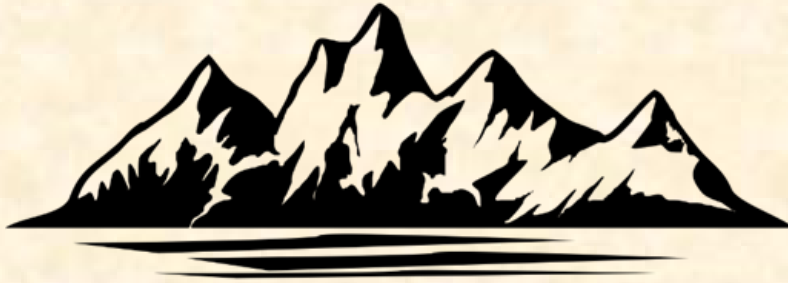


Constitution

of the

State of San Andreas



We the People of the State of San Andreas, grateful to Democracy for our freedom, in order to secure and perpetuate its blessings, do establish this Constitution.

Article I – Declaration of Rights

Section I – Freedom of Speech, Press, and Right to Assemble

The State Legislature shall make no law establishing religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press, or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

Section II – Right to Keep and Bear Arms

The right to bear arms in defense of themselves and of the State, subject to the power of the General Assembly to enact laws to prevent persons from carrying concealed weapons.

Section III – Right to be free from Warrantless Search and Seizure

The Right of the People to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no Warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by Oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

The People have the right to feel secure in their homes against unreasonable searches and seizures. This will not be violated, and no warrants will be issued but upon probable cause supported by Oath or affirmation

Section IV – Freedom from Wrongful Condemnation

No Person shall be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb, nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation.

Section V – Right to a Speedy Trial and Fair Judicial Process

In all criminal prosecutions, the Accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial; to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to have the inherent right to the presumption of innocence; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense.

Section VI – Enumerated Rights of the People

The enumeration in the constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the People. All People are born equally free and independent and have certain inherent rights; among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; to secure these rights, Governments are instituted, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed.

The right of Citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, Sex, or previous condition of servitude.

Enumerated rights are the additional inherent rights not directly outlined in the constitution, these include but are not limited to the right to vote, the right to freely travel, the right to privacy in healthcare, the right to body autonomy, the right to own property, among others.

Section VII – Right of Healthcare Autonomy and Security

The Right of the Citizens of the State to have control over their healthcare as well as the security of their healthcare information shall not be impacted by the state. Citizens will enjoy the right to have their healthcare information remain secure unless properly released or Court Order; Citizens shall enjoy the privilege of receiving impartial healthcare regardless of Race, Sex, Gender, Socioeconomic Status, among any other factors and shall not be abridged; The primary effect of health facilities authority, for private, nonprofit health facilities, does not advance religion, nor does the chapter foster excessive entanglement between church and state; Citizens shall have the right while of free body mind and spirit to refuse care from a healthcare provider; Assuming that a competent person has a constitutional right to refuse treatment, the State may require clear and convincing evidence that an incompetent patient desires withdrawal of

treatment; Citizens shall have the right to choose their healthcare provider and have uninhibited access to care; seeing the right to body autonomy, the State shall neither not pass legislation to disallow or prevent Citizens from seeking healthcare outside of a State-run facility as long as the provider is duly licensed by the state; The right of duly licensed doctors to run private practices offering citizens the ability acquire outside resources to healthcare not run by the State shall not be infringed.

Section VIII – Right Against Cruel or Unusual Punishment

The Right of a Person to not be subject or sentenced to cruel or unusual punishment as sentence for any crime or civil wrongdoing. Bail shall not be required, nor shall excessive fines be imposed.

Section IX – Right of Business Autonomy, Contract Autonomy

No law impairing the obligation of contracts, shall ever be passed.

