

THE CODE OF STATUTES OF THE STATE OF RIDGEWAY

2026 EDITION

*Containing the general and permanent statutes of the State of Ridgeway,
in force as codified through the 2026 Ridgeway Code of Statutes*

PUBLISHED UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF THE
RIDGEWAY STATE LEGISLATURE

Milton City · July 21, 2026

TITLES OF THE CODE OF STATUTES

- I.** Legislature
- II.** Executive
- III.** Judiciary
- IV.** Commerce & Professions
- V.** Military
- VI.** Crimes & Criminal Procedure (*PEN*)
- VII.** Civil Practice & Procedure (*CIV*)
- VIII.** Vehicle Code & Transportation (*VEH*)
- IX.** Internal Security & Public Safety
- X.** Ridgeway Criminal Code (R.C.C.) (*PEN*)
- XI.** Ridgeway Vehicle Code (R.V.C.) (*VEH*)

*This edition comprises 11 titles, 40 chapters, and 1,621 sections.
Titles marked (PEN), (CIV), and (VEH) constitute the penal, civil, and vehicle books.*

THE CODE OF STATUTES OF THE STATE OF RIDGEWAY

TITLE I—LEGISLATURE

As codified in the 2026 Ridgeway Code of Statutes

Chap.	Sec.
1.1	The Milton University Act of 2026 111.001
1.2	The Medals Act of 2026 211.001

CHAPTER 1.1—THE MILTON UNIVERSITY ACT OF 2026

Sec.

Part I—Establishment and Location

111.001	There is hereby established a public institution of higher education...
111.002	The University shall be located in Milton, within the following...
111.003	The University shall operate as a state-controlled institution under...

Part II—Governance

111.101	The University shall be governed by a Board of Regents.
111.102	The Board of Regents shall consist of three members.
111.103	All members of the Board shall be appointed by the Governor, subject...
111.104	Members of the Board shall serve indefinitely and shall not be...
111.105	A member of the Board of Regents may only be removed through the...
111.106	Upon the vacancy of a position on the Board of Regents, the Governor...
111.107	If a vacancy remains unfilled for a period exceeding seven days, and...
111.108	Upon the rejection of a nomination by the Senate, the seven-day...
111.109	The Senate may override the seven-day waiting period and fill the...
111.110	The Board shall elect one of its members to serve as President of the...
111.111	The Board shall have full authority to manage and operate the...

Part III—Powers of the University

111.201	The Milton University is authorized to:
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Part IV—Security and Property Protection Authority

111.301	The Milton University is authorized to provide for the safety and...
111.302	The University may employ or contract security personnel or agencies...
111.303	Security personnel acting under this part shall not possess general...
111.304	Security personnel shall be authorized to:
111.305	Jurisdiction shall include:
111.306	Jurisdiction under this part shall be limited in areas immediately...
111.307	In any circumstance involving roadways or public ways surrounding the...
111.308	Security personnel may coordinate with and request assistance from...

111.309	All authority exercised under this part shall be reasonable in scope...
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Part V—Transparency and Public Accountability

111.401	The University shall maintain transparency in its operations and...
111.402	Meetings of the Board of Regents shall be open unless closed for...
111.403	The University shall maintain accessible records of policies,...

Part VI—Audits and Reporting

111.501	The University shall be subject to review and oversight by the...
111.502	The University shall provide reports on its operations, policies, and...

Part VII—Emergency Authority

111.601	The University, through its President or designee, may take necessary...
111.602	Such actions may include:
111.603	All actions taken under this part shall be temporary, reasonable, and...

Part VIII—State Onboarding and Integration Program

111.701	The Milton University shall establish and maintain resources designed...
111.702	Such resources shall include:
111.703	Career path guides shall include, but not be limited to:
111.704	The University shall ensure that all materials are kept reasonably up...

Part IX—Status of Board of Regents

111.801	Membership on the Board of Regents shall not be considered a public...
111.802	Service on the Board shall be deemed advisory and administrative in...
111.803	No individual shall be prohibited from serving on the Board of...
111.804	Members of the Board shall not, by virtue of such service alone, be...

Part X—Intercollegiate and Community Athletics

111.901	The Milton University is authorized to establish and operate athletic...
111.902	The University may participate in, organize, or enter into sporting...
111.903	The University may enter into agreements or partnerships for the...
111.904	Such activities shall be conducted in a manner consistent with the...

Part XI—Media and News Division

111.1001	The Milton University is authorized to establish and operate a media...
111.1002	Such division shall function as an official student-operated or...
111.1003	The Department of State shall recognize the Milton University media...
111.1004	The media and news division shall be permitted to gather, publish,...

- 111.1005 The media and news division shall be granted reasonable access to...
- 111.1006 Members of the division acting in a journalistic capacity shall be...
- 111.1007 Nothing in this part shall be construed to exempt the division from...

Part I—Establishment and Location

§ 111.001.

There is hereby established a public institution of higher education known as the “Milton University.”
(11) S.B. 011.)

§ 111.002.

The University shall be located in Milton, within the following boundaries:

- (a) South of Madison Avenue;
- (b) West of Assembly Boulevard;
- (c) North of Governor Drive;
- (d) East of Taft Street.

(11) S.B. 011.)

§ 111.003.

The University shall operate as a state-controlled institution under the authority of the Legislature
(11) S.B. 011.)

Part II—Governance

§ 111.101.

The University shall be governed by a Board of Regents.
(11) S.B. 011.)

§ 111.102.

The Board of Regents shall consist of three members.
(11) S.B. 011.)

§ 111.103.

All members of the Board shall be appointed by the Governor, subject to confirmation by the Senate, except as otherwise provided herein.
(11) S.B. 011.)

§ 111.104.

Members of the Board shall serve indefinitely and shall not be subject to fixed terms.
(11) S.B. 011.)

§ 111.105.

A member of the Board of Regents may only be removed through the adoption of a resolution to vacate the position by a three-fourths vote of the Senate. Such action shall not be considered an impeachment proceeding and shall not be subject to the procedures governing impeachment.
(11) S.B. 011.)

§ 111.106.

Upon the vacancy of a position on the Board of Regents, the Governor shall appoint a successor, subject to confirmation by the Senate.
(11) S.B. 011.)

§ 111.107.

If a vacancy remains unfilled for a period exceeding seven days, and no nomination from the Governor is pending before the Senate, the Senate may fill the vacancy by resolution adopted by a simple majority vote.
(11) S.B. 011.)

§ 111.108.

Upon the rejection of a nomination by the Senate, the seven-day period shall reset.
(11) S.B. 011.)

§ 111.109.

The Senate may override the seven-day waiting period and fill the vacancy by resolution upon a three-fourths vote of its members.
(11) S.B. 011.)

§ 111.110.

The Board shall elect one of its members to serve as President of the University, who shall act as the chief executive officer of the University.
(11) S.B. 011.)

§ 111.111.

The Board shall have full authority to manage and operate the University, including adopting rules, policies, and procedures necessary for administration and campus operations.
(11) S.B. 011.)

Part III—Powers of the University

§ 111.201.

The Milton University is authorized to:

- (a) Establish and operate academic, training, and certification programs;
- (b) Confer degrees, certifications, and other recognitions;
- (c) Adopt and enforce rules governing student conduct and campus operations;
- (d) Acquire, control, and manage property within its designated boundaries;
- (e) Establish internal departments, divisions, and services;
- (f) Employ staff, instructors, and administrators;
- (g) Regulate access to and use of University property;
- (h) Impose administrative sanctions, including suspension or removal, for violations of University policies;
- (i) Coordinate with other state agencies to support training and development needs.

(11) S.B. 011.)

Part IV—Security and Property Protection Authority

§ 111.301.

The Milton University is authorized to provide for the safety and security of its property, personnel, and operations.
(11) S.B. 011.)

§ 111.302.

The University may employ or contract security personnel or agencies for the purpose of maintaining order and protecting University property.
(11) S.B. 011.)

§ 111.303.

Security personnel acting under this part shall not possess general law enforcement authority and shall not be considered law enforcement officers of the State.
(11) S.B. 011.)

§ 111.304.

Security personnel shall be authorized to:

- (a) Enforce University rules and regulations;
- (b) Control access to and remove individuals from University property;

- (c) Detain individuals on University property where there is reasonable suspicion of unlawful activity, for the purpose of transferring custody to an appropriate law enforcement agency;
- (d) Take reasonable actions necessary to prevent damage to property or harm to persons;
- (e) Defend University property and personnel from unlawful interference.

((11) S.B. 011.)

§ 111.305.

Jurisdiction shall include:

- (a) All University-owned or controlled property within the boundaries established in this Act;
- (b) All streets, sidewalks, and public ways within such property;
- (c) All streets and public ways directly bordering or touching such property.

((11) S.B. 011.)

§ 111.306.

Jurisdiction under this part shall be limited in areas immediately surrounding the Milton Public Safety Center, as defined by law or recognized government facilities.

((11) S.B. 011.)

§ 111.307.

In any circumstance involving roadways or public ways surrounding the University property, the authority and directives of the Milton City Police Department shall take precedence over any authority granted under this Subchapter.

- (a) Security personnel shall comply with all lawful orders, directives, and instructions issued by the Milton City Police Department when operating in or near such areas.

((11) S.B. 011.)

§ 111.308.

Security personnel may coordinate with and request assistance from state or local law enforcement agencies as necessary.

((11) S.B. 011.)

§ 111.309.

All authority exercised under this part shall be reasonable in scope and consistent with applicable law and constitutional protections.

((11) S.B. 011.)

Part V—Transparency and Public Accountability

§ 111.401.

The University shall maintain transparency in its operations and governance.

((11) S.B. 011.)

§ 111.402.

Meetings of the Board of Regents shall be open unless closed for legitimate administrative or legal reasons.

((11) S.B. 011.)

§ 111.403.

The University shall maintain accessible records of policies, decisions, and general operations where appropriate.

((11) S.B. 011.)

Part VI—Audits and Reporting

§ 111.501.

The University shall be subject to review and oversight by the Legislature.

((11) S.B. 011.)

§ 111.502.

The University shall provide reports on its operations, policies, and activities upon request by the Legislature or Governor.

((11) S.B. 011.)

Part VII—Emergency Authority

§ 111.601.

The University, through its President or designee, may take necessary and reasonable actions to protect life, property, and operations during emergencies.

((11) S.B. 011.)

§ 111.602.

Such actions may include:

- (a) Restricting access to campus;
- (b) Temporarily closing facilities;
- (c) Issuing emergency directives;
- (d) Coordinating with law enforcement and emergency services.

((11) S.B. 011.)

§ 111.603.

All actions taken under this part shall be temporary, reasonable, and consistent with applicable law.

((11) S.B. 011.)

Part VIII—State Onboarding and Integration Program

§ 111.701.

The Milton University shall establish and maintain resources designed to support and integrate new players into the State.

((11) S.B. 011.)

§ 111.702.

Such resources shall include:

- (a) A dedicated support desk to assist new players with questions, onboarding, and general guidance;
- (b) A publicly accessible FAQ center addressing common questions regarding gameplay, systems, and state operations;
- (c) Comprehensive guides outlining available career paths and progression routes within the State.

((11) S.B. 011.)

§ 111.703.

Career path guides shall include, but not be limited to:

- (a) Criminal activity and related gameplay systems;
- (b) Private sector employment opportunities
- (c) Public sector employment, including:
 - (i) Law enforcement career pathways;
 - (ii) Attorney and legal career pathways;
 - (iii) Political and government career pathways.

((11) S.B. 011.)

§ 111.704.

The University shall ensure that all materials are kept reasonably up to date and accessible to the public.

((11) S.B. 011.)

Part IX—Status of Board of Regents

§ 111.801.

Membership on the Board of Regents shall not be considered a public office or elected office of the State.
([11] S.B. 011.)

§ 111.802.

Service on the Board shall be deemed advisory and administrative in nature, and shall not constitute the holding of a constitutional or statutory office for purposes of restrictions on dual office holding.
([11] S.B. 011.)

§ 111.803.

No individual shall be prohibited from serving on the Board of Regents solely by reason of holding another public office.
([11] S.B. 011.)

§ 111.804.

Members of the Board shall not, by virtue of such service alone, be considered officers of the State.
([11] S.B. 011.)

*Part X—Intercollegiate and Community Athletics***§ 111.901.**

The Milton University is authorized to establish and operate athletic programs and teams.
([11] S.B. 011.)

§ 111.902.

The University may participate in, organize, or enter into sporting leagues, competitions, or events with other communities, institutions, or organizations, including those outside the State.
([11] S.B. 011.)

§ 111.903.

The University may enter into agreements or partnerships for the purpose of facilitating intercollegiate or community-based athletic competition.
([11] S.B. 011.)

§ 111.904.

Such activities shall be conducted in a manner consistent with the rules and policies established by the University.
([11] S.B. 011.)

*Part XI—Media and News Division***§ 111.1001.**

The Milton University is authorized to establish and operate a media and news division for the purpose of reporting on events, government activity, and matters of public interest within the State.
([11] S.B. 011.)

§ 111.1002.

Such division shall function as an official student-operated or University-affiliated news organization.
([11] S.B. 011.)

§ 111.1003.

The Department of State shall recognize the Milton University media and news division as an approved news entity and shall grant it a standing and indefinite news operations license.
([11] S.B. 011.)

§ 111.1004.

The media and news division shall be permitted to gather, publish, and distribute information consistent with applicable law and constitutional protections.
([11] S.B. 011.)

§ 111.1005.

The media and news division shall be granted reasonable access to public government events, press briefings, and official proceedings where press access is permitted, and shall not be arbitrarily denied access where other recognized media entities are permitted.
([11] S.B. 011.)

§ 111.1006.

Members of the division acting in a journalistic capacity shall be afforded the same rights and protections as other recognized members of the press under State law.
([11] S.B. 011.)

§ 111.1007.

Nothing in this part shall be construed to exempt the division from generally applicable laws or regulations governing press conduct.
([11] S.B. 011.)

CHAPTER 1.2—THE MEDALS ACT OF 2026

Sec.

