was not successful.

SADPV-23.18 Warrant for arrest of defendant in final apprehended violence order matters

1. If an application for a final apprehended violence order is made, an authorised officer may issue a warrant for the arrest of the defendant.
2. The authorised officer may issue a warrant for the arrest of the defendant even though the defendant is not alleged to have committed an offence.
3. The authorised officer must issue a warrant for the arrest of the defendant if it appears to the authorised officer that the personal safety of the person for whose protection the order is sought will be put at risk unless the defendant is arrested for the purpose of being brought before the court.
4. A warrant may not be executed more than 12 months after the date on which it is issued, unless the court otherwise orders before the end of the 12-month period.

SADPV-23.19 Warrant for arrest of defendant in final apprehended violence order matters

1. A police officer who is making or is about to make an application for a provisional order that is an interim apprehended personal violence order may give either of the following directions to the person against whom the order is sought:
 - (A) that the person remain at the scene where the incident occurred that was the reason for making the application,
 - (B) in a case where the person has left the scene of that incident--that the person remains at another place where the police officer locates the person.
2. If a person refuses or fails to comply with a direction under this section, the police officer who gave the direction or another police officer may detain the person at the scene of the incident or other place, or detain the person and take the person to a police station.

SADPV-23.20 Detention of defendant for making and service of interim apprehended domestic violence order

1. A police officer who is making or is about to make an application for a provisional order that is an interim apprehended domestic violence order may give any of the following directions to the person against whom the order is sought:
 - (A) that the person remain at the scene where the incident occurred that was the reason for making the application,
 - (B) in a case where the person has left the scene of that incident--that the person remain at another place where the police officer locates the person,
 - (C) that the person go to and remain at another place that has been agreed to by the person,
 - (D) that the person go to and remain at a specified police station,
 - (E) that the person accompany a police officer to a police station and remain at the police station,
 - (F) that the person accompany a police officer to another place that has been agreed to by the person, or to another place (whether or not agreed to by the person) for the purpose of receiving medical attention, and remain at that other place.
2. If a person refuses or fails to comply with a direction under this section, the police officer who gave the direction or another police officer may detain the person at the scene of the incident or other place, or detain the person and take the person to a police station.
3. If a direction is given under subsection (1) (e) or (f), the police officer may detain the person in the vehicle in which the person accompanies the police officer to the police station or other place for so long as is necessary to transport the person to the police station or other place.
4. In considering whether to detain a person under subsection (3), a police officer may have regard to the following matters:
 - (A) the need to ensure the safety of the person for whose protection the interim apprehended domestic violence order is sought, including the need to:
 - I. ensure the service of the order, and
 - II. remove the defendant from the scene of the incident, and
 - III. prevent substantial damage to property,
 - (B) the circumstances of the defendant,
 - (C) any other relevant matter.

SADPV-23.21 Searching detained persons

1. A police officer by whom a person is detained under this Part may:
 - (A) conduct a search of the person or of articles in the possession of the person that may include:
 - I. requiring the person to remove only his or her overcoat, coat or jacket or similar article of clothing and any gloves, shoes, socks and hat, and
 - II. an examination of those items, and
 - (B) take possession of any personal belongings found in the person's possession.
2. A person is entitled to the return of the personal belongings taken from the person under this section when the person ceases to be detained under this Part.

SADPV-23.22 Detention of person at police station or other place or in vehicle

1. A person who is detained under this Part at a police station or other place or in a vehicle may be detained there by any police officer.
2. As far as is reasonably practicable, a person who is detained under this Part at a police station:
 - (A) must be given an opportunity by the person in charge of the police station to contact a friend, relative, guardian or independent person (other than a protected person), and
 - (B) must be kept separately from any person detained at the police station in connection with the commission or alleged commission of an offence, and
 - (C) if the person is apparently under the age of 18 years--must be kept separately from any person over that age detained at the police station, and
 - (D) must not be detained in a cell at the police station unless it is necessary to do so, and
 - (E) must be provided with necessary food, drink, bedding and blankets appropriate to the person's needs.
3. As far as is reasonably practicable, a person who is detained under this Part in a place other than a police station or vehicle:
 - (A) must be given an opportunity by the person in charge of the place to contact a friend, relative, guardian or independent person (other than a protected person), and
 - (B) must be provided with necessary food, drink, bedding and blankets appropriate to the person's needs.
4. As far as is reasonably practicable, a person who is to be detained under this Part in a vehicle must be given an opportunity by the person in charge of the vehicle to contact a friend, relative, guardian or independent person (other than a protected person) before being detained in the vehicle.