Section X – Right of the State to seek Outside Guidance

Where this Declaration of Rights fails to address the specific issues such as slander, libel, defamation, and arrestable offenses such as actionable threats of violence in relation to the First Amendment; as well unexpressed or unwritten stipulations to amendments; The State shall and will look to our Forefathers and the founding framework of the United States Constitution and Federal Standards, and seek outside resources as well as constitutional case law to resolve issues that may arise in conjunction with this Constitution and Bill of Rights. The Rules of State Citizenship shall always supersede any and all amendments written in the constitution.

Article II – Branches of Government

Section I – Executive Branch

Subsection I – Definition and Scope: The Executive Branch of the State of San Andreas shall have a democratically elected Governor that shall act as the Executive of the State of San Andreas. A Governor's and/or Lieutenant Governor's term shall be defined as greater than two (2) months to a maximum of four (4) months in office, with a regular term lasting four (4) months. A Lieutenant Governor shall not serve more than two (2) consecutive terms, and a Governor shall not serve more than two (2) consecutive terms; Individuals may seek election to the same office again after a full term has passed during which they did not hold that office. A Governor and Lieutenant Governor shall not serve a term unless democratically elected as prescribed in Article IV – Elections and Voting. Governors and Lieutenant Governors are subject to Article V – Impeachment and Removal from Office. If the Lieutenant Governor's office becomes vacant, the Governor may nominate a new Lieutenant Governor as per Article III Section 1, Subsection 1.

The Executive Branch is comprised of various agencies as created by Law:

- Office of the Governor of San Andreas
- Office of the Lieutenant Governor of San Andreas
- Office of the Secretary of State of San Andreas
- San Andreas Department of Justice (The State Attorney's Office) (DOJ)
- The Public Defender's Office (PDO)
- San Andreas Law Enforcement Offices
 - San Andreas State Police (SASP)
 - San Andreas Parks Department (SAPD)
- San Andreas Medical Services (SAMS)
- San Andreas Fire Rescue (SAFR)
- Public Works (PW)
- Department of Commerce and Labor (DOCL)
- San Andreas Flight Authority (SAFA)
- San Andreas Department of Corrections (DOC)

Subsection II – Eligibility: Any Citizen of the State of San Andreas shall be eligible to serve as Governor only if they meet the following requirements:

- At least 18 years of age;
- Citizen for at least one month; and
- No Felony convictions within the past three months.

Subsection III – Line of Succession: In the event that the Governor dies, resigns, or is removed from office during their term, the next most senior member in the line of succession shall become Governor, unless that party fails to meet eligibility requirements for the office of Governor. The line of succession for the office of Governor shall be, as listed thereafter:

1. The Lieutenant Governor;
 2. The Speaker of the Legislature;
 3. The Secretary of State;
 4. State Attorney
 5. State Representatives based on seniority.
- If a tie for seniority exists, a majority vote of the San Andreas Legislature shall take place to choose the Governor.

In the event the Governor is unable to execute his/her duties by reason of: mental incapacity by cause of mental disease or defect; physical and/or debilitating ailment; kidnap or absence by criminal action; personal determination by the Governor; and/or prolonged loss of

consciousness or medical emergency, then the Lieutenant Governor shall assume the office of Acting Governor. The Acting Governor shall assume all powers and duties of the office of Governor, but shall not assume the office of Governor, nor shall have the power to issue pardons nor grant reprieves or commutations of sentence. If the Lieutenant Governor is unable to assume the role of Acting Governor, the next most senior and capable member of the line of succession shall assume the role of Acting Governor.

The Governor may declare themselves unable to execute his/her duties; the Acting Governor shall serve until the Governor declares themselves fit to execute their duties again. The authority to declare a Governor to be unable to execute his/her duties, shall solely lie with the Cabinet assembled. A majority of all available and present Cabinet members shall constitute a quorum, a majority vote of available and present Cabinet members is required to declare a Governor unable to execute his/her duties.