SUBCHAPTER I—LEGISLATIVE DETAIL

Part I—Definitions

- 211.001 For purposes of this Subtitle, "Military Service" shall refer to an...
- 211.002 For purposes of this Subtitle, "Medical Service" shall refer to any...
- 211.003 For purposes of this Subtitle, "Fire Service" shall refer to any work...
- 211.004 For purposes of this Subtitle, "Law Enforcement Service" shall refer...
- 211.005 For purposes of this Subtitle, "Court Service" shall refer to a duty...
- 211.006 For purposes of this Subtitle, "Senate Service" shall refer to any...
- 211.007 For purposes of this Subtitle, "Civil Service" shall refer to any...
- 211.008 For purposes of this Subtitle, "Civilian Service" shall refer to...
- 211.009 For purposes of this Subtitle, "Senate Protection Service" shall...
- 211.010 For purposes of this Subtitle, "Court Protection Service" shall refer...
- 211.011 For purposes of this Subtitle, "Valor" shall refer to extraordinary...
- 211.012 For purposes of this Subtitle, "Service" shall refer to faithful...
- 211.013 For purposes of this Subtitle, "Merit" shall refer to exceptional...
- 211.014 For purposes of this Subtitle, "Achievement" shall refer to the...

SUBCHAPTER II—MEDALS

Part I—Military Service Medals

- 212.001 Senatorial Medal of Military Service shall be awarded by a majority...
- 212.002 Governor's Medal of Military Service shall be awarded personally by...
- 212.003 Lieutenant Governor's Medal of Military Service shall be awarded...
- 212.004 Judicial Medal of Military Service shall be awarded by a majority...

212.005 The Secretary of Defense shall be able to create military medals for...

Part II—Medical Service Medals

212.101 Senatorial Medal of Medical Service shall be awarded by a majority...

212.102 Governor's Medal of Medical Service shall be awarded personally by...

212.103 Lieutenant Governor's Medal of Medical Service shall be awarded...

212.104 Judicial Medal of Medical Service shall be awarded by a majority...

212.105 The County Fire Chief for Ridgeway County, through his position as de...

212.106 A County Fire Chief shall be able to create medical medals for any...

Part III—Law Enforcement Service Medals

212.201 Senatorial Medal of Law Enforcement Service shall be awarded by a...

212.202 Governor's Medal of Law Enforcement Service shall be awarded...

212.203 Lieutenant Governor's Medal of Law Enforcement Service shall be...

212.204 Judicial Medal of Law Enforcement Service shall be awarded by a...

212.205 The Attorney General shall be able to create law enforcement service...

Part IV—Court Service Medals

212.301 Judicial Medal of Court Service shall be awarded by a majority...

212.302 Superior Court Medal of Court Service shall be awarded upon the...

212.303 Supreme Court Medal of Court Service shall be awarded upon the...

212.304 Magistrate Court Medal of Court Service shall be awarded upon the...

Part V—Senate Service Medals

212.401 Senatorial Medal of Senate Service shall be awarded by a majority...

212.402 Senatorial Committee Medal of Senate Service shall be awarded by a...

212.403 Sergeant-at-Arms Medal of Senate Protection Service shall be awarded...

Part VI—Civil Service Medals

212.501 Senatorial Medal of Civil Service shall be awarded by a majority...

212.502 Governor's Medal of Civil Service shall be awarded personally by the...

212.503 Lieutenant Governor's Medal of Civil Service shall be awarded...

212.504 Judicial Medal of Civil Service shall be awarded by a majority...

212.505 The Secretary of State shall be able to create Civil service medals...

Part VII—Civilian Service Medals

212.601 Senatorial Medal of Civilian Service shall be awarded by a majority...

212.602 Governor's Medal of Civilian Service shall be awarded personally by...

212.603 Lieutenant Governor's Medal of Civilian Service shall be awarded...

212.604 Judicial Medal of Civilian Service shall be awarded by a majority...

212.605 The Secretary of State shall be able to create Civilian Service...

SUBCHAPTER I—LEGISLATIVE DETAIL

Part I—Definitions

§ 211.001.

For purposes of this Subtitle, "Military Service" shall refer to an enlisted, non-commissioned officer, or commissioned officer serving in a combat-aligned role with the Department of Defense.

([11] S.B. 028.)

§ 211.002.

For purposes of this Subtitle, "Medical Service" shall refer to any work with a County Fire Department, designated Military Medical Units, or licensed medical professionals regarding medical or life-saving efforts.

([11] S.B. 028.)

§ 211.003.

For purposes of this Subtitle, "Fire Service" shall refer to any work with a County or Municipal Fire Department or service, or designated Military Firefighting Units.

([11] S.B. 028.)

§ 211.004.

For purposes of this Subtitle, "Law Enforcement Service" shall refer to any policing or investigatory work with a Municipality, County, or State.

([11] S.B. 028.)

§ 211.005.

For purposes of this Subtitle, "Court Service" shall refer to a duty or service to judges, clerks, or attorneys within the judiciary branch.

([11] S.B. 028.)

§ 211.006.

For purposes of this Subtitle, "Senate Service" shall refer to any duties towards the Senate or senators, whether or not being an employee of the Senate or senators.

([11] S.B. 028.)

§ 211.007.

For purposes of this Subtitle, "Civil Service" shall refer to any government job not covered above.

([11] S.B. 028.)

§ 211.008.

For purposes of this Subtitle, "Civilian Service" shall refer to actions as a private citizen.

([11] S.B. 028.)

§ 211.009.

For purposes of this Subtitle, "Senate Protection Service" shall refer to any law enforcement or military involved in the protection of senators, Senate sessions, or committee hearings.

([11] S.B. 028.)

§ 211.010.

For purposes of this Subtitle, "Court Protection Service" shall refer to any law enforcement or military involved in the protection of the court process, and its designated officers.

([11] S.B. 028.)

§ 211.011.

For purposes of this Subtitle, "Valor" shall refer to extraordinary bravery, heroism, or courage demonstrated by an individual in circumstances involving substantial personal danger or risk to life, safety, or bodily harm.

([11] S.B. 028.)

§ 211.012.

For purposes of this Subtitle, "Service" shall refer to faithful, honorable, or distinguished performance of offi-

cial duties, public responsibilities, or obligations over a period of time.

((11) S.B. 028.)

§ 211.013.

For purposes of this Subtitle, "Merit" shall refer to exceptional professionalism, competence, conduct, or contribution exceeding the ordinary expectations of duty or employment.

((11) S.B. 028.)

§ 211.014.

For purposes of this Subtitle, "Achievement" shall refer to the successful completion of a significant act, project, operation, objective, or contribution producing measurable benefit, improvement, or distinction.

((11) S.B. 028.)

SUBCHAPTER II—MEDALS

Part I—Military Service Medals

§ 212.001.

Senatorial Medal of Military Service shall be awarded by a majority resolution of the Senate upon being brought up for a vote by a senator.

((11) S.B. 028.)

§ 212.002.

Governor's Medal of Military Service shall be awarded personally by the duly elected Governor of the people.

((11) S.B. 028.)

§ 212.003.

Lieutenant Governor's Medal of Military Service shall be awarded personally by the duly elected Lieutenant Governor of the people.

((11) S.B. 028.)

§ 212.004.

Judicial Medal of Military Service shall be awarded by a majority resolution of the Senate upon being recommended by any sitting Judge or Justice of the Supreme Court or the Superior Court.

((11) S.B. 028.)

§ 212.005.

The Secretary of Defense shall be able to create military medals for any reason to be awarded by the internal policy of the Department of Defense.

((11) S.B. 028.)

Part II—Medical Service Medals

§ 212.101.

Senatorial Medal of Medical Service shall be awarded by a majority resolution of the Senate upon being brought up for a vote by a senator.

((11) S.B. 028.)

§ 212.102.

Governor's Medal of Medical Service shall be awarded personally by the duly elected Governor of the people.

((11) S.B. 028.)

§ 212.103.

Lieutenant Governor's Medal of Medical Service shall be awarded personally by the duly elected Lieutenant Governor of the people.

((11) S.B. 028.)

§ 212.104.

Judicial Medal of Medical Service shall be awarded by a majority resolution of the Senate upon being recommended by any sitting Judge or Justice of the Supreme Court or the Superior Court.

((11) S.B. 028.)

§ 212.105.

The County Fire Chief for Ridgeway County, through his position as de facto head of the State Board of Emergency Medicine, shall issue the Board's Medal of Medical Service to civilians for medical service.

((11) S.B. 028.)

§ 212.106.

A County Fire Chief shall be able to create medical medals for any reason to be awarded by the internal policy of the County Fire Department.

(a) Any Municipal Fire Department shall request medals for its department from its county's fire chief.

((11) S.B. 028.)

Part III—Law Enforcement Service Medals

§ 212.201.

Senatorial Medal of Law Enforcement Service shall be awarded by a majority resolution of the Senate upon being brought up for a vote by a senator.

((11) S.B. 028.)

§ 212.202.

Governor's Medal of Law Enforcement Service shall be awarded personally by the duly elected Governor of the people.

((11) S.B. 028.)

§ 212.203.

Lieutenant Governor's Medal of Law Enforcement Service shall be awarded personally by the duly elected Lieutenant Governor of the people.

((11) S.B. 028.)

§ 212.204.

Judicial Medal of Law Enforcement Service shall be awarded by a majority resolution of the Senate upon being recommended by any sitting Judge or Justice of the Supreme Court or the Superior Court.

((11) S.B. 028.)

§ 212.205.

The Attorney General shall be able to create law enforcement service medals for any reason to be awarded by the internal policy of the Department of Justice.

((11) S.B. 028.)

Part IV—Court Service Medals

§ 212.301.

Judicial Medal of Court Service shall be awarded by a majority resolution of the Senate upon being recommended by any sitting Judge or Justice of the Supreme Court or the Superior Court.

((11) S.B. 028.)

§ 212.302.

Superior Court Medal of Court Service shall be awarded upon the majority agreement of Superior Court Judges for court service.

((11) S.B. 028.)

§ 212.303.

Supreme Court Medal of Court Service shall be awarded upon the majority agreement of Supreme Court Judges for court service.

((11] S.B. 028.)

§ 212.304.

Magistrate Court Medal of Court Service shall be awarded upon the majority agreement of Magistrate Court Judges for court service

((11] S.B. 028.)

Part V—Senate Service Medals

§ 212.401.

Senatorial Medal of Senate Service shall be awarded by a majority resolution of the Senate upon being brought up for a vote by a senator.

((11] S.B. 028.)

§ 212.402.

Senatorial Committee Medal of Senate Service shall be awarded by a majority vote of the Senate upon being brought up for a vote by a senator.

((11] S.B. 028.)

§ 212.403.

Sergeant-at-Arms Medal of Senate Protection Service shall be awarded by the Sergeant-at-Arms designated by the Senate for assisting or conducting the security of the Senate or Senators.

((11] S.B. 028.)

Part VI—Civil Service Medals

§ 212.501.

Senatorial Medal of Civil Service shall be awarded by a majority resolution of the Senate upon being brought up for a vote by a senator.

((11] S.B. 028.)

§ 212.502.

Governor's Medal of Civil Service shall be awarded personally by the duly elected Governor of the people.

((11] S.B. 028.)

§ 212.503.

Lieutenant Governor's Medal of Civil Service shall be awarded personally by the duly elected Lieutenant Governor of the people.

((11] S.B. 028.)

§ 212.504.

Judicial Medal of Civil Service shall be awarded by a majority resolution of the Senate upon being recommended by any sitting Judge or Justice of the Supreme Court or the Superior Court.

((11] S.B. 028.)

§ 212.505.

The Secretary of State shall be able to create Civil service medals for any reason to be awarded by the internal policy of the Department of State.

((11] S.B. 028.)

Part VII—Civilian Service Medals

§ 212.601.

Senatorial Medal of Civilian Service shall be awarded by a majority resolution of the Senate upon being brought up for a vote by a senator.

((11] S.B. 028.)

§ 212.602.

Governor's Medal of Civilian Service shall be awarded personally by the duly elected Governor of the people.

((11] S.B. 028.)

§ 212.603.

Lieutenant Governor's Medal of Civilian Service shall be awarded personally by the duly elected Lieutenant Governor of the people.

((11] S.B. 028.)

§ 212.604.

Judicial Medal of Civilian Service shall be awarded by a majority resolution of the Senate upon being recommended by any sitting Judge or Justice of the Supreme Court or the Superior Court.

((11] S.B. 028.)

§ 212.605.

The Secretary of State shall be able to create Civilian Service medals for any reason to be awarded by the internal policy of the Department of State.

((11] S.B. 028.)

THE CODE OF STATUTES OF THE STATE OF RIDGEWAY

TITLE II—EXECUTIVE

As codified in the 2026 Ridgeway Code of Statutes

Chap.		Sec.
2.1	The Department of Justice	111.001
2.2	The State Department Act of 2026	211.001
2.3	The Parks and Recreation Act of 2026	311.001
2.4	The Department of Transportation	411.001
2.5	The State Auditor Act of 2026	511.001

CHAPTER 2.1—THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Sec.