SADPV-23.23 Application for making of apprehended domestic violence order by court

1. An application may be made in accordance with Part 10 for an apprehended domestic violence order for the protection of:
 - (A) a person against another person with whom he or she has or has had a domestic relationship, or
 - (B) two or more persons against another person with whom at least one of those persons has or has had a domestic relationship.
2. An application is to be treated as an application for an apprehended personal violence order if none of the persons for whose protection the order would be made has or has had a domestic relationship with the person against whom it is sought.

SADPV-23.24 Court may make apprehended domestic violence order

1. A court may, on application, make an apprehended domestic violence order if it is satisfied on the balance of probabilities that a person who has or has had a domestic relationship with another person has reasonable grounds to fear and in fact fears:
 - (A) the commission by the other person of a domestic violence offence against the person, or
 - (B) the engagement of the other person in conduct in which the other person:
 - I. intimidates the person or a person with whom the person has a domestic relationship, or
 - II. stalks the person,
 being conduct that, in the opinion of the court, is sufficient to warrant the making of the order.
 2. Despite subsection (1), it is not necessary for the court to be satisfied that the person for whose protection the order would be made in fact fears that such an offence will be committed, or that such conduct will be engaged in, if:
 - (A) the person is a child, or
 - (B) the person is, in the opinion of the court, suffering from an appreciably below average general intelligence function, or
 - (C) in the opinion of the court:
 - I. the person has been subjected on more than one occasion to conduct by the defendant amounting to a personal violence offence, and
 - II. there is a reasonable likelihood that the defendant may commit a personal violence offence against the person, and
 - III. the making of the order is necessary in the circumstances to protect the person from further violence, or
 - (D) the court is satisfied on the balance of probabilities that the person has reasonable grounds to fear the commission of a domestic violence offence against the person.
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Poisons and Therapeutic Good Act 1966

SAPHG-26.01 Hawking of poisons and therapeutic goods

1. A person who:
 - (A) goes from house to house supplying regulated goods, or
 - (B) while in a public street or other public place, supplies regulated goods,
 is guilty of an offence.

-Violations of the ***Poisons and Therapeutic Good Act 1966***, SAPHG-26.01, is a **misdemeanor** and liable to a \$20, 000 fine.

SAPHG-26.02 Offence to supply certain substances and goods by automatic machine

1. A person who, whether in premises under the person's control or elsewhere:
 - (A) installs an automatic machine for the supply of regulated goods, or
 - (B) supplies regulated goods by means of an automatic machine,
 Is guilty of offence.
2. A person who occupies or controls premises is guilty of an offence if:
 - (A) an automatic machine for the supply of regulated goods is installed on the premises, or
 - (B) regulated goods are stored in an automatic machine that is installed on the premises, or
 - (C) regulated goods are supplied by means of an automatic machine.

-Violations of the ***Poisons and Therapeutic Good Act 1966***, SAPHG-26.02, is a **misdemeanor** and liable to a \$20, 000 fine.



Public Health (Tobacco) 2008

SAPHT-1.00 Definitions

1. In this Act:

- **"brand name"** includes any part of a brand name.
- **"e-cigarette"** means:
 - (A) a device (other than a device of a kind excluded by the regulations) that is designed to generate or release an aerosol or vapour (whether or not containing nicotine) by electronic means for inhalation by its user in a manner that replicates, or produces an experience similar to, the inhalation of smoke from an ignited tobacco product or ignited non-tobacco smoking product, or
 - (B) any other device of a kind prescribed by the regulations that is designed to be used by its user in a way that replicates, or produces an experience similar to, the use of a tobacco product or non-tobacco smoking product.
- **"e-cigarette accessory"** means:
 - (A) a cartridge, capsule or other container designed to contain a liquid, aerosol, gas, vapour or other substance for use in an e-cigarette, or
 - (B) a heating element designed for use in an e-cigarette, or
 - (C) any other component of an e-cigarette (or class of e-cigarettes) of a kind prescribed by the regulations.
- **"e-cigarette vending machine"** means a machine, device or contrivance from which e-cigarettes or e-cigarette accessories can be obtained by an operation that involves inserting money, or a token or object, into the machine, device or contrivance, whether or not some other action is required to activate the machine.
- **"exercise"** a function includes perform a duty.
- **"non-tobacco smoking product"** means any product (other than a tobacco product) that is intended to be smoked, and includes any product known or described as herbal cigarettes.
- **"public place"** means a place, vehicle or vessel that the public, or a section of the public, is entitled to use or that is open to, or is being used by, the public or a section of the public (whether on payment of money, by virtue of membership of a club or other body, or otherwise).