- A Governor may not be declared unable to execute his/her duties by reason of mental incapacity, unless by majority vote of Cabinet assembled and concurrence of two licensed psychiatrists of a government run medical institution.
- A majority vote of Cabinet assembled is required to reinstate the Governor.
- A Governor may not be declared unable to execute his/her duties by reason of physical and/or debilitating ailment, unless a majority vote of Cabinet assembled and concurrence of two licensed physicians of a government ran medical institution.
- A majority vote of Cabinet assembled is required to reinstate the Governor.
- In the event the Governor is declared unable to execute his/her duties by Cabinet assembled by reason of kidnap or absence by criminal action, the Governor shall be immediately reinstated once the kidnap and/or absence by criminal action has ended.
- In the event the Governor is declared unable to execute his/her duties by Cabinet assembled by reason of prolonged loss of consciousness or medical emergency, the Governor shall be immediately reinstated when they have regained consciousness and/or the medical emergency has ended - the ending of which is to the interpretation of the Governor.
- Neither the concurrence nor assent of a licensed physician nor Cabinet assembled is required to reinstate the Governor for this cause.

Section II – Legislative Branch

Subsection I – Definition and Scope: Definition and Scope: The Legislative Branch of the State of San Andreas shall be composed of three (3) democratically elected State Representatives. A State Representative's term shall be defined as greater than two (2) months to a maximum of four (4) months in office, with a regular term lasting four (4) months, and a State Representative shall not serve more than two (2) consecutive terms; Individuals may seek election to the same

office again after a full term has passed during which they did not hold office as a State Representative. A State Representative shall not serve a term unless democratically elected as prescribed in Article IV – Elections and Voting. State Representatives are subject to Article V – Impeachment and Removal from Office.

Subsection II – Eligibility: Any Citizen of the State of San Andreas shall be eligible to serve as a State Representative only if they meet the following requirements:

- At least 18 years of age;
- Citizen for at least one month; and
- No Felony convictions within the past three months.

Subsection III – Vacant Seats: If a Representative dies, resigns, or is removed from office during their term, their seat shall be considered vacant. If there is less than 2 months remaining in the regular term, the Governor may appoint a Citizen of the State of San Andreas that is eligible to serve in that seat. If there is greater than two (2) months remaining in the regular term, a Special Election shall be held to contest the seat democratically.

Section III – Judicial Branch

Subsection I – Definition and Scope: The Judiciary of the State of San Andreas is led by the Chief Justice and consists of the appointed State Judges.

The Judicial Branch may be composed of various agencies as created in Law.

Subsection II – Eligibility: Any Citizen of the State of San Andreas shall be eligible to serve as a Judge or Justice only if they meet the following requirements:

- At least 18 years of age;
- Citizen for at least one month;
- No Felony or Misdemeanor convictions; and
- A member of the San Andreas Bar Association or an equally accredited out of state Bar Association for at least one month. The Chief Justice may determine what is considered an equally accredited Bar Association.

Subsection III – Appointments: All Judges shall be nominated by the Governor and confirmed by a majority vote of the State Legislature, via an Appointment Resolution. All persons appointed to the role of Judge are considered lifetime appointments but are subject to Article V – Impeachment and Removal from Office.

The Chief Justice shall be chosen by a runoff-style selection from their peers. Every six months, the Judiciary shall hold a vote to suggest a Chief Justice.

Only Judicial Clerks and above may participate in this vote.

Only Circuit Court Judges or above, including current Supreme Court Justices, may nominate themselves to be voted on.

If there are three or more candidates, with none of the above collecting more than 50% of the vote, the top two candidates will go to a second vote until a candidate has been chosen. The vote will be conducted on secret ballots.

A Chief Justice will serve a six-month term. The term limit for a Chief Justice is two terms. In the case that there is no viable replacement candidate, the President may issue an extension of the two-term limit.

The vote will be conducted by the Secretary of State. In the absence of a Secretary of State, the Lt. Governor will fill this role.

Section IV – Impunity

Subsection I – Impunity from Civil Matters for State Business: Any elected member of the Executive or Legislative Branch and any Judge in the State of San Andreas shall be immune from any Civil matters arising from actions they took as part of their official duties as employees of the State of San Andreas.