CHAPTER I—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SUBCHAPTER I—ESTABLISHMENT

Part I—Establishment

111.001	Justice Department
111.002	Authority

CHAPTER II—THE ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE

SUBCHAPTER I—ESTABLISHMENT & AUTHORITY

Part I—Structure & Foundation

121.001	Elected
121.002	Duty of the Attorney General
<i>Part 2—Powers of the Attorney General</i>	
121.101	Superintendence
121.102	Authority to Issue Orders to Law Enforcement
121.103	Authority to Promulgate Investigative Code of Conduct
121.104	Authority to Promulgate Department Policy
121.105	Authority to Conduct Personnel Investigations
121.106	Authority to Mediate Government Dispute
121.107	Vacancy
121.108	Supreme Court Bar

Part 3—Administration of the Justice Department

121.201	Deputy Attorney General
121.202	Assistant Attorneys General
121.203	State Attorneys
121.204	Salary of Employees

SUBCHAPTER II—STRUCTURE OF THE OFFICE

Part I—The Solicitor General

122.001	Solicitor General's Office
122.002	Appointment
122.003	Duties
122.004	Supreme Court Bar

Part II—Miscellaneous Divisions

122.101	Pardon Attorney's Office
122.102	Criminal Division

Part III—Investigative Apparatus

122.201	Oversight of the Investigative
122.202	Referral to the Criminal Division
122.203	Authority to Certify Investigative Apparatus
122.204	Authority to Promulgate Regulation

122.205	Authority to Prioritize Investigations
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Part IV—Special Counsel

122.301	Appointment
122.302	Authority
122.303	Investigative Power
122.304	Assignment of Staff
122.305	Appointment of Investigative Staff

SUBCHAPTER III—CLAIMS AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT

Part I—Mediation

123.001	Mediation
123.002	Appeal of Mediation
123.003	Court Action

CHAPTER I—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SUBCHAPTER I—ESTABLISHMENT

Part I—Establishment

§ 111.001. Justice Department.

There shall be a Department of Justice, an agency of the state, under executive administration, at the direction of the Attorney General.

(II) S.B. 001.)

§ 111.002. Authority.

The Justice Department shall hold the authority to prosecute all crimes under the Ridgeway Criminal Code, including but not limited to treason, corruption, official misconduct, murder, theft, and robbery.

(II) S.B. 001.)

CHAPTER II—THE ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE

SUBCHAPTER I—ESTABLISHMENT & AUTHORITY

Part I—Structure & Foundation

§ 121.001. Elected.

The Attorney General shall be an elected office of the State, who must be a member in good standing of the Ridgeway State Bar.

(II) S.B. 001.)

§ 121.002. Duty of the Attorney General.

The Attorney General shall serve as the chief prosecutor and chief attorney for the State, and shall perform those duties prescribed by the State Constitution and other such duties appropriate to his or her office as may

be required from time to time by law or by resolution of the State Senate.
(II) S.B. 001.)

Part 2—Powers of the Attorney General

§ 121.101. Superintendence.

The Attorney General shall retain superintendence over the Justice Department and rename offices and divisions under his authority, and appoint state attorneys and general employees to serve such offices and divisions.
(II) S.B. 001.)

§ 121.102. Authority to Issue Orders to Law Enforcement.

The Attorney General shall have the authority to issue orders to law enforcement officers indicating the manner in which they shall execute their official duties. Any such orders shall be done in compliance with state statutes and prosecutorial doctrines.
(II) S.B. 001.)

§ 121.103. Authority to Promulgate Investigative Code of Conduct.

The Attorney General shall have the authority to propose and promulgate the code of conduct to be followed by all peace officers serving as criminal investigators, and to set forth the qualifications to serve as such.
(II) S.B. 001.)

§ 121.104. Authority to Promulgate Department Policy.

The Attorney General shall have the authority to propose and promulgate all regulations, policies, rules, or codes of conduct to which employees of the Department of Justice must be in compliance with.
(II) S.B. 001.)

§ 121.105. Authority to Conduct Personnel Investigations.

The Attorney General shall have the authority, upon receipt of a complaint by the Department of Justice, or where a law enforcement officer has failed to follow an order consistent with subsection (c), to order a personnel investigation on the actions of any officer of an executive agency, including the agency's head.
(II) S.B. 001.)

§ 121.106. Authority to Mediate Government Dispute.

The Attorney General shall have the authority to mediate all claims to-where the State Government, county governments, municipal governments, or any subordinate agencies or departments thereof have a claim against the same.
(II) S.B. 001.)

§ 121.107. Vacancy.

Whenever the Attorney General is unable to perform the duties of his office or the office is vacant, his authority and duties shall devolve upon the Deputy Attorney General, until the Attorney General resumes duties or the vacancy is filled. Whenever no Deputy Attorney General is in office, the Solicitor General shall assume the authority and duties of the Attorney General, until the Attorney General resumes duties or the vacancy is filled.
(II) S.B. 001.)

§ 121.108. Supreme Court Bar.

If one exists, the Attorney General shall be admitted to practice before the Supreme Court Bar.
(II) S.B. 001.)

Part 3—Administration of the Justice Department

§ 121.201. Deputy Attorney General.

The Deputy Attorney General shall be appointed by the Attorney General from those members in good standing of the Ridgeway State Bar, and who shall serve at the pleasure of the Attorney General. The Attorney General may delegate any such duties and authority he finds necessary to effectively discharge the duties of the Justice Department.
(II) S.B. 001.)

§ 121.202. Assistant Attorneys General.

An Assistant Attorney General shall be appointed by the Attorney General and shall administer an office or division of the Justice Department. An Assistant Attorney General shall be a state attorney and shall meet the requirements thereof.
(II) S.B. 001.)

§ 121.203. State Attorneys.

A state attorney shall be an attorney appointed by the Attorney General to serve an office of the Justice Department and who must be a member in good standing of the Ridgeway State Bar. A state attorney shall have the delegated and revocable authority to sign indictments, informations, and other official documents.
(II) S.B. 001.)

§ 121.204. Salary of Employees.

The salary of the employees of the Justice Department shall be paid as established by game mechanics.
(II) S.B. 001.)

SUBCHAPTER II—STRUCTURE OF THE OFFICE

Part I—The Solicitor General

§ 122.001. Solicitor General's Office.

There shall be a Solicitor General's Office headed by the Solicitor General, and which shall hold all state attorneys retained by the Solicitor General for the purpose of executing the duties of his office.
(II) S.B. 001.)

§ 122.002. Appointment.

The Solicitor General shall be appointed by the Attorney General, from those members in good standing of the Ridgeway State Bar, and who shall serve at the pleasure of the Attorney General.
(II) S.B. 001.)

§ 122.003. Duties.

The Solicitor General shall, when deemed necessary by the Attorney General, argue any case in which the State holds a substantial interest before the Supreme Court, Superior Court or in appellate cases where the state is a party.

- (a) A substantial interest shall be presumed in all cases involving a violation of constitutional rights or civil rights.
- (b) A substantial interest shall be presumed in all civil cases where the State of Ridgeway is a party.
- (c) A substantial interest shall be presumed in all cases against a party appearing in their official capacity as an employee of the State, or of its subordinate agencies and departments.

(II) S.B. 001.)

§ 122.004. Supreme Court Bar.

If one exists, the Solicitor General shall be admitted to practice before the Supreme Court Bar.
(II) S.B. 001.)

*Part II—Miscellaneous Divisions***§ 122.101. Pardon Attorney's Office.**

There shall be a Pardon Attorney's Office headed by an Assistant Attorney General, and which shall receive and refer any applications for clemency under the Ridgeway Criminal Code and the Ridgeway Code of Military Justice to the Governor. No state attorney shall be primarily assigned to the Pardon Attorney's Office.
(II) S.B. 001.)

§ 122.102. Criminal Division.

There shall be a Criminal Division headed by an Assistant Attorney General, which shall prosecute all felony and misdemeanor crimes arising under the Ridgeway Criminal Code.
(II) S.B. 001.)

*Part III—Investigative Apparatus***§ 122.201. Oversight of the Investigative.**

The Attorney General shall hold oversight authority over all investigative apparatus, except those administered under the Defense Department. The Attorney General shall hold limited oversight over the investigative apparatus and shall focus solely on the criminal investigative process and workload, except where otherwise specified by state statute.
(II) S.B. 001.)

§ 122.202. Referral to the Criminal Division.

Upon conclusion of a criminal investigation, the investigative apparatus responsible shall refer its findings to the Criminal Division.
(II) S.B. 001.)

§ 122.203. Authority to Certify Investigative Apparatus.

The Attorney General shall have the authority to certify and de-certify investigative apparatus, thereby accepting or refusing any criminal referral made by such organization.
(II) S.B. 001.)

§ 122.204. Authority to Promulgate Regulation.

The Attorney General shall have the authority to promulgate investigative and ethical regulations for the administration of investigative apparatus, and for the execution of criminal investigations. Such regulations shall be published in the manner established in 2 R. Stat. § 222.103.
(II) S.B. 001.)

§ 122.205. Authority to Prioritize Investigations.

The Attorney General may prioritize certain crimes above others for investigation and prosecution as necessary based on their importance to the public safety and wellbeing.
(II) S.B. 001.)

*Part IV—Special Counsel***§ 122.301. Appointment.**

Where the Attorney General determines that a conflict of interest in a criminal matter exists involving the Justice Department, he shall appoint a Special Counsel, who

shall be a member in good standing of the Ridgeway State Bar who lacks a conflict of interest in the relevant matter.
(II) S.B. 001.)

§ 122.302. Authority.

The Special Counsel shall have the full and independent authority to exercise all investigative and prosecutorial functions of the Justice Department, and shall determine whether and to what extent to inform or consult with the Attorney General or others within the Justice Department in regards to their duties, responsibilities, and the course of their investigation.
(II) S.B. 001.)

§ 122.303. Investigative Power.

The Special Counsel's Office may administer oaths, examine witnesses, take depositions, and receive evidence. The Special Counsel shall have the authority to issue subpoenas and order the taking of depositions, and to order responses to written interrogatories.

(a) Where refused or where a party fails to obey a subpoena, the Special Counsel may seek enforcement of the subpoena before the Superior Court.

(II) S.B. 001.)

§ 122.304. Assignment of Staff.

The Special Counsel may request the assignment of Justice Department employees to assist the Special Counsel.
(II) S.B. 001.)

§ 122.305. Appointment of Investigative Staff.

The Special Counsel may order the appointment of investigators of the State Bureau of Investigation, and the appointment of investigators of any law enforcement agency, to assist in the execution of his functions.
(II) S.B. 001.)

*SUBCHAPTER III—CLAIMS AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT**Part I—Mediation***§ 123.001. Mediation.**

The Attorney General shall attempt to mediate and serve as the initial arbitrator in all civil claims against an agent of the State Government, county governments, municipal governments, or any subordinate agencies or departments thereof.
(II) S.B. 001.)

§ 123.002. Appeal of Mediation.

Where the Attorney General finds in favor of the plaintiff against the government in mediation, such a decision shall be final and unappealable so long as the relief demanded is granted.
(II) S.B. 001.)

§ 123.003. Court Action.

Where the Attorney General finds in favor of the government in mediation, or does not grant all relief demanded, the plaintiff against the government may proceed with a civil action in the Superior Court.
(II) S.B. 001.)

CHAPTER 2.2—THE STATE DEPARTMENT ACT OF 2026

Sec.

CHAPTER I—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SUBCHAPTER I—LEGISLATIVE DETAIL

Part I—Definitions

211.001 For purposes of this Subtitle, the term “State Community” means any...

CHAPTER II—THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE

SUBCHAPTER I—ESTABLISHMENT

Part I—Establishment

221.001 State Department

221.002 Authority

Part II—The Secretary of State

221.101 Appointment

221.102 State Recorder

221.103 Diplomatic Affairs

221.104 Coordination

221.105 Proposal of Treaties

221.106 Receipt of Treaties

221.107 Correspondence of Recognized States

221.108 State Visit Coordination

221.109 Authority to Promulgate Department Policy

221.110 Authority to Appoint Personnel

Part III—The Deputy Secretary of State

221.201 Appointment

221.202 Delegation of Authority

Part IV—Administration of the Department

221.301 Assistant Secretary of State

221.302 State Ambassador

221.303 Salary of Employees

Part V—Structure of the Department

221.401 Office of the Secretary of State

221.402 Office of Commerce Enforcement and Inspection

221.403 Archiving Office

221.404 Diplomatic Affairs Group

Part VI—State Publications

221.501 Publications Office

221.502 Advertisement in State Media

Part VII—Acquisition and Contracting Power

221.601 Acquisition Power

221.602 Employment Contracts

SUBCHAPTER II—ARCHIVES OFFICE

Part I—Codification of Laws

222.001 State Recorder as Manager

222.002 Ridgeway Code of Statutes

222.003 Titles

222.004 Modification of Law

Part II—State Register

222.101 State Recorder as Manager

222.102 State Register

222.103 Admission of Policies

222.104 Exemption to Publish

Part III—State Reporter

222.201 State Recorder and Clerk as Joint Managers

222.202 State Reporter

222.203 Content of the State Reporter

Part IV—State Archives

222.301 Archives Maintained

222.302 Accessibility

SUBCHAPTER III—DIPLOMACY

Part I—Diplomatic Relations

223.001 Recognition of States

223.002 Ratification of Treaties

223.003 Prohibition Against Unrecognized States

223.004 Ambassador Relations

CHAPTER III—THE STATE BOARD OF ELECTIONS

SUBCHAPTER I—ESTABLISHMENT

Part I—Establishment

231.001 Establishment

231.002 Authority

231.003 Composition

231.004 Authority to Promulgate Board Policy

231.005 Structure of the State Board of Elections

Part II—State Election Code

231.101 Power to Prescribe

231.102 Authority to Enforce

231.103 Statute Interaction

231.104 Civil Action for Non-compliance

231.105 Effect of Fugitive Status

231.106 Effect of Civil Service Disqualification

CHAPTER I—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SUBCHAPTER I—LEGISLATIVE DETAIL

Part I—Definitions

§ 211.001.

For purposes of this Subtitle, the term “State Community” means any organization established or employed to recognize a group of nation-states.

(I) S.B. 005.)

CHAPTER II—THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE

SUBCHAPTER I—ESTABLISHMENT

Part I—Establishment

§ 221.001. State Department.

There shall be a Department of State, a department of the state, under the executive direction of the Secretary of State.

(I) S.B. 005.)

§ 221.002. Authority.

The State Department shall be responsible for the safe keeping of the acts, records, and commerce of the State, and shall maintain the diplomatic relations of the State of Ridgeway with regards to other nation-states

(I) S.B. 005.)

Part II—The Secretary of State

§ 221.101. Appointment.

The Secretary of State shall be appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the State Senate, and who shall serve at the pleasure of the Governor for a term of six (6) months.

(I) S.B. 005.)

§ 221.102. State Recorder.