- **"sell"** includes:
 - (A) barter or exchange, or
 - (B) offer or expose for sale, barter or exchange, or
 - (C) keep for sale or have in possession for sale, or
 - (D) supply, or offer to supply, in circumstances in which the supplier derives, or would derive, a direct or indirect pecuniary benefit, or
 - (E) supply, or offer to supply, gratuitously, but with a view to gaining or maintaining custom or otherwise with a view to commercial gain.
- **"smoke"** means smoke, hold or otherwise have control over, an ignited tobacco product or non-tobacco smoking product.
- **"smoking accessory"** includes cigarette papers, pipes, cigarette holders, hookahs, water pipes or any other smoking implement.
- **"tobacco advertisement"** means writing, or any still or moving picture, sign, symbol or other visual image or message or audible message, or a combination of two or more of them, that gives publicity to, or otherwise promotes or is intended to promote:
 - (A) the purchase or use of a tobacco product, or
 - (B) the trademark or brand name, or part of a trademark or brand name, of a tobacco product.
- **"tobacco product"** means tobacco, or a cigarette or cigar, or any other product containing tobacco and designed for human consumption or use.
- **"tobacco vending machine"** means a machine, device or contrivance from which tobacco products or non-tobacco smoking products can be obtained by an operation that involves inserting money, or a token or object, into the machine, device or contrivance, whether or not some other action is required to activate the machine.
- **"vending machine token"** means:
 - (A) in relation to a tobacco vending machine--a tobacco vending machine token, or
 - (B) in relation to an e-cigarette vending machine--a token that is designed to be inserted into an e-cigarette vending machine to enable the purchase or supply of e-cigarettes or e-cigarette accessories from the vending machine.
- **"word"** includes a symbol.

SAPHT-1.01 Certain sales prohibited

1. A person must not sell a tobacco product that is not in the package in which it was packed by the manufacturer.
2. A person must not sell cigarettes as individual items or in a package containing fewer than 20.
3. This section does not apply to the sale of single cigars.
4. For the purposes of subsection (1), a quantity of tobacco product prescribed by the regulations is presumed to be for the purposes of sale if:
 - (A) it is on-premises where tobacco products are being sold, and

(B) it is not in the package in which it was packed by the manufacturer.
Any such presumption is rebuttable.

-Violations of the **Public Health {Tobacco} Act 2008**, SAPHT-1.01 (Individual) is an **infringement notice** and liable to \$16,522

-Violations of the **Public Health {Tobacco} Act 2008**, SAPHT-1.01 (Corporation) is an **infringement notice** and liable to \$82,610

SAPHT-1.02 Packing and sale of tobacco product without health warning prohibited

1. A person must not pack a tobacco product into a package in which the product is to be sold unless the package is marked with a health warning.
2. A person must not sell a tobacco product unless the package in which the product is sold is marked with a health warning.
3. This section does not apply to the sale or packing of single cigars.
4. For the purposes of subsection (2), a quantity of tobacco product prescribed by the regulations is presumed to be for the purposes of sale if:
 - (A) it is on-premises where tobacco products are being sold, and
 - (B) it is not in packaging marked with a health warning.

Any such presumption is rebuttable.

-Violations of the **Public Health {Tobacco} Act 2008**, SAPHT-1.02 (Individual) is an **infringement notice** and liable to \$16,522

-Violations of the **Public Health {Tobacco} Act 2008**, SAPHT-1.02 (Corporation) is an **infringement notice** and liable to \$82,610

SAPHT-1.03 Prohibited words

1. A person must not:
 - (A) pack a tobacco product into a package in which the product is to be sold, or
 - (B) sell a tobacco product in a package,
 if the package is marked with, or accompanied by, any material that contains any prohibited words.
2. For the purposes of this section, the prohibited words are:
 - (A) "non-injurious", "non-hazardous", "harmless to man" and "harmless to woman", and
 - (B) (words of similar import to those specified in paragraph (a), and
 - (C) words that directly or by implication contradict, qualify or modify a health warning that is marked, or required to be marked, on the package.