Article III – Responsibilities and Scope of Authorities of Government of Branches

Section I – Executive Branch

Subsection I – Responsibilities: The Governor of the State of San Andreas shall ensure the operation of any agencies that exist within the Executive Branch of the State of San Andreas, as well as ensuring that the duties of the Executive are carried out. These duties include but are not limited to:

- Signing into law or vetoing Bills and Resolutions passed by the State Legislature;
 - All Bills and Resolutions are also subject to veto by Congress.
- Nomination of Government Department Executives (Cabinet); and
- Nomination of a Lieutenant Governor if the office is vacant.
- Nomination of the Chief Justice and Judges.

Subsection II – Executive Powers: The Governor of the State of San Andreas may issue Executive Orders, so long as they fall into the following categories:

- Designation of State Monuments and State Parks;
- Issuance of Pardons of convicted Citizens;
- The Governor is empowered to grant reprieves and commutations of sentence for all convictions; except in cases of treason and impeachment;
- Create advisory, coordinating, study, or investigative committees or commissions;
- Trigger emergency powers during natural disasters, energy crises, and other situations requiring immediate attention;
- Create state holidays.

Section II -Legislative Branch

Subsection I - Responsibilities: The State Legislature of the State of San Andreas shall ensure the passage of Bills and Resolutions to support the operation and governance of the State of San Andreas. The duties of the State Legislature include but are not limited to:

- Drafting and passing Bills and Resolutions, with Bills being sent to the Executive to be signed into law or vetoed;
 - All Bills and Resolutions are also subject to veto by Congress.
- Confirmation of persons nominated to be Government Department Executives (Cabinet);
- Confirmation of the Chief Justice and Judges;
- Issuance of subpoenas for State business; and
- Management of the State Treasury.

Subsection II - Scope of Resolutions: The State Legislature may pass Resolutions that do not require approval of the Executive; however these Resolutions are limited to:

- Scheduling of Elections as prescribed by Law;
- Designation of State Monuments and State Parks;
- Create advisory, coordinating, study or investigative committees, or commissions;

- Confirmation of persons nominated to be Government Department Executives (Cabinet);
- Declaration of State Holidays;
- Establishment or changing of rules of the State Legislature, so long as those rules do not violate the Constitution of the State of San Andreas or the Constitution of the United States; and
- Declaration of support or admonishment on behalf of the State of San Andreas.

Subsection III – Sessions: The State Legislature shall meet at least once per month but may meet more frequently if it wishes. A Session is considered any unique meetings of the State Legislature, and is where Legislation is tabled, discussed and voted on.

Subsection IV – Roles within the State Legislature: The State Legislature shall have three (3) Constitutionally mandated roles which are:

- **The Speaker of the Legislature** – Responsible for chairing Sessions of the Legislature, tabling Legislation submitted by members and calling votes on Legislation. The Speaker of the Legislature is elected by majority vote of the Legislature, and any member may motion to remove and replace the Speaker of the Legislature by majority vote.
- **The Secretary of the Legislature** – Responsible for recording vote roll calls on Legislation, forwarding passed Bills to the Executive for approval, and ensuring that Sessions are properly documented. The Secretary of the Legislature is also responsible for communicating on behalf of the Legislature with the public and press. This role is internally assigned by members of the Legislature.
- **The Treasurer of the Legislature** – Responsible for keeping the State Legislature informed of the financial health of the State of San Andreas, as well as ensuring monetary Laws are carried out. This role is internally assigned by members of the Legislature.

Subsection V – Override of an Executive Veto: The State Legislature may, as it deems necessary, override a veto by the Executive. A vote to override a veto on a specific Bill must be called by the Speaker of the Legislature and requires a unanimous vote of the Legislature to pass.

Subsection VI – All bills passed by the San Andreas Legislature must be presented to the Governor of San Andreas. The Governor shall review the bill; and should they find a portion objectionable shall issue a veto and transmit to the Legislature, in writing, all such matters of disapproval. Should the Governor find no portion of the bill objectionable they shall sign the bill; upon which it shall take effect and become law. Should after seven (7) days of the

Legislature presenting a passed bill to the Governor, and neither a signature nor a veto be issued by the same; the bill shall be law as if it had been signed.