The Secretary of State shall serve as the State Recorder and Archivist, and shall be responsible for the recording of all documents of the State Government, county governments, and municipal governments, and their subordinate agencies and departments thereof.

(I) S.B. 005.)

§ 221.103. Diplomatic Affairs.

The Secretary of State shall serve as the Chief Diplomat of the State of Ridgeway, and shall be responsible for the establishment and maintenance of the diplomatic affairs of the State.

([I] S.B. 005.)

§ 221.104. Coordination.

The Secretary of State shall consult and coordinate with the Governor on all matters relating to the foreign posture of the State of Ridgeway, and deliver all messages from the Governor to appropriate foreign representatives.

([I] S.B. 005.)

§ 221.105. Proposal of Treaties.

The Secretary of State shall propose all treaties before the State Senate.

([I] S.B. 005.)

§ 221.106. Receipt of Treaties.

The Secretary of State shall act as plenipotentiary with regards to all treaties authorized by the State Senate.

([I] S.B. 005.)

§ 221.107. Correspondence of Recognized States.

The Secretary of State shall receive all correspondence of recognized nation-states and state communities, and shall maintain relations with nation-states and state communities as authorized by an act of the State Senate.

([I] S.B. 005.)

§ 221.108. State Visit Coordination.

The Secretary of State shall coordinate all State visits and shall leverage the resources of the state to ensure the security of those visits.

([I] S.B. 005.)

§ 221.109. Authority to Promulgate Department Policy.

The Secretary of State shall have the authority to propose and promulgate all regulations, policies, rules, or codes of conduct to which employees of the Department of State must be in compliance with.

([I] S.B. 005.)

§ 221.110. Authority to Appoint Personnel.

The Secretary of State and senior executive officers of the State Department shall hold the authority to appoint the general staffers of the State Department.

([I] S.B. 005.)

*Part III—The Deputy Secretary of State***§ 221.201. Appointment.**

The Deputy Secretary of State shall be appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the State Senate, and who shall serve at the pleasure of the Secretary of State.

([I] S.B. 005.)

§ 221.202. Delegation of Authority.

The Secretary of State shall, where necessary to perform his duties, delegate the duties and authority of the Secretary of State to the Deputy Secretary of State.

([I] S.B. 005.)

*Part IV—Administration of the Department***§ 221.301. Assistant Secretary of State.**

An Assistant Secretary of State shall be a senior executive officer, appointed by the Secretary of State, and who shall administer an office of the State Department.

([I] S.B. 005.)

§ 221.302. State Ambassador.

A state ambassador shall be an appointed officer of the State, appointed by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the State Senate, and who shall represent the State of Ridgeway in all foreign business of the State within a recognized nation-state.

([I] S.B. 005.)

§ 221.303. Salary of Employees.

The salary of the employees of the Department of State shall be paid as established by game mechanics.

([I] S.B. 005.)

*Part V—Structure of the Department***§ 221.401. Office of the Secretary of State.**

There shall be an Office of the Secretary of State which shall administer the State Department and ensure the execution of the duties of the Secretary of State.

([I] S.B. 005.)

§ 221.402. Office of Commerce Enforcement and Inspection.

There shall be an Office of Commerce Management which shall regulate and implement such state statutes regarding the incorporation of businesses and which shall investigate violations of the corporate statutes of the State.

([I] S.B. 005.)

§ 221.403. Archiving Office.

There shall be an Archiving Office responsible for the administration and publishing of the Ridgeway Code of Statutes, State Register, and State Reporter.

([I] S.B. 005.)

§ 221.404. Diplomatic Affairs Group.

There shall be a Diplomatic Affairs Group responsible for executing the diplomatic relations of the State of Ridgeway and who shall prepare all drafts of treaties and diplomatic documents and coordinate the diplomatic relations of the State of Ridgeway with recognized nation-states.

(a) **AMBASSADOR OFFICES**—The Diplomatic Affairs Group shall house the offices of the State Ambassadors.

(b) **FOREIGN AFFAIRS CORPS**—The Diplomatic Affairs Group shall house the Foreign Affairs Corps and its foreign service officers.

([I] S.B. 005.)

*Part VI—State Publications***§ 221.501. Publications Office.**

The Secretary of State may establish a State Publications Office within the State Department to provide for the development of video, photographic, and text journalism for the State of Ridgeway.

([I] S.B. 005.)

§ 221.502. Advertisement in State Media.

The Secretary of State may permit the advertisement of businesses on state media, newsfeeds, and newsletters, yet shall collect no fee for advertisement nor permit the advertisement of non-registered businesses.

([I] S.B. 005.)

*Part VII—Acquisition and Contracting Power***§ 221.601. Acquisition Power.**

The Secretary of State shall have the authority to enter into contracts on behalf of the State of Ridgeway for the

acquisition of goods and services, and shall consult the Justice Department prior to entering into such contracts. (II) S.B. 005.)

§ 221.602. Employment Contracts.

The Secretary of State shall have the authority to enter into employment-related contracts on behalf of the State of Ridgeway, and shall delegate such authority to the administrative heads of the agencies and departments of the State Government, county governments, and municipal governments. (II) S.B. 005.)

SUBCHAPTER II—ARCHIVES OFFICE

Part I—Codification of Laws

§ 222.001. State Recorder as Manager.

The State Recorder shall administer the Ridgeway Code of Statutes and ensure the codification of all laws upon their enactment. (II) S.B. 005.)

§ 222.002. Ridgeway Code of Statutes.

The code of statutes shall be referred to as the Ridgeway Code of Statutes and shall be cited as “[Title] R. Stat. [Section]”. (II) S.B. 005.)

§ 222.003. Titles.

The following titles shall exist in the Ridgeway Code of Statutes:

- (a) LEGISLATURE
- (b) EXECUTIVE
- (c) JUDICIARY
- (d) COMMERCE AND PROFESSIONS
- (e) MILITARY
- (f) CRIMES AND CRIMINAL PROCEDURE
- (g) CIVIL PRACTICE AND PROCEDURE
- (h) VEHICLE CODE AND TRANSPORTATION
- (i) INTERNAL SECURITY AND PUBLIC SAFETY

(II) S.B. 005.)

§ 222.004. Modification of Law.

The State Recorder shall be authorized to modify the Acts of the State Senate to permit for the implementation of statute citations, and shall organize the Acts of the State Senate in the manner consistent with the titles defined in 2 R. Stat. § 222.003. (II) S.B. 005.)

Part II—State Register

§ 222.101. State Recorder as Manager.

The State Recorder shall administer the State Register and ensure the registration of all policies and regulations of the agencies and departments of the State Government, county governments, and municipal governments. (II) S.B. 005.)

§ 222.102. State Register.

The state code of regulations shall be referred to as the State Register shall be cited as “[Title] RSR [Section].[Subsection] ([Paragraph]) ([Content of Paragraph])” (II) S.B. 005.)

§ 222.103. Admission of Policies.

The policies and regulations of the agencies and departments of the State of Ridgeway and of the coun-

ties and municipalities within shall be admitted into the State Register unless otherwise exempted by statute. (II) S.B. 005.)

§ 222.104. Exemption to Publish.

The State Register shall exclude policies of a sensitive nature, such that if released would more likely than not:

- (a) harm criminal investigations;
- (b) endanger the life and safety of one or another; or
- (c) jeopardize state security.

(II) S.B. 005.)

Part III—State Reporter

§ 222.201. State Recorder and Clerk as Joint Managers.

The State Recorder shall jointly administer the State Reporter alongside the clerks of the Supreme Court and Superior Court and ensure the archival of all court proceedings held in the State of Ridgeway

(II) S.B. 005.)

§ 222.202. State Reporter.

The State Reporter shall cite:

- (a) All Supreme Court of the State of Ridgeway cases as “[Petitioner] v. [Respondent], [Number of months since March 2022] R.S.C. [Docket No.] ([Year])”;
- (b) All Superior Court of the State of Ridgeway cases as “[Plaintiff] v. [Defendant], R. Supp. [Supplement Code] ([Year])”; and
- (c) All administrative court decisions as “In re [Petitioner], R. Adm. [Supplement Code] ([Year])”.

(II) S.B. 005.)

§ 222.203. Content of the State Reporter.

The following court cases and decisions shall be admitted to the State Reporter:

- (a) Administrative Court decisions;
- (b) Supreme Court decisions;
- (c) Proceedings granted review by the Supreme Court;
- (d) Superior Court records of trial; and
- (e) All orders of the Superior Court.

(II) S.B. 005.)

Part IV—State Archives

§ 222.301. Archives Maintained.

The Secretary of State shall maintain archives of the following:

- (a) Oaths of elected offices;
- (b) Oaths of appointed offices requiring Senate confirmation;
- (c) All state treaties;
- (d) The journals of all legislative meetings;
- (e) All dishonorable discharges;
- (f) All who have been convicted in a court of law, the crime which they were convicted of, and their sentence;
- (g) All who have been declared fugitives from justice; and
- (h) All State documents and relevant information.

(II) S.B. 005.)

§ 222.302. Accessibility.

The Secretary of State shall make all State archives accessible to the general public.

(II) S.B. 005.)

SUBCHAPTER III—DIPLOMACY

*Part I—Diplomatic Relations***§ 223.001. Recognition of States.**

All nation-states and state communities the State wishes to enter into relation with must first have their recognition agreed to by the State Senate.

(II) S.B. 005.)

§ 223.002. Ratification of Treaties.

All treaties entered by the State of Ridgeway must be ratified upon a majority vote of the State Senate.

(II) S.B. 005.)

§ 223.003. Prohibition Against Unrecognized States.

No treaty shall be proposed nor executed therein with a nation-state or state community not previously recognized by the State Senate.

(II) S.B. 005.)

§ 223.004. Ambassador Relations.

A state ambassador shall:

- (a) report on the operations of the constituent government to the Secretary of State;
- (b) create, plan, and manage State visits with the Governor and Secretary of State both foreign and domestically;
- (c) promote the State abroad and give actions of our government when necessary; and
- (d) report when a new Governor or Secretary of State has taken office and their contact information to the constituent state.

(II) S.B. 005.)

CHAPTER III—THE STATE BOARD OF ELECTIONS

SUBCHAPTER I—ESTABLISHMENT

*Part I—Establishment***§ 231.001. Establishment.**

There shall be the State Board of Elections, an agency of the state, under the independent administration of the Developer Oversight.

(II) S.B. 005.)

§ 231.002. Authority.

The State Board of Elections shall have the authority to regulate and conduct the elections of the State of Ridgeway.

(II) S.B. 005.)

§ 231.003. Composition.

The State Board of Elections shall consist of the Election Manager and such Board Commissioners and officers necessary to discharge the duties of the Board of Elections, and which shall be appointed in such a manner to be prescribed by the Election Manager.

(II) S.B. 005.)

§ 231.004. Authority to Promulgate Board Policy.

The Election Manager shall have the authority to propose and promulgate all regulations, policies, rules, or codes of conduct to which employees of the State Board of Elections must be in compliance with.

(II) S.B. 005.)

§ 231.005. Structure of the State Board of Elections.

The Election Manager shall structure the State Board of Elections in such a manner which fulfills the responsibilities and authorities of the board.

(II) S.B. 005.)

*Part II—State Election Code***§ 231.101. Power to Prescribe.**

The State Board of Elections shall have the power to prescribe the State Election Code to be used in all elections in the State of Ridgeway.

(II) S.B. 005.)

§ 231.102. Authority to Enforce.

The State Board of Elections shall have the authority to enforce the State Election Code in any manner prescribed by Developer Oversight and may sanction violators monetarily, or by disqualification from election.

- (a) The State Board of Elections may enforce monetary sanction through wage garnishment or asset forfeiture.

(II) S.B. 005.)

§ 231.103. Statute Interaction.

Where the State Election Code is inconsistent with state statute, state statute shall take precedence.

(II) S.B. 005.)

§ 231.104. Civil Action for Non-compliance.

Where a violator fails to comply with a sanction imposed by the State Board of Elections, the Board may initiate a civil action before the Superior Court to compel compliance. In such proceedings, the Board's findings of fact shall be considered prima facie evidence of the violation, provided the respondent was afforded due process during the Board's administrative proceedings.

(II) S.B. 005.)

§ 231.105. Effect of Fugitive Status.

No person defined as a fugitive from justice under 6 R. Stat. § 131.502 shall be permitted to run for public office.

(II) S.B. 005.)

§ 231.106. Effect of Civil Service Disqualification.

No person having been disqualified from the civil service by the Administrative Court under 4 R. Stat. § 141.013, or otherwise disqualified from bearing office by conviction, shall be permitted to run for public office.

(II) S.B. 005.)

CHAPTER 2.3—THE PARKS AND RECREATION ACT OF 2026

Sec.