-Violations of the **Public Health {Tobacco} Act 2008**, SAPHT-1.03 (Individual) is an **infringement notice** and liable to \$16,522

-Violations of the **Public Health {Tobacco} Act 2008**, SAPHT-1.03 (Corporation) is an **infringement notice** and liable to \$82,610

SAPHT-1.04 Display of tobacco products, non-tobacco smoking products and smoking accessories

1. A person who is the occupier of premises on which tobacco products or non-tobacco smoking products are sold must ensure that members of the public cannot see any of those products, or any smoking accessories, from inside or outside the premises.
2. This section does not apply to:
 - (A) The display of tobacco products, non-tobacco smoking products or smoking accessories to a customer of the business concerned at his or her request, or
 - (B) the display of tobacco products, non-tobacco smoking products or smoking accessories by a customer of the business concerned, or
 - (C) (the display of tobacco products, non-tobacco smoking products or smoking accessories in such other circumstances as may be prescribed by the regulations as exempt from this section.

-Violations of the **Public Health {Tobacco} Act 2008**, SAPHT-1.04 (Individual) is an **infringement notice** and liable to \$16,522

-Violations of the **Public Health {Tobacco} Act 2008**, SAPHT-1.04 (Corporation) is an **infringement notice** and liable to \$82,610

SAPHT-1.05 Tobacco products, non-tobacco smoking products and smoking accessories to be sold from one place on-premises

1. The occupier of premises on which tobacco products or non-tobacco smoking products are sold must ensure that those products, and any smoking accessories, are sold from only one point of sale on those premises.

-Violations of the **Public Health {Tobacco} Act 2008**, SAPHT-1.05 (Individual) is an **infringement notice** and liable to \$16,522

-Violations of the **Public Health {Tobacco} Act 2008**, SAPHT-1.05 (Corporation) is an **infringement notice** and liable to \$82,610

SAPHT-1.06 Sale of tobacco products by certain means and from certain premises prohibited

1. A person (the "vendor") must not carry a tobacco product in any public place for the purpose of the sale of the product by retail to persons in the place.
2. A person must not cause or permit a vendor to carry a tobacco product in contravention of subsection (1) on-premises under the person's control.
3. If a vendor contravenes subsection (1):
 - (A) a person who is the employer of the vendor in the person's capacity as a vendor, or
 - (B) a person who has entered into a contract with the vendor in the performance of which the vendor engaged in the activity that constituted the contravention,
 is also guilty of an offence.
4. A person must not sell a tobacco product by retail from:
 - (A) any booth, tent or other temporary enclosure (including a market stall or stand), whether or not part of the booth, tent or enclosure is permanent, or
 - (B) any mobile structure, vehicle or vessel.

5. A person must not cause or permit another person to sell a tobacco product in contravention of subsection (4):
 - (A) on-premises under the person's control, or
 - (B) on-premises being used for a concert or other event organised by the person.

-Violations of the **Public Health {Tobacco} Act 2008**, SAPHT-1.06 (Individual) is an **infringement notice** and liable to \$16,522

-Violations of the **Public Health {Tobacco} Act 2008**, SAPHT-1.06 (Corporation) is an **infringement notice** and liable to \$82,610

SAPHT-1.07 Sale of tobacco products by certain means and from certain premises prohibited

1. A person who owns or is the lessee of a tobacco or e-cigarette vending machine must not place the vending machine, or cause or permit the vending machine to be placed, in any premises in San Andreas for the purpose of the sale of tobacco products or non-tobacco smoking products unless the vending machine is placed in an area of the premises that is:
 - (A) a bar area of a hotel or club premises
 - (B) bar area of a casino
 - (C) a gaming machine area
2. A person who owns or is the lessee of a tobacco or e-cigarette vending machine must not place the vending machine, or cause or permit the vending machine to be placed, in any of the following premises in New South Wales for the purpose of the sale of tobacco products or non-tobacco smoking products if, as a result, more than one tobacco or e-cigarette vending machine would be situated on those premises:
 - (A) a hotel
 - (B) club premises
 - (C) a casino

-Violations of the **Public Health {Tobacco} Act 2008**, SAPHT-1.07 (Individual) is an **infringement notice** and liable to \$16,522

-Violations of the **Public Health {Tobacco} Act 2008**, SAPHT-1.07 (Corporation) is an **infringement notice** and liable to \$82,610

SAPHT-1.08 Sale of tobacco and non-tobacco smoking products or e-cigarettes and e-cigarette accessories to minors

1. A person must not sell a tobacco product to a person who is under the age of 18 years.
2. A person must not sell a non-tobacco smoking product to a person who is under the age of 18 years.
3. A person must not sell an e-cigarette or e-cigarette accessory to a person who is under the age of 18 years unless it is an authorised product.