Subsection VII – The State Legislature shall be subject to the following rules:

- A majority vote is required to pass any Bill or Resolution;
- A majority vote is required to Confirm any Nominee;
- A unanimous vote (3/3) is required to override a Gubernatorial Veto;
- The State Representatives shall meet at least once per month;
- Bills shall be reviewed within 14 days of submission, unless an extension is provided by a majority vote.
- A Bill or Resolution may only be voted on at any time during or after the 7th day after the Bill or Resolution was submitted. Any modification or amendments to a bill will automatically extend the waiting period by an additional forty-eight hours or two days. This extension will not affect the original seven-day period or be incorporated into it. This encompasses all amendments or modifications, regardless of their significance or lack thereof, made to the bill. Every single modification must be documented beneath the original bill, detailing the specific alteration, including the original language, the location of the change, the time and date of the modification, as well as the reasoning and justification behind the change.
- During an active emergency as declared by the Governor, the Legislature may exempt a bill from the 7-day waiting period as long as the bill has received a majority vote (2/3) in favor of the bill in Legislature.

Section III – Judicial Branch

Subsection I – Responsibilities: The Judicial power of the State is vested in the Judiciary. The Judiciary is made up of the Supreme Court, the Circuit Court, and the District Court. The responsibilities of the Judiciary include:

- Adjudicating Civil and Criminal matters;
- Providing interpretation and opinions on the laws of the State of San Andreas if challenged;
- Administration of Civil Matters;
- No Judge may practice law while retaining the office of Judge, Associate Justice, or Chief Justice; and

- The San Andreas Bar Association shall be run by the Judicial Branch and every Person admitted and licensed to practice law in the State shall be a member of the State Bar.

Subsection II – The Supreme Court: The Supreme Court of the State of San Andreas shall have original and appellate jurisdiction for all causes. The Supreme Court consists of the Chief Justice of San Andreas and all Associate Justices. If the Chief Justice is unable to perform their duties, the Chief Justice or, if the Chief Justice fails to do so, the Supreme Court shall select an Associate Justice as acting Chief Justice. An acting Chief Justice shall perform all functions of the Chief Justice. The additional duties of the Supreme Court include:

- Regularly surveying Judicial business;
- Make recommendation to the Courts, Governor, and the Legislature;
- Adopt rules for Court Administration, practice and procedure. All adopted rules shall not be inconsistent with the Law;
- Perform other functions as prescribed by Law; and
- The Chief Justice shall have the power to assign Judges to the Supreme Court as Associate Justices or assign Associate Justices to the Circuit Court as Judges.

Subsection III – Suspension and Termination: The Chief Justice may form a Commission on Judicial Review with three (3) or more Judges to vote to suspend or terminate a Judge. The Commission on Judicial Review may vote to suspend a Judge for no more than fourteen days by a majority vote. The Commission on Judicial Review may vote to terminate a Judge by a unanimous vote.

- A Judge shall automatically be suspended from acting as a Judge while they are facing Felony charges. If convicted of any Felony charge, a Judge will be removed from office.

Article IV – Voting and Elections

Section I – Elections and Elected Offices

Subsection I – Regular Elections: The State of San Andreas shall hold an election at least once every four (4) months. These elections shall be considered “regular elections” and shall be conducted by the San Andreas Secretary of State’s Office. The State shall list all eligible candidates that put forth their name during a registration period determined by the State Legislature. The State Legislature must pass a Resolution prior to an election to set the election schedule.

Subsection II – Special Elections: If required, the State Legislature may pass a Resolution calling a special election in the event of a vacancy within the Legislature as prescribed in Article

I, Section II, Subsection III. This election shall be conducted by the San Andreas Secretary of State's Office.

Subsection III - Elected Offices: There are only three (3) elected positions within the State of San Andreas: The Governor, the Lieutenant Governor, and three State Representatives.