CHAPTER I—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SUBCHAPTER I—LEGISLATIVE DETAIL

Part I—Definitions

311.001 For purposes of this Subtitle, the term “State Property” shall refer...

311.002 For purposes of this Subtitle, the term “Wildlife” shall refer to any...

CHAPTER II—STATE PARKS AND RECREATION

SUBCHAPTER I—LAND DESIGNATIONS

Part I—Designated State Parks

321.001 Mount Alder Reserve

321.002 Fort Milton State Park

Part II—Designated State Recreation

321.101 Tobias-abelmann Palmer Park

321.102 Palmer Beach
 321.103 Atlee Park
 321.104 Allan McLane Picnic Park
 321.105 Picket Park
 321.106 Quimby Island Park
 321.107 Saratoga Falls
 321.108 Apple Park
 321.109 Capitol Park
 321.110 Sterling Community Park
 321.111 Dularge Bay Park
 321.112 Panorama Point
 321.113 Pinkytinkergirl Monument

Part III—Undesignated State Property

321.201 Palmer International Airport
 321.202 Sterling Memorial Bridge
 321.203 Eternal Flame of Freedom and Liberty
 321.204 Marshall's Tree

SUBCHAPTER II—AUTHORITY ON STATE PROPERTY

Part I—Persons Prohibited From Entering State Property

322.001 Wildlife Conservation and Property
 322.002 Warrants
 322.003 Fugitives
 322.004 Trafficking and Habitual Offenders
 322.005 Unlawful Hunting or Sporting
 322.006 Criminal Mischief

Part II—Extended Authority on State Property

322.101 Display of Firearms License
 322.102 Display of Hunting License
 322.103 Search of Abandoned Vehicles
 322.104 Search of Vehicle Associated with Poaching

CHAPTER III—THE PARKS SERVICE

SUBCHAPTER I—STRUCTURE OF THE DEPARTMENT

Part I—Ridgeway Parks Service

331.001 Establishment

Part II—Superintendent of the Parks Service

331.101 Appointment
 331.102 Superintendence
 331.103 Authority as Peace Officer
 331.104 Authority to Promulgate Department Policy
 331.105 Authority to Appoint Park Rangers

Part III—Authority, Duties, and Jurisdiction of the Parks Service

331.201 Authority
 331.202 Duties
 331.203 Jurisdiction

Part IV—Administration of the Ridgeway Parks Service

331.301 Assistant Superintendent
 331.302 Park Rangers
 331.303 Volunteer Park Rangers
 331.304 Salary of Park Rangers

Part V—Structure of the Ridgeway Parks Service

331.401 Parks Service Headquarters
 331.402 Field Operations Bureau
 331.403 Service Operations Bureau

SUBCHAPTER II—HUNTING AND SPORT

Part I—Hunting and Sporting License

332.001 Shall-issue
 332.002 Authority to Set Qualifications
 332.003 Authority to Set Expiration
 332.004 Limitation on Licenses
 332.005 Revocation of License

Part II—Lawful Hunting and Sporting

332.101 Lawful to Hunt Wildlife
 332.102 Affirmative Defense

Part III—Wildlife

332.201 Categorization of Wildlife
 332.202 Registration of Wildlife
 332.203 Wildlife as Community Service

332.204 Prohibition of Firearms
 332.205 Prohibition of Automobiles
 332.206 Failure to Comply with Prohibitions
 332.207 Liability for Lost Goods

Part IV—Hunting Seasons

332.301 Designated by Superintendent
 332.302 Notice to Hunters

CHAPTER I—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SUBCHAPTER I—LEGISLATIVE DETAIL

Part I—Definitions

§ 311.001.

For purposes of this Subtitle, the term “State Property” shall refer to state conservations, recreational parks, forests, beaches, or other sites of recreation or wildlife conservation operated by the state.

(II) S.B. 010.)

§ 311.002.

For purposes of this Subtitle, the term “Wildlife” shall refer to any person who wears an animal tail, animal ears, animal head, antlers, wings, or other attire indicating that such person is a wild, non-domesticated, animal with the intent to participate as wildlife, and not with the intent to cosplay as wildlife.

(II) S.B. 010.)

CHAPTER II—STATE PARKS AND RECREATION

SUBCHAPTER I—LAND DESIGNATIONS

Part I—Designated State Parks

§ 321.001. Mount Alder Reserve.

There shall be a Mount Alder Reserve, located within the parcel of land surrounded by Alder Mountain Road. The Mount Alder Reserve shall be a state conservation where lawful hunting and sporting may occur.

(II) S.B. 010.)

§ 321.002. Fort Milton State Park.

There shall be a Fort Milton State Park, located in the parcels of land east of the Alder Exit, and to the north of US 50 and US 395. The Fort Milton State Park shall be a state conservation where lawful hunting and sporting may occur.

(II) S.B. 010.)

Part II—Designated State Recreation

§ 321.101. Tobias-abelmann Palmer Park.

There shall be a Tobias-Abelmann Palmer Park, located in the parcel of land east of the Palmer fire station, east of Laguma Avenue, west of the Palmer Courthouse, and south of Lakeside Drive. The Tobias-Abelmann Palmer Park shall be a recreational park where no hunting or weaponized sporting shall occur.

(II) S.B. 010.)

§ 321.102. Palmer Beach.

There shall be a Palmer Beach, located in the parcel of land south of Overlook Road. The Palmer Beach shall

be a recreational park where no hunting or weaponized sporting shall occur.
([I] S.B. 010.)

§ 321.103. Atlee Park.

There shall be Atlee Park, located in the parcel of land north-west of Atlee Road and south of Palmer Boulevard. Atlee Park shall be a recreational park where no hunting or weaponized sport shall occur.
([I] S.B. 010.)

§ 321.104. Allan McLane Picnic Park.

There shall be a Allan-McLane Picnic Park, located in the parcel of land north of Alma Way, west of Rodgers Lane, and east of Dana Street and shall be a recreational park where no hunting or weaponized sporting shall occur.
([I] S.B. 010.)

§ 321.105. Picket Park.

There shall be a Picket Park, located in the parcel of land north of Whyte Road, west of the Ridgeway National Guard base, and north east of the Pinkerton Government Services headquarters. Picket Park shall be a recreational park where no hunting or weaponized sport shall occur.
([I] S.B. 010.)

§ 321.106. Quimby Island Park.

There shall be a Quimby Island Park, located in the parcel of land south of the Palmer parking lot, Palmer International Airport, and east of the Atlee Road apartments, and shall include the land behind the Atlee Road apartments, the overlooking parking lot, and the detached island. Quimby Island Park shall be a recreational park where no hunting or weaponized sporting shall occur.
([I] S.B. 010.)

§ 321.107. Saratoga Falls.

There shall be a Saratoga Falls, located in the parcel of land north of Lakeside Drive and west of US 395, south of Belgrade Road, and east of Alder Point Drive. Saratoga Falls shall be a recreational park where no hunting or weaponized sporting shall occur.
([I] S.B. 010.)

§ 321.108. Apple Park.

There shall be an Apple Park, located in the parcel of land north of Harper Street, south of Chester Avenue, west of Stable Street, east of Dawson Street, and to include Rosa Way. The Apple Park shall be a recreational park where no hunting or weaponized sporting shall occur.
([I] S.B. 010.)

§ 321.109. Capitol Park.

There shall be a Capitol Park, located in the parcel of land north of Harper Street, south of Chester Avenue, west of Gateway Street, and east of the parcel of land containing the State Capitol building. The Capitol Park shall be a recreational park where no hunting or weaponized sporting shall occur.
([I] S.B. 010.)

§ 321.110. Sterling Community Park.

There shall be the Sterling Community Park, located on the north-eastern corner of Opal Avenue and Cypress Street, terminating at the alleyway between Opal Avenue and Majella Way, and on the edge of the Sterling High School parking lot. The Sterling Community Park shall

be a recreational park where no hunting or weaponized sporting shall occur.
([I] S.B. 010.)

§ 321.111. Dularge Bay Park.

There shall be Dularge Bay Park, located in the parcel of land under the Dularge Bridge, north of the Ridgeway Department of Public Safety, and north of Bay Avenue. The Dularge Bay Park shall be a recreational park where no hunting or weaponized sporting shall occur.
([11] S.B. 036.)

§ 321.112. Panorama Point.

There shall be Panorama Point, located in the parcel of land north-west of Port Road, and north of the Milton Port. The Panorama Point shall be a recreational park where no hunting or weaponized sporting shall occur.
([11] S.B. 036.)

§ 321.113. Pinkytinkergirl Monument.

The PINKYTINKERGIRL MONUMENT shall be recognized as a State Monument, located on the shore north-west of the Sterling Memorial Bridge, north of the Sterling Port, and north of the train tracks. This shall include the island and the surrounding area, including a viewing point immediately south of the island. This monument recognizes pillars of the community who no longer play in the State of Ridgeway but are still within our memories, including pinkytinkergirl. This shall be a recreational park where no hunting or weaponized sporting shall occur.
([11] S.B. 046.)

Part III—Undesignated State Property

§ 321.201. Palmer International Airport.

There shall be the Palmer International Airport, located in the parcel of land south of Sanborn Road, east of US 395, and north of Quimby Plaza. The Palmer International Airport shall be infrastructure under the administration of the State of Ridgeway.
([I] S.B. 010.)

§ 321.202. Sterling Memorial Bridge.

There shall be a Sterling Memorial Bridge, located on the road starting from West US-50 to East Opal Avenue. The Sterling Memorial Bridge shall be a historical state monument as the first large-scale construction project completed within the state and infrastructure under the administration of the State of Ridgeway.
([I] S.B. 010.)

§ 321.203. Eternal Flame of Freedom and Liberty.

There shall be the Eternal Flame of Freedom and Liberty, a green barrel lit beneath the Jackson Street overpass, east of the Ridgeway County Hall. The Eternal Flame of Freedom and Liberty shall be a state monument recognized for its significant value of burning eternally, representing the unyielding willpower of the people of Ridgeway against oppression.
([I] S.B. 010.)

§ 321.204. Marshall's Tree.

There shall be Marshall's Tree, located on Wagner Court. Marshall's Tree shall be a historical and natural state monument, identified as the oldest tree in the State of Ridgeway.
([I] S.B. 010.)

SUBCHAPTER II—AUTHORITY ON STATE PROPERTY

*Part I—Persons Prohibited From Entering State Property***§ 322.001. Wildlife Conservation and Property.**

Persons convicted of a crime pertaining to wildlife conservation or the destruction of government property shall be prohibited from accessing state property.

([I] S.B. 010.)

§ 322.002. Warrants.

Persons with outstanding arrest or search warrants shall be prohibited from accessing state property.

([I] S.B. 010.)

§ 322.003. Fugitives.

Persons pursued by law enforcement are prohibited from accessing state property.

([I] S.B. 010.)

§ 322.004. Trafficking and Habitual Offenders.

Persons who are suspected of unlawfully trafficking firearms, or those who habitually violate the law, may be prohibited from accessing state property for a period of time to be determined by the Superintendent of the Parks Service.

([I] S.B. 010.)

§ 322.005. Unlawful Hunting or Sporting.

Persons engaged in hunting or weaponized sporting without licensure may be prohibited from accessing state property for a period of time to be determined by the Superintendent of the Parks Service.

([I] S.B. 010.)

§ 322.006. Criminal Mischief.

Persons engaged in criminal mischief may be prohibited from accessing state property for a period of time to be determined by the Superintendent of the Parks Service.

([I] S.B. 010.)

*Part II—Extended Authority on State Property***§ 322.101. Display of Firearms License.**

A park ranger may request that a person present on state property immediately display their Ridgeway Firearms License Identification Card if they so have one.

([I] S.B. 010.)

§ 322.102. Display of Hunting License.

A park ranger may order that a person present on state property, and who possesses a firearm, present their hunting or sporting license.

([I] S.B. 010.)

§ 322.103. Search of Abandoned Vehicles.

A park ranger, or a law enforcement officer, may conduct a search of any abandoned vehicle on state property at any time.

([I] S.B. 010.)

§ 322.104. Search of Vehicle Associated with Poaching.

A park ranger may search the vehicle, while on a state conservation, of any person suspected of poaching, hunting without a license, or violent, or firearms related offense.

([I] S.B. 010.)

CHAPTER III—THE PARKS SERVICE

SUBCHAPTER I—STRUCTURE OF THE DEPARTMENT

*Part I—Ridgeway Parks Service***§ 331.001. Establishment.**

There shall be a Parks Service, an agency of the State, under the executive administration of the Superintendent of the Parks Service.

([I] S.B. 010.)

*Part II—Superintendent of the Parks Service***§ 331.101. Appointment.**

The Superintendent of the Parks Service shall be appointed by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the State Senate, and who shall serve at the pleasure of the Governor for a term of four (4) months.

([I] S.B. 010.)

§ 331.102. Superintendence.

The Superintendent of the Parks Service shall retain superintendence over the Parks Service and rename units and subdivisions under his authority, and shall deputize peace officers to accomplish the responsibilities of the Parks Service.

([I] S.B. 010.)

§ 331.103. Authority as Peace Officer.

The Superintendent of the Parks Service shall serve as a civilian peace officer of the State and head of the Ridgeway Parks Service during his tenure.

([I] S.B. 010.)

§ 331.104. Authority to Promulgate Department Policy.

The Superintendent of the Parks Service shall have the authority to propose and promulgate all regulations, policies, rules, or codes of conduct to which employees of the Ridgeway Parks Service must be in compliance with.

([I] S.B. 010.)

§ 331.105. Authority to Appoint Park Rangers.

The Superintendent of the Parks Service shall hold the authority to appoint any number of park rangers and volunteer park rangers as are necessary to carry out the duties of the Parks Service. A prospective park ranger shall meet all training and licensure standards as set forth in 9 R. Stat. § 221.206 prior to appointment as a park ranger.

([I] S.B. 010.)

*Part III—Authority, Duties, and Jurisdiction of the Parks Service***§ 331.201. Authority.**

Park rangers shall hold the same authority as other peace officers, including:

- (a) To carry a firearm in the exercise of their duties;
- (b) To seize weapons to protect himself against attack, prevent the escape of an arrested person, or assure the lawful custody of the fruits of a crime or the articles used in the commission of a crime;
- (c) To serve warrants and subpoenas issued under the authority of the State;
- (d) To make a warrantless arrest of any person who has committed a felony or misdemeanor as defined by state statute, in the presence of the ranger while the ranger is engaged in the exercise of his law enforcement duties;

- (e) To make a warrantless search incident to the arrest of a person, and to conduct any other constitutionally permissible search pursuant to the trooper's lawful duties; and
- (f) To use any force which the ranger reasonably believes to be necessary to defend himself or another from bodily injury while making an arrest, or any force necessarily committed in arresting any felon fleeing from justice when the ranger believes either that the fleeing felon poses a threat of death or serious physical harm to the ranger or that the fleeing felon has committed a crime involving the infliction or threatened inflict of serious physical harm to another person.

(II) S.B. 010.)

§ 331.202. Duties.

Park rangers shall hold the duty to:

- (a) Enforce the laws of the State;
- (b) Enforce and prevent the violation of laws relation to wildlife conservation;
- (c) Enforce the criminal laws on all state properties and state institutions;
- (d) Arrest offenders against the criminal laws wherever they may be found within the state;
- (e) Provide mutual aid to counties and municipalities of the State; and
- (f) Undertake wildlife conservation investigations as directed by the Attorney General.