-Violations of the **Public Health {Tobacco} Act 2008**, SAPHT-1.08 (Individual 1st Offence) is an **infringement notice** and liable to \$16,522

-Violations of the **Public Health {Tobacco} Act 2008**, SAPHT-1.08 (Individual 2nd Offence) is an **infringement notice** and liable to \$82,610

-Violations of the **Public Health {Tobacco} Act 2008**, SAPHT-1.08 (Corporation 1st Offence) is an **infringement notice** and liable to \$82,610

-Violations of the **Public Health {Tobacco} Act 2008**, SAPHT-1.08 (Corporation 2nd Offence) is an **infringement notice** and liable to \$165,220

SAPHT-1.09 Purchasing tobacco, smoking or vaping products on behalf of minors

1. A person of or above the age of 18 years must not purchase, on behalf of a person under the age of 18 years, a tobacco, smoking or vaping product from premises where such products are sold.
2. It is a defence to a prosecution for an offence under this section if the court is satisfied that:
 - (A) the person on whose behalf the relevant product was purchased was over the age of 14 years, and
 - (B) at or before the time the relevant product was purchased there was produced to the defendant documentary evidence that might reasonably be accepted as applying to the person and as proving that the person was at least 18 years of age.

-Violations of the **Public Health {Tobacco} Act 2008**, SAPHT-1.09 (Individual) is an **infringement notice** and liable to \$3,304.4

SAPHT-1.10 Supplying vending machine tokens to minors and activating tobacco or e-cigarette vending machines for minors

1. A manager or member of staff of premises on which a tobacco or e-cigarette vending is situated must not supply a vending machine token to a person who is under the age of 18 years or activate a tobacco or e-cigarette vending for a person under the age of 18 years.

-Violations of the **Public Health {Tobacco} Act 2008**, SAPHT-1.10 (Individual 1st Offence) is an **infringement notice** and liable to \$16,522

-Violations of the **Public Health {Tobacco} Act 2008**, SAPHT-1.10 (Individual 2nd Offence) is an **infringement notice** and liable to \$82,610

-Violations of the **Public Health {Tobacco} Act 2008**, SAPHT-1.10 (Corporation 1st Offence) is an **infringement notice** and liable to \$82,610

-Violations of the **Public Health {Tobacco} Act 2008**, SAPHT-1.10 (Corporation 2nd Offence) is an **infringement notice** and liable to \$165,220

SAPHT-1.11 Obtaining vending machine tokens on behalf of minors

1. A person of or above the age of 18 years must not obtain, on behalf of a person under the age of 18 years, a vending machine token.
2. It is a defence to a prosecution for an offence under this section if the court is satisfied that:
 - (A) the person on whose behalf the relevant token was obtained was over the age of 14 years, and

(B) at or before the time the relevant token was obtained there was produced to the defendant documentary evidence that might reasonably be accepted as applying to the person and as proving that the person was at least 18 years of age.

-Violations of the **Public Health {Tobacco} Act 2008**, SAPHT-1.11 (Individual) is an **infringement notice** and liable to \$3,304.4

SAPHT-1.12 Seizure of tobacco products, non-tobacco smoking products or e-cigarettes in possession of minors

1. A police officer may seize a tobacco product, non-tobacco smoking product or e-cigarette in the possession of a person in a public place if the officer suspects on reasonable grounds that the person is under the age of 18 years.
 2. A tobacco product, non-tobacco smoking product or e-cigarette may be seized under subsection (1) from a person's possession even though the person is under the age of criminal responsibility.
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Crimes (Sentencing Procedure) Act 1999