Article V – Impeachment

Section I – Impeachment

Subsection I – Definition: The Governor, elected officials, State Judges, or appointed heads of Executive Departments, offending against the State, either by mal-administration, corruption, or violating this Constitution, by which the safety of the State may be endangered, shall be impeachable by the State Legislature.

Section II – Who can Impeach

Subsection I – Power of Impeachment: The State Legislature holds the sole power of Impeachment and shall be the only body that can pass Articles of Impeachment.

Section III – Impeachment Process

Subsection I – Articles of Impeachment: A sitting State Representative has the power to submit articles of impeachment to the State Legislature. A majority vote (2/3) in the State Legislature is required for articles of impeachment to be passed. When the State Legislature passes an article of impeachment it will then go to an impeachment trial.

Subsection II – Impeachment Trial: The Chief Justice shall preside over all Impeachment trials. The outcome of any Impeachment trial shall be determined by the State Legislature. A unanimous vote (3/3) by the State Legislature is required to determine the outcome of any Impeachment trial. If the Chief Justice is unable to preside over an Impeachment trial for any reason, they shall appoint an alternative Justice to preside in their stead.

Subsection III – Conviction and Removal from Office: Any Government Official that has been impeached and convicted shall be removed from office and shall no longer be eligible to hold any elected or appointed government office in the State of San Andreas.

Subsection IV – Impeachment of a Sitting Legislator: Where an incumbent State Representative is the subject of an impeachment procedure pursuant to the provisions in Subsections I and II above, the impeachment measure may pass with a majority vote (2/3) in the State Legislature. Where the impeachment measure is deadlocked, the Lieutenant Governor shall be entitled to cast the deciding vote therein.

Article VI – Constitutional Amendments

Section I – Drafting and Submission of an Amendment

Subsection I – Drafting and Proposal: Any State Representative may draft a Constitutional Amendment and propose it to the State Legislature.

Subsection II – Constitutional Review: Before a Constitutional Amendment can be voted on by the State Legislature, it shall be reviewed by a panel of three State Judges, including the Chief Justice. It is the responsibility of the Chief Justice to assign membership to this panel and organize hearings with the State Representatives to review the Constitutional Amendment to ensure that it is written properly and does not conflict with other sections of the Constitution not affected by the Amendment. The panel shall either deny or allow the Constitutional Amendment to proceed by a majority vote.

Section II – Voting and Approval of a Constitutional Amendment

Subsection I – Voting in the Legislature: Once a Constitutional Amendment has been approved to proceed by the panel of State Judges, it must pass the State Legislature by a majority vote (2/3) before being transmitted to the Governor to approve or veto.

Subsection II – Approval or Veto: Approval or Veto: The Governor shall review any Constitutional Amendments passed by the State Legislature within 30 days of the Amendment being passed. The Governor shall either approve the Constitutional Amendment by signing it or veto the Amendment. The State Legislature cannot override a Gubernatorial Veto.

The United States Congress also has the ultimate right to veto any Constitutional Amendment.

Article VII - Ratification of the Constitution of San Andreas

With approval of the
Committee of the
Andreas, this
Established and
witness whereof we
subscribed our



Constitutional
State of San
Constitution shall be
codified into law. In
have hereunto
Names,

James Paxton

James Paxton
Speaker of the Legislature

Becks Lawson

Becks Lawson
State Representative

Drake Paxton

Drake Paxton
Chief Justice

Cole Gordon Esq.

Cole Gordon
Attorney at Law

Endeavour Jackson

Endeavour Jackson
State Representative

KASH KELLER

Kash Keller
State Representative

Elizabeth Williams

Elizabeth Williams
Associate Justice

Mikey Reggiano

Mikey Reggiano
Attorney at Law

Josh Ford

Josh Ford
State Representative

Andrew McKinley

Andrew McKinley
Governor

Jorge Paxton

Jorge Paxton
Associate Justice

Josh Zimmerman

Josh Zimmerman
Attorney at Law

Valentino Vespucci

Valentino Vespucci
Attorney at Law