(II) S.B. 010.)

§ 331.203. Jurisdiction.

Park rangers shall hold jurisdiction to exercise peace officer and authority and duties throughout the state, and shall be primarily responsible for state properties excluding such administered by another agency. The jurisdiction conferred on the Parks Service is supplementary to, and in no way a limitation on, the powers and duties of sheriffs or other peace officers of the state.

(II) S.B. 010.)

*Part IV—Administration of the Ridgeway Parks Service***§ 331.301. Assistant Superintendent.**

The Assistant Superintendent shall be appointed by the Superintendent and shall become the acting Superintendent in the Superintendent's absence.

(II) S.B. 010.)

§ 331.302. Park Rangers.

A park ranger shall be a peace officer of any rank, except of a volunteer park ranger rank, appointed by the Superintendent of the Parks Service, who has completed such training requirements as defined by the Superintendent of the Parks Service, and who has been charged with the exercise of peace officer and wildlife conservation authority by the Superintendent.

(II) S.B. 010.)

§ 331.303. Volunteer Park Rangers.

A volunteer park ranger shall be a civilian bearing no certification or licensure to act as a law enforcement officer, who has completed such training requirements as defined by the Superintendent of the Parks Service, and who has been charged with the exercise of wildlife conservation authority by the Superintendent.

- (a) No volunteer park ranger shall be authorized to exercise any peace officer authority, except to detain a person and transfer custody of that person to a peace officer.

(II) S.B. 010.)

§ 331.304. Salary of Park Rangers.

The salary of the park rangers and volunteer park rangers of the Ridgeway Parks service shall be as established by game mechanics.

(II) S.B. 010.)

*Part V—Structure of the Ridgeway Parks Service***§ 331.401. Parks Service Headquarters.**

The Parks Service Headquarters shall be established as the oversight bureau of the Parks Service.

(II) S.B. 010.)

§ 331.402. Field Operations Bureau.

The Field Operations Bureau shall be established as the general patrol and wildlife conservation bureau of the Parks Service. The Superintendent of the Parks Service shall set forth the squads and appoint park rangers to serve in those squads.

- (a) RANGER SQUADS—The Field Operations Bureau shall hold the patrol troops of the Parks Service.

(II) S.B. 010.)

§ 331.403. Service Operations Bureau.

The Service Operations Bureau shall be established as the general management and administrative bureau of the Parks Service. The Superintendent of the Parks Service shall set forth the administrative groups and appoint park rangers to serve in those groups.

- (a) INTERNAL AFFAIRS—The Service Operations Bureau shall hold an office responsible for the review of professional conduct, use of force, and violations of regulation by employees of the Parks Service.
- (b) TRAINING—The Service Operations Bureau shall hold an office responsible for the training and education of employees of the Parks Service.
- (c) PUBLIC AFFAIRS—The Service Operations Bureau shall hold an office responsible for the public affairs and publications of the Parks Service.

(II) S.B. 010.)

SUBCHAPTER II—HUNTING AND SPORT

*Part I—Hunting and Sporting License***§ 332.001. Shall-issue.**

The Superintendent of the Parks Service shall grant a hunting and sporting license to any lawful resident of the State of Ridgeway who is not deemed a fugitive from justice, holds no unexpunged convictions in the State of Ridgeway, and who has less than one-hundred (100) records.

(II) S.B. 010.)

§ 332.002. Authority to Set Qualifications.

The Superintendent of the Parks Service may promulgate additional qualifications for the attainment of a hunting and sporting license.

(II) S.B. 010.)

§ 332.003. Authority to Set Expiration.

The Superintendent of the Parks Service may determine the duration of a hunting and sporting license upon issuing such, not to exceed a period of sixty (60) days.

(II) S.B. 010.)

§ 332.004. Limitation on Licenses.

The Superintendent of the Parks Service shall grant a hunting and sporting license to any qualified person so

long as the total number of licenses does not exceed fifty (50).

(II) S.B. 010.)

§ 332.005. Revocation of License.

The Superintendent of the Parks Service shall revoke a hunting and sporting license where the licensee becomes unqualified, or where the license has expired.

(II) S.B. 010.)

Part II—Lawful Hunting and Sporting

§ 332.101. Lawful to Hunt Wildlife.

It shall be lawful to cause the death of any wildlife so long as it is not an endangered species, and that wildlife is positioned on a state conservation as determined by Subchapter I, Part I and the person holds a valid hunting and sporting license.

(II) S.B. 010.)

§ 332.102. Affirmative Defense.

It shall be an affirmative defense to arrest and prosecution if:

- (a) The person caused the death or brought harm to another person;
- (b) The other person was qualified as wildlife under 2 R. Stat. § 311.002;
- (c) The other person was not an endangered species of wildlife under 2 R. Stat. § 332.201;
- (d) The person holds a valid and unexpired hunting and sporting license;
- (e) The person caused the death or brought harm during hunting season or a period of authorized hunting and sporting; and
- (f) The person and the wildlife were both on state conservation at the time of the death or harm.

(II) S.B. 010.)

Part III—Wildlife

§ 332.201. Categorization of Wildlife.

The Superintendent of the Parks Service may categorize wildlife in manner of species, and may designate the endangered species recognized by the state.

(II) S.B. 010.)

§ 332.202. Registration of Wildlife.

The Superintendent of the Parks Service shall permit persons to register as wildlife for hunting, and shall register no person against their will or without their knowledge.

- (a) A person may only be hunted as wildlife upon their issuing of consent to act as such.

(II) S.B. 010.)

§ 332.203. Wildlife as Community Service.

The courts may authorize a person to conduct community service as wildlife for the state parks upon request of the movant. Community service as wildlife shall be done in coordination with the Parks Service to ensure such service takes place during active hunting periods.

- (a) Such persons shall be registered as wildlife for the duration of their community service.

(II) S.B. 010.)

§ 332.204. Prohibition of Firearms.

No wildlife shall be permitted to possess a firearm while doing so.

(II) S.B. 010.)

§ 332.205. Prohibition of Automobiles.

No wildlife shall be permitted to operate an automobile while doing so.

(II) S.B. 010.)

§ 332.206. Failure to Comply with Prohibitions.

Any wildlife which fails to comply with the prohibitions as outlined shall forfeit any compensation offered by the Parks Service for their services, and if participating due to community service, shall have their community service invalidated.

(II) S.B. 010.)

§ 332.207. Liability for Lost Goods.

No compensation shall be granted, nor shall any liability exist, on the part of the Parks Service or a hunter where a non-endangered species is killed and subsequently loses goods in their possession.

(II) S.B. 010.)

Part IV—Hunting Seasons

§ 332.301. Designated by Superintendent.

The Superintendent of the Parks Service shall designate the hunting seasons for various wildlife within the state conservations, and may permanently authorize the hunting of wildlife.

(II) S.B. 010.)

§ 332.302. Notice to Hunters.

The Superintendent of the Parks Service shall issue notice to the general public at least twenty-four (24) hours prior to the beginning of a hunting season, and at least twenty-four (24) hours prior to the end of a hunting season.

(II) S.B. 010.)

CHAPTER 2.4—THE DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Sec.

Part I—Transportation Department

- 411.001 Establishment
- 411.002 Appointment
- 411.003 Superintendence
- 411.004 Authority to Promulgate Department Policy

Part II—Administration of the Transportation Department

- 411.101 Deputy Secretary
- 411.102 Assistant Secretary
- 411.103 Transportation Operators
- 411.104 Salary of Transportation Employees
- 411.105 Administration of County Transit Authorities

Part III—Structure of the Transportation Department

- 411.201 Department Administration
- 411.202 Field Services Division
- 411.203 Support Services Division

Part IV—Regulation of Handicapped Permits

- 411.301 Registry
- 411.302 Shall-issue
- 411.303 Forfeiture of Certain Civil Service

Part I—Transportation Department

§ 411.001. Establishment.

There shall be a Department of Transportation, an agency of the State, at the direction of the Secretary of Transportation and which shall have jurisdiction over the State.

(II) S.B. 013.)

§ 411.002. Appointment.

The Secretary of Transportation shall be appointed by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the State Senate, and who shall serve at the pleasure of the Governor for a term of six (6) months.

(II) S.B. 013.)

§ 411.003. Superintendence.

The Secretary of Transportation shall retain superintendence over the Transportation Department and rename units and subdivisions under his authority, and shall appoint employees to accomplish the responsibilities of the Transportation Department.

(II) S.B. 013.)

§ 411.004. Authority to Promulgate Department Policy.

The Secretary of Transportation shall have the authority to propose and promulgate all regulations, policies, rules, or codes of conduct to which employees of the Department of Transportation must be in compliance with, and shall have equal authority to propose and promulgate all regulations policies, rules, or codes of conduct to which licensees of the Department of Transportation must be in compliance in when operating a motor vehicle or commercial motor vehicle.

(II) S.B. 013.)

Part II—Administration of the Transportation Department

§ 411.101. Deputy Secretary.

The Deputy Secretaries of Transportation shall be appointed by the Secretary of Transportation and shall become the Secretary of Transportation in the absence of the same.

- (a) The Department of Transportation shall promulgate policies to establish the manner in which a Deputy Secretary of Transportation shall be selected to act as Acting Secretary of Transportation.

(II) S.B. 013.)

§ 411.102. Assistant Secretary.

An Assistant Secretary shall be appointed by the Secretary of Transportation, who shall administer a division of the Transportation Department.

(II) S.B. 013.)

§ 411.103. Transportation Operators.

A transportation operator shall be any person trained to conduct transportation services, tow services, or other services administered by the transportation department under the supervision of the same.

(II) S.B. 013.)

§ 411.104. Salary of Transportation Employees.

The salary of transportation employees shall be paid as established by game mechanics.

(II) S.B. 013.)

§ 411.105. Administration of County Transit Authorities.

The Transportation Department shall act as the administrative organization of the county transit authorities, and shall administer the services and employment of such authorities.

(II) S.B. 013.)

Part III—Structure of the Transportation Department

§ 411.201. Department Administration.

The Transportation Department Administration shall be established as the general administrative division of the Transportation Department.

(II) S.B. 013.)

§ 411.202. Field Services Division.

The Field Services Division shall be established as the field transportation and towing division. The Secretary of Transportation shall set forth the transportation and towing bureaus and appoint operators to serve in such bureaus.

(II) S.B. 013.)

§ 411.203. Support Services Division.

The Support Services Division shall be established as the professional conduct and training division. The Secretary of Transportation shall set forth the investigative and training bureaus and appoint operators to serve in such bureaus.

(II) S.B. 013.)

Part IV—Regulation of Handicapped Permits

§ 411.301. Registry.

The Secretary of Transportation shall maintain a registry of all persons bearing a handicapped permit and who are permitted to use handicapped parking.

(II) S.B. 013.)

§ 411.302. Shall-issue.

The Secretary of Transportation shall issue handicapped permits only to persons bearing residency with the State of Ridgeway upon application for such permits.

- (a) The Secretary of Transportation shall not issue any handicapped permits to persons serving as peace officers or guardsmen within the State of Ridgeway, including members of the Ridgeway State Police, Ridgeway County Sheriff's Office, Ridgeway Parks Service, Milton City Police Department, Palmer Police Department, and the Ridgeway National Guard.

(II) S.B. 013.)

§ 411.303. Forfeiture of Certain Civil Service.

A person issued a handicapped permit upon their own application shall voluntarily forfeit the ability to seek employment within any peace officer or guardsman position which would otherwise require that the person not be physically incapable of exercising the duties of such positions.

(II) S.B. 013.)

CHAPTER 2.5—THE STATE AUDITOR ACT OF 2026

Sec.

SUBCHAPTER I—THE STATE AUDITOR

Part I—Duties and Responsibilities

- 511.001 It shall be the duty of the Office of the State Auditor of Ridgeway...

Part II—Powers and Authorities

- 511.101 The State Auditor, as appropriate to perform the duties and...

Part III—Control and Oversight

- 511.201 The Office of the State Auditor of Ridgeway shall exist as an agency...
- 511.202 The Office shall maintain functional independence in the execution of...

511.203 The Auditor's Office may be directed to perform specific audits,...

Part IV—Restrictions on Political and Other Activity

511.301 The State Auditor may not:

Part V—Structure of the Office

511.401 The State Auditor shall be appointed by the Governor, by and with the...

511.402 The State Auditor may appoint deputy auditors, investigators,...

511.403 The State Auditor shall adopt internal rules, procedures, and...

SUBCHAPTER II—WHISTLEBLOWER PROTECTIONS AND PUBLIC ACCESS

Part I—Whistleblower Protections

512.001 The Auditor shall establish a secure and confidential system for...

512.002 No person shall retaliate against any individual who makes a...

512.003 Any person who knowingly engages in such retaliation shall be guilty...

512.004 In addition to criminal penalties, any retaliated individual may...

512.005 The Auditor General shall transmit any discovered retaliation to the...

512.006 In the case of contumacy by, or refusal to obey a subpoena issued to,...

512.007 Any failure to obey such order of the court may be punished by such...

512.008 No defence of privilege, secrecy, or confidentiality shall be valid...

512.009 No defence of sovereign immunity, official capacity, or governmental...

512.010 The Department of Justice, including but not limited to the Solicitor...

512.011 The Auditor may request expedited consideration of any motion to...

512.012 The enforcement powers of this Section shall be in addition to any...

Part II—Public Access to Documentary Materials, Reports of the State Auditor

512.101 Except as otherwise provided by law or by order of the State Auditor,...

512.102 The State Auditor shall maintain a publicly accessible repository,...

512.103 Preliminary working papers, draft reports, internal communications,...

512.104 No report or documentation shall be withheld on the basis of...

512.105 Requests for access to records shall be processed promptly by the...

512.106 Nothing in this Section shall compel the release of materials:

SUBCHAPTER I—THE STATE AUDITOR

Part I—Duties and Responsibilities

§ 511.001.