Part 1 - Sentencing Procedures for Imprisonment

Division 1 - Setting terms of imprisonment

1.111 Court to set non-parole period

1. Unless imposing an aggregate sentence of imprisonment, when sentencing an offender to imprisonment for an offence, the court is first required to set a non-parole period for the sentence (that is, the minimum period for which the offender must be kept in detention in relation to the offence).
1. The balance of the term of the sentence must not exceed one-third of the non-parole period for the sentence, unless the court decides that there are special circumstances for it being more (in which case the court must make a record of its reasons for that decision).
2. Without affecting the requirement to set a non-parole period for a sentence, a court imposing an aggregate sentence of imprisonment in respect of 2 or more offences on an offender may set one non-parole period for all the offences to which the sentence relates after setting the term of the sentence.
3. The term of the sentence that will remain to be served after the non-parole period set for the aggregate sentence of imprisonment is served must not exceed one-third of the non-parole period, unless the court decides that there are special circumstances for it being more (in which case the court must make a record of its reasons for that decision).

1.112 Guilty plea to be taken into account for offences not dealt with on indictment

1. In passing sentence for an offence on an offender who has pleaded guilty to the offence, a court must take into account--
 - (A) the fact that the offender has pleaded guilty, and
 - (B) When the offender pleaded guilty or indicated an intention to plead guilty, and
 - (C) the circumstances in which the offender indicated an intention to plead guilty,
 and may accordingly impose a lesser penalty than it would otherwise have imposed.
- 1A. A lesser penalty imposed under this section must not be unreasonably disproportionate to the nature and circumstances of the offence.
2. When passing sentence on such an offender, a court that does not impose a lesser penalty under this section must indicate to the offender, and make a record of, its reasons for not doing so.
3. Subsection (2) does not limit any other requirement that a court has, apart from that subsection, to record the reasons for its decisions.
4. The failure of a court to comply with this section does not invalidate any sentence imposed by the court.
1. This section applies only to a sentence for an offence that is dealt with summarily or to a sentence for an offence dealt with on indictment to which Division 1A does not apply

1.113 No double jeopardy

- 1 If an act or omission constitutes--
 - (A) an offence under a law of San Andreas, and
 - (B) an offence under a law of the Commonwealth or of some other State or Territory,
 and a penalty has been imposed on the offender in respect of the offence referred to in paragraph (b), the offender is not liable to any penalty in respect of the offence referred to in paragraph (a).

1.114 Court may decline to set non-parole period

1. When sentencing an offender to imprisonment for an offence or, in the case of an aggregate sentence of imprisonment, for offences, a court may decline to set a non-parole period for the offence or offences if it appears to the court that it is appropriate to do so--
 - (A) because of the nature of the offence to which the sentence, or of each of the offences to which an aggregate sentence relates, or the antecedent character of the offender, or
 - (B) because of any other penalty previously imposed on the offender, or
 - (C) for any other reason that the court considers sufficient.
- 1A. A court may decline to set a non-parole period for a sentence of imprisonment, or an aggregate sentence of imprisonment, for an offence or offences set out in the Table to Division 1A of this Part only if the term of the sentence is at least as long as the term of the non-parole period that the court would have set for the sentence if a non-parole period had been set in accordance with that Division.
- 1B. Subsection (1A) does not apply in relation to the sentencing of an offender in respect of an offence--
 - (A) which is being dealt with summarily, or
 - (B) if the offender was under the age of 18 years at the time the offence was committed.
2. If a court declines to set a non-parole period for a sentence of imprisonment or an aggregate sentence of imprisonment, it must make a record of its reasons for doing so.

3. Subsection (2) does not limit any other requirement that a court has, apart from that subsection, to record the reasons for its decisions.
4. The failure of a court to comply with the requirements of subsection (2) with respect to a sentence does not invalidate the sentence.

Part 2 - OCC Corrective Services

Division 1 - Setting terms of imprisonment

5.111 Determination of Prison Mode

1. The determination of a prison sentence using the in-game script shall be based around the number of available civilians in the FiveM gameserver. Depending on the number of available members prison sentences should be shorter so that Civilians can continue to make scenarios.

5.112 Modification of Punishments

1. The intent of this section is to modify any time a Civilian will spend incarcerated in any Watch House or Jail.
 2. Corrective Services San Andreas shall use the modification table below when determining the punishment to apply to a civilian who is brought to the prison after being convicted of an offence.
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Director of Public Prosecutions (Legal Procedures)

SADPV-23. .00 Definitions

2. In this Act:

“**Stalking**” includes the following:

(D) the following of a person about,

(E) the watchin