It shall be the duty of the Office of the State Auditor of Ridgeway to:

- (a) Inspect, evaluate, and review the activities of all state agencies, departments, programs, and offices, including but not limited to those under the Executive Branch;
- (b) Audit state expenditures, appropriations, contracts, and procurements for compliance with law and the principles of sound management.
- (c) Investigate reports or allegations of fraud, abuse, corruption, or waste within the state government
- (d) Recommend corrective actions or policy improvements to prevent future misconduct or inefficiency

- (e) Maintain a system through which employees, citizens, or whistleblowers may submit confidential complaints or disclosures.

([11] S.B. 010.)

Part II—Powers and Authorities

§ 511.101.

The State Auditor, as appropriate to perform the duties and responsibilities found in Part I of this Subchapter, shall:

- (a) Initiate and conduct independent audits, inspections, evaluations, and investigations of any department, office, agency, commission, program, or entity authorized or existing under the Constitution or laws of the State.
- (b) Have full and unrestricted access to all records, reports, data systems, contracts, internal communications, and physical facilities of any entity subject to audit or investigation. No information shall be withheld on grounds of confidentiality or classification unless expressly protected by law.
- (c) Issue subpoenas to compel the production of books, documents, records, or other evidence, and may compel the attendance and testimony of witnesses under oath.
- (d) Enter into arrangements with other state bodies for joint investigations or information sharing, as appropriate
- (e) Transmit to the Attorney General the discovery of any evidence suggesting criminal conduct, gross negligence, or corruption for criminal investigation, and to the Senate the same for any official subject to impeachment. The State Auditor may also refer violations of law, policy, or procedure to appropriate agency disciplinary or administrative authorities.
- (f) Where necessary to prevent imminent mismanagement or misuse of public assets, the State Auditor may issue a written temporary order to suspend the disbursement of funds, the execution of a contract, or preserve documents or property at risk of destruction.
- (g) Prepare written reports of all findings, which shall include a description of the investigation or audit, the facts established, conclusions drawn, and any recommendations for corrective action, disciplinary measures, policy reform, or statutory change. Reports shall be provided to the Governor, the Senate, the Attorney General, and relevant agency heads, and may be made available to the public unless lawfully redacted; and
- (h) Adopt rules and procedures governing the conduct of audits, investigations and evaluations, the processing of complaints, and the protection of confidential or sensitive information.

([11] S.B. 010.)

Part III—Control and Oversight

§ 511.201.

The Office of the State Auditor of Ridgeway shall exist as an agency of the Executive Branch and shall operate under the general policy direction of the Governor, who shall have authority to establish its overarching priorities and objectives.

([11] S.B. 010.)

§ 511.202.

The Office shall maintain functional independence in the execution of audits and investigations and shall not

be subject to interference in its findings or conclusions by any institution or officer of the state, nor by any private individual.

([11] S.B. 010.)

§ 511.203.

The Auditor's Office may be directed to perform specific audits, reviews, or investigations by any of the following authorities, within their respective jurisdictions:

- (a) The Governor, with respect to any body of the executive branch;
- (b) The Attorney General, with respect to the Department of Justice, law enforcement agencies, and matters of legal compliance of any state institution excepting the Senate;
- (c) The Secretary of State, with respect to the Department of State and state regulated private entities; and
- (d) The Senate, any agency, department, office, or other institution authorized or created by law, or for the purpose of informing, developing, or supporting legislative policy

([11] S.B. 010.)

Part IV—Restrictions on Political and Other Activity

§ 511.301.

The State Auditor may not:

- (a) hold any other office or employment in the State;
- (b) engage in partisan political activity, including but not limited to endorsing candidates, fundraising, or campaigning
- (c) participate in any decision in which the Auditor has a personal or financial interest.

([11] S.B. 010.)

Part V—Structure of the Office

§ 511.401.

The State Auditor shall be appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, for a term of four months. The Auditor may be removed prior to the expiration of the term only for good cause, by the Governor, with written notice to the Senate stating the reasons for removal. Such removal may be appealed by the Auditor to the Superior Court, which shall determine whether the removal was supported by good cause, based on the written notice and any additional evidence the court deems appropriate.

([11] S.B. 010.)

§ 511.402.

The State Auditor may appoint deputy auditors, investigators, analysts, and administrative staff necessary to fulfil the duties and responsibilities found in Part I of this Subchapter.

([11] S.B. 010.)

§ 511.403.

The State Auditor shall adopt internal rules, procedures, and policies.

([11] S.B. 010.)

SUBCHAPTER II—WHISTLEBLOWER PROTECTIONS AND PUBLIC ACCESS

Part I—Whistleblower Protections

§ 512.001.

The Auditor shall establish a secure and confidential system for receiving complaints, tips, and disclosures from public employees and citizens.

([11] S.B. 010.)

§ 512.002.

No person shall retaliate against any individual who makes a good-faith complaint, tip, or disclosure to the Auditor or cooperates in any evaluation, investigation, or audit conducted by the Auditor's Office. Retaliation includes, but is not limited to, dismissal, demotion, suspension, harassment, adverse changes in working conditions, threats, or any other form of discrimination or reprisal.

([11] S.B. 010.)

§ 512.003.

Any person who knowingly engages in such retaliation shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be subject to a fine not exceeding 500 dollars, imprisonment for a term not exceeding 30 days, or both. Each act of retaliation shall constitute a separate offense.

([11] S.B. 010.)

§ 512.004.

In addition to criminal penalties, any retaliated individual may bring a civil action for damages, injunctive relief, or other appropriate remedies in a court of competent jurisdiction. Nothing in this subchapter shall be construed to limit any protections available under other laws.

([11] S.B. 010.)

§ 512.005.

The Auditor General shall transmit any discovered retaliation to the Attorney General for investigation and potential prosecution under 2 R. Stat. § 512.002. If the retaliation involves a public officer or employee, the Auditor General shall also notify the head of the relevant agency or department and, where applicable, the appropriate oversight body or licensing authority. The Auditor General may further recommend disciplinary action, administrative remedies, or policy changes to prevent recurrence.

([11] S.B. 010.)

§ 512.006.

In the case of contumacy by, or refusal to obey a subpoena issued to, any person, the State Auditor may invoke the aid of a Superior Court of the State of Ridgeway in order to enforce a subpoena issued under 2 R. Stat. § 511.101. The court may issue an order requiring such person to comply with such a subpoena.

([11] S.B. 010.)

§ 512.007.

Any failure to obey such order of the court may be punished by such court as a contempt thereof.

([11] S.B. 010.)

§ 512.008.

No defence of privilege, secrecy, or confidentiality shall be valid against the production of documents or testimony required by subpoena, except those expressly provided by law. Claims of privilege must be presented to the court for in camera review. If the court determines that the privilege is not applicable or is overridden by the public interest in an audit or investigation, the person shall comply with the subpoena in full.

([11] S.B. 010.)

§ 512.009.

No defence of sovereign immunity, official capacity, or governmental privilege shall bar the enforcement of a subpoena issued by the State Auditor. All public officers, employees, agencies, departments, and instrumentalities of the State are subject to the Auditor's lawful authority and may be compelled to provide testimony or documentation, subject only to constitutional limits and privileges expressly enumerated by statute.

([11] S.B. 010.)

§ 512.010.

The Department of Justice, including but not limited to the Solicitor General, may refuse to defend a person who refuses to comply with a lawful subpoena issued by the State Auditor, or who fails to obey an order of the court enforcing such subpoena. Nothing in this section shall be construed to require the State to provide legal representation to a person whose conduct constitutes obstruction of an audit or investigation. The State shall not expend public resources or work to defend or indemnify any person held in contempt for noncompliance with the Auditor's investigative authority, unless such refusal is based on a good-faith assertion of a recognized legal privilege not excluded under this section.

([11] S.B. 010.)

§ 512.011.

The Auditor may request expedited consideration of any motion to compel compliance with a subpoena, and the court shall give such motion priority on its docket.

([11] S.B. 010.)

§ 512.012.

The enforcement powers of this Section shall be in addition to any other remedies or penalties provided by law.

([11] S.B. 010.)

*Part II—Public Access to Documentary Materials,
Reports of the State Auditor*

§ 512.101.

Except as otherwise provided by law or by order of the State Auditor, all final reports, findings, recommendations, correspondence, and materials produced or collected by the State Auditor in the course of an evaluation, audit or investigation shall be public record and made available for public inspection and copying.

([11] S.B. 010.)

§ 512.102.

The State Auditor shall maintain a publicly accessible repository, whether physical or digital, in which final audit reports, executive summaries, and agency responses shall be published within ten (10) days of completion, redacted as necessary to protect legally privileged or confidential information.

([11] S.B. 010.)

§ 512.103.

Preliminary working papers, draft reports, internal communications, and notes prepared by the Auditor or the Auditor's staff shall not be subject to mandatory public disclosure, provided that nothing in this subsection shall be construed to prohibit the voluntary release of such materials when consistent with the public interest and the protection of ongoing audits.

([11] S.B. 010.)

§ 512.104.

No report or documentation shall be withheld on the basis of governmental privilege, deliberative process, or

internal policy unless such withholding is expressly authorized by statute or by a court of competent jurisdiction, or by order of the State Auditor.

([11] S.B. 010.)

§ 512.105.

Requests for access to records shall be processed promptly by the Office of the Auditor. A denial of access shall be made in writing, stating the specific legal basis for the denial. Any person aggrieved by such denial may seek review in a court of competent jurisdiction.

([11] S.B. 010.)

§ 512.106.

Nothing in this Section shall compel the release of materials:

- (a) Subject to attorney-client privilege or statutory confidentiality;
- (b) That would compromise an ongoing criminal investigation, or an evaluation, investigation or audit under this Act; or
- (c) Whose release would violate the constitutional or statutory rights of any person.
- (d) The State Auditor shall adopt and publish rules or guidelines for the classification, redaction, and timely publication of materials consistent with Part II of this subchapter.

([11] S.B. 010.)

THE CODE OF STATUTES OF THE STATE OF RIDGEWAY

TITLE III—JUDICIARY

As codified in the 2026 Ridgeway Code of Statutes

Chap.		Sec.
3.1	The Judiciary Act of 2026	111.001
3.2	The Enforcement beyond Act of 2026	211.001
3.3	The Notaries Public Act	311.001

CHAPTER 3.1—THE JUDICIARY ACT OF 2026

Sec.	
	CHAPTER I—GENERAL PROVISIONS
	SUBCHAPTER I—LEGISLATIVE DETAIL
	<i>Part I—Definitions</i>
111.001	For purposes of this Subtitle, the term “Visiting Justice” means a...
111.002	For the purposes of this Subtitle, the term “Mayflower State Bar”...
111.003	For the purposes of this Subtitle, the term “Ridgemade State Bar”...
111.004	For the purposes of this Subtitle, the term “Firestone State Bar”...
111.005	For the purposes of this Subtitle, the term “Investigative Apparatus”...
	CHAPTER II—THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF RIDGEWAY
	SUBCHAPTER I—ESTABLISHMENT
	<i>Part I—Structure & Foundation</i>
121.001	Number of Justices
121.002	Appointment
121.003	Quorum
121.004	Terms of the Court
121.005	Vacancy
	<i>Part 2—Powers of the Supreme Court</i>
121.101	Certifications of Questions of Law
121.102	Justices as Visiting Judges
121.103	Power to Execute Judgments, Decrees, Determinations
121.104	Uniform Case Reporting System
121.105	Decisions to Be Filed
121.106	Rules of Procedure
121.107	Code of Conduct
	<i>Part 3—Clerk of the Supreme Court</i>
121.201	Appointment
121.202	Deputies and Assistants
121.203	Faith and Credit of Deputies
121.204	Oaths
121.205	Duties Relating to Court Documents
121.206	Seal of the Supreme Court
121.207	Fee Schedule
	<i>Part 4—Marshal of the Supreme Court</i>
121.301	Appointment
121.302	Qualification
121.303	Authority

121.304	Duties
	<i>Part 5—Judicial Conference of the State of Ridgeway</i>
121.401	Establishment
121.402	Duties and Authority
121.403	Appointment
121.404	Where Concerning the State as a Party
121.405	Judicial Security

SUBCHAPTER II—ADMINISTRATIVE STATUTES

Part 1—Judicial Retirement

122.001	Retirement
122.002	Appointment

Part 2—Senior Status

122.101	Eligibility
122.102	Designation
122.103	Assignment
122.104	Authority
122.105	Revocation of Status
122.106	Revocation by Legislature
122.107	Maintenance of Status
122.108	Report to the State Senate

Part 3—State Court Employee Management

122.201	Designation
122.202	Policymaking

CHAPTER III—THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF RIDGEWAY

SUBCHAPTER I—ESTABLISHMENT

Part I—Structure & Foundation

131.001	Superior Court
131.002	Number of Judges
131.003	Appointment
131.004	Jurisdiction
131.005	Executive Officer

Part II—Clerk of the Superior Court

131.101	Appointment
131.102	Authority and Duties
131.103	Faith and Credit of Deputies
131.104	Oaths
131.105	Seal of the Superior Court
131.106	Fee Schedule

Part III—Magistrate Judges

131.201	Number of Magistrates
131.202	Appointment
131.203	Assignment by Superior Court Judge
131.204	Practice of Law by a Magistrate

CHAPTER IV—THE ADMINISTRATIVE COURT OF THE STATE OF RIDGEWAY

SUBCHAPTER I—ESTABLISHMENT

Part I—Structure & Jurisdiction

141.001	Administrative Court
141.002	Composition
141.003	Number of Judges
141.004	Appointment

- 141.005 Term of Appointees
- 141.006 Jurisdiction in Adverse Action
- 141.007 Jurisdiction in Civil Service Policy
- 141.008 Jurisdiction Prohibited
- 141.009 Mandatory Review
- 141.010 Equitable Remedy
- 141.011 Declaratory Relief
- 141.012 Separation of Employee
- 141.013 Disqualification from Civil Service

Part II—Administrative Procedure

- 141.101 Administrative Claim
- 141.102 Administrative Hearing
- 141.103 Effect of Rules of Evidence
- 141.104 Effect of Rules of Civil Procedure
- 141.105 Testimony of Legal or Policy Conclusions
- 141.106 Authentication of Evidence
- 141.107 Hearsay Evidence Permitted
- 141.108 Expedience of Procedure

Part III—Appeal of Administrative Procedures

- 141.201 Original Jurisdiction
- 141.202 When Permitted
- 141.203 Time to File Appeal

CHAPTER V—THE RIDGEWAY STATE BAR

SUBCHAPTER I—ESTABLISHMENT

Part I—Structure & Foundation

- 151.001 Admission as Judiciary Function
- 151.002 Establishment of the State Bar
- 151.003 Authority to Discipline
- 151.004 Authority to Set Practice Standards
- 151.005 Director of the State Bar
- 151.006 Attorneys
- 151.007 Attorney-administered Oaths
- 151.008 Officers Not Allowed to Practice

Part II—Board of Bar Examiners

- 151.101 Function
- 151.102 Topics List
- 151.103 Examination Scores
- 151.104 Paralegals
- 151.105 Other Attorneys and Reciprocity
- 151.106 Reciprocity by Statute

Part III—Board of Legal Ethics

- 151.201 Function
- 151.202 Membership
- 151.203 Rules and Reporting
- 151.204 Disciplinary Action
- 151.205 Limitations of Discipline

CHAPTER VI—THE STATE PUBLIC DEFENDER'S OFFICE

SUBCHAPTER I—ESTABLISHMENT

Part I—Structure & Foundation

- 161.101 Public Defender's Office
- 161.102 Authority
- 161.103 Appointment
- 161.104 Vacancy
- 161.105 Supreme Court Bar
- 161.106 Authority to Establish Policy
- 161.107 Employees
- 161.108 Prohibition of Employment
- 161.109 Appointment of Counsel

Part II—Duties of the Office

- 161.201 Representation of Individuals
- 161.202 Proceedings in Which Representation Is Required

Part III—Salary of Public Defenders

- 161.301 Salary of Office Employees
- 161.302 Salary of Court-appointed Counsel
- 161.303 Compensation for Office Employees
- 161.304 Compensation for Court-appointed Counsel
- 161.305 Compensation for Filing Fees
- 161.306 Compensation Filings

CHAPTER I—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SUBCHAPTER I—LEGISLATIVE DETAIL

Part I—Definitions

§ 111.001.

For purposes of this Subtitle, the term "Visiting Justice" means a Chief Justice or Associate Justice of the Supreme Court assigned to a lower court to serve as a trial judge.

(II) S.B. 001.)

§ 111.002.

For the purposes of this Subtitle, the term "Mayflower State Bar" includes the state bar association of the State of Mayflower owned and

operated by cityWARE, as well as the state bar association of the State of Mayflower owned and operated by unionWARE.

(II) S.B. 001.)

§ 111.003.

For the purposes of this Subtitle, the term "Ridgemade State Bar" includes the state bar association of the State of Ridgeway owned and

operated by syntaxsyntaxsyntax.

(II) S.B. 001.)

§ 111.004.

For the purposes of this Subtitle, the term "Firestone State Bar" includes the state bar association of the State of Firestone owned and operated by Poe_DameronTR, previously administered by FedoraMasterB98.

(II) S.B. 001.)

§ 111.005.

For the purposes of this Subtitle, the term "Investigative Apparatus" means any government department, agency, or division within such tasked with conducting investigations into offenses of state statute.

(II) S.B. 001.)

CHAPTER II—THE SUPREME COURT OF
THE STATE OF RIDGEWAY

SUBCHAPTER I—ESTABLISHMENT

Part I—Structure & Foundation

§ 121.001. Number of Justices.

The Supreme Court of the State of Ridgeway shall consist of the Chief Justice and four Associate Justices.

(II) S.B. 001.)

§ 121.002. Appointment.

The Governor, upon a vacancy, shall appoint and fill a seat of the Supreme Court with the advice and consent of the State Senate.

(II) S.B. 001.)

§ 121.003. Quorum.

The full court shall be the Supreme Court in banc, and three justices shall constitute a quorum to decide all matters required to be heard by it.

(II) S.B. 001.)

§ 121.004. Terms of the Court.

The Supreme Court shall hold at the seat of government a term of court commencing on the first Monday

in October of each year and may hold such adjourned or special terms as necessary.
(II) S.B. 001.)

§ 121.005. Vacancy.

Whenever the Chief Justice is unable to perform the duties of his office or the office is vacant, the powers and duties shall devolve upon the Associate Justice next in precedence who is able to act, until the officeholder may resume their duties.

(II) S.B. 001.)

Part 2—Powers of the Supreme Court

§ 121.101. Certifications of Questions of Law.

The Supreme Court of this state may, by rule of court, provide that, when it shall appear to the court of last resort of another state, that there are involved in any proceeding before it questions or propositions of the laws of this state, which are determinative of the said cause, and there are no clear controlling precedents in the decisions of the Supreme Court of this state, such court of last resort may certify such questions or propositions of the laws of this state to the Supreme Court of this state for instructions concerning such questions or propositions of state law, which certificate the Supreme Court of this state, by written opinion, may answer.

(II) S.B. 001.)

§ 121.102. Justices as Visiting Judges.

A Justice of the Supreme Court may, upon designation and assignment by the Chief Justice of the State of Ridgeway, serve as a visiting justice in a lower court.

- (a) ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE — A visiting justice may, consistent with the administration of justice and regular executions of the laws, exercise the duties and authority of the designated court.

(II) S.B. 001.)

§ 121.103. Power to Execute Judgments, Decrees, Determinations.

The Supreme Court shall be vested with all of the power and authority necessary for carrying into complete execution all its judgments, decrees and determinations in the matters before it, agreeable to the usage and principles of law.

(II) S.B. 001.)

§ 121.104. Uniform Case Reporting System.

The Supreme Court shall develop a uniform case reporting system, including a uniform means of reporting categories of cases and manner of disposition of cases.

(II) S.B. 001.)

§ 121.105. Decisions to Be Filed.

All decisions and opinions delivered by the Supreme Court, or any justice thereof, relating to any action or proceeding pending in the court must be filed in the office of the Clerk of the Supreme Court and maintained by said clerk in the manner prescribed by the Supreme Court.

(II) S.B. 001.)

§ 121.106. Rules of Procedure.

The Supreme Court, through the Judicial Conference, shall have the power to prescribe the general rules of practice and procedure and rules of evidence for cases in all courts of law in the State of Ridgeway.

- (a) MANNER PRESCRIBED—The Judicial Conference shall prescribe such rules through simple majority vote of the members of the Conference.
(b) MODIFICATION OF RIGHTS—Such rules shall not abridge, enlarge or modify any substantive

right. All laws in conflict with such rules shall be of no further force or effect after such rules have taken effect

- (c) LOCAL RULES—The lower courts and their judges may prescribe local rules of practice, such rules shall be binding only within the court where they are prescribed. The local rules shall not abridge, enlarge or modify any substantive right, nor shall they be in conflict with the rules of procedure, practice, and evidence, as set forth by the Supreme Court.

(II) S.B. 001.)

§ 121.107. Code of Conduct.

The Supreme Court, through the Judicial Conference, shall have the power to prescribe the judicial canons and codes of conduct to be followed by all Supreme Court Justices, Superior Court Judges, Administrative Court Judges, and Magistrate Judges.

- (a) MANNER PRESCRIBED—The Judicial Conference shall prescribe such rules through simple majority vote of the members of the Conference.
(b) REPRIMAND FOR MISCONDUCT—The Supreme Court may admonish, reprimand, or censure a state judge found in violation of the judicial canons of conduct.

(II) S.B. 001.)

Part 3—Clerk of the Supreme Court

§ 121.201. Appointment.

The Justices of the Supreme Court may appoint a Clerk of the Supreme Court, who, being duly sworn, may discharge the duties of the office of the Clerk.

(II) S.B. 001.)

§ 121.202. Deputies and Assistants.

The Clerk of the Supreme Court may appoint deputies, who, being duly sworn, may discharge all the duties of the office of the clerk during his or her absence. The clerk shall in all cases be responsible for the acts of such a deputy. The Clerk of the Supreme Court is authorized to employ such clerical assistants, reporters, and other administrative staff as may be necessary to discharge the duties of his or her office.

(II) S.B. 001.)

§ 121.203. Faith and Credit of Deputies.

Deputy clerks, authorized by and under the direction of the clerk, shall have full power to perform such duties as may be performed by the clerk; and any act of a deputy clerk is entitled to the same faith and credit as that of the clerk.

(II) S.B. 001.)

§ 121.204. Oaths.

The Clerk of the Supreme Court or a deputy clerk may administer oaths, in or out of court, touching any matter in which an oath may be legally administered, and may take any affidavit requested or permitted in the progress of a proceeding in their respective court

(II) S.B. 001.)

§ 121.205. Duties Relating to Court Documents.

The Clerk of the Supreme Court shall take receipt of all filings before the Supreme Court and maintain them in an accessible manner. The Clerk of the Supreme Court shall, immediately after a case is disposed of, supply the judge who tried the case and from whose order, judgment, or decree, appeal or other review is taken and any court

which reviewed it, with a copy of all opinions, orders, or judgments filed in such case.

(II) S.B. 001.)

§ 121.206. Seal of the Supreme Court.

The Clerk of the Supreme Court shall operate as the keeper of the court's seal, and shall use it upon such documents as the Supreme Court may require.

(II) S.B. 001.)

§ 121.207. Fee Schedule.

A fee schedule for services rendered by the clerk shall be fixed by rule of the Supreme Court, except that charges to litigants for the reproduction of appellate records and briefs shall be fixed and administered by the clerk.

(II) S.B. 001.)

Part 4—Marshal of the Supreme Court

§ 121.301. Appointment.

The Justices of the Supreme Court may appoint a Marshal who shall hold office during the pleasure of the court.

(II) S.B. 001.)

§ 121.302. Qualification.

The Marshal and his or her deputies must comply with all statutory requirements for law enforcement officers in this state and serve as active law enforcement officers of this state during appointment or deputization.

(II) S.B. 001.)

§ 121.303. Authority.

The Marshal of the Supreme Court and his or her deputies shall serve as law enforcement officers under the direction and control of the Supreme Court with full powers to bear arms and make arrests in accordance with the laws of this state. A Marshal or Deputy Marshal may, in the performance of their official duties, apprehend without warrant a person disturbing the peace and deliver that person to the appropriate law enforcement officer of the municipality or county in which further proceedings may be held according to law. No provision set forth shall abridge the concurrent authority that a Deputy Marshal may have, consistent with their active service within another law enforcement agency, to apprehend and arrest a person who commits a crime in their presence.

(II) S.B. 001.)

§ 121.304. Duties.

The Marshal of the Supreme Court shall have the power to execute the process of the court throughout the state, and in any county he or she may deputize the sheriff or a deputy sheriff for such purpose. The Marshal of the Supreme Court shall have the duty to secure the Supreme Court of the State of Ridgeway and the justices of the court, and shall coordinate those duties as necessary with other law enforcement agencies.

(II) S.B. 001.)

Part 5—Judicial Conference of the State of Ridgeway

§ 121.401. Establishment.

The Chief Justice shall summon, as needed, the Justices of the Supreme Court, the Chief Superior Court Judge, and a Superior Court Judge to form the Judicial Conference of the State.

(II) S.B. 001.)

§ 121.402. Duties and Authority.

The Conference shall assess the condition of the judiciary business and prepare plans and recommendations to promote uniformity of procedure. Where the Conference elects to establish a standing committee, it shall be

appointed by the Chief Justice and all petitions for review shall be reviewed by that committee. The Conference and its standing committees may hold hearings, take sworn testimony, issue subpoenas and subpoenas duces tecum, and make necessary and appropriate orders in the exercise of its authority.

(II) S.B. 001.)

§ 121.403. Appointment.

The Justices of the Supreme Court may provide appointments by vote to the standing committees of the Conference to judges of the courts of law and those admitted before the Ridgeway State Bar

(II) S.B. 001.)

§ 121.404. Where Concerning the State as a Party.

The Attorney General shall, upon request of the Chief Justice, report to such Conference on matters of procedure relating to cases to which the State of Ridgeway is a party.

(II) S.B. 001.)

§ 121.405. Judicial Security.

The Judicial Conference of the State shall consult with the Marshal of the Supreme Court, the Ridgeway State Police, the relevant sheriff's offices, and the Milton City Police Department on a continuing basis regarding the security requirements of the judicial branch of the State of Ridgeway, to ensure that the views of the Judicial Conference regarding judicial security are taken into account when determining the priorities, staffing levels, and allocation of resources.

(II) S.B. 001.)

SUBCHAPTER II—ADMINISTRATIVE STATUTES

Part 1—Judicial Retirement

§ 122.001. Retirement.

Any justice or judge of the Superior Court or the Supreme Court appointed to hold office during good behaviour may retire from the office after serving at least twelve (12) months of consecutive, active service.

(II) S.B. 001.)

§ 122.002. Appointment.

The Governor shall appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a successor to a justice or judge who retires under this section.

(II) S.B. 001.)

Part 2—Senior Status

§ 122.101. Eligibility.

A judge or justice is eligible to assume senior status if they:

- (a) Have served for at least twelve (12) months of consecutive, active service, as a Superior Court Judge or a Justice of the Supreme Court;
- (b) Are not actively engaged in the practice of law; and
- (c) Remain a member in good standing of the Ridgeway State Bar.

(II) S.B. 001.)

§ 122.102. Designation.

An eligible judge or justice may write to the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court to apply for designation as a Senior Judge.

(II) S.B. 001.)

§ 122.103. Assignment.

The Supreme Court of the State of Ridgeway shall assign eligible judges or justices in senior status only by a majority vote of its members.

(II) S.B. 001.)

§ 122.104. Authority.

A judge or justice in senior status may preside over proceedings in the Superior Court of the State of Ridgeway as assigned by the Chief Judge of the Superior Court sitting in the County in which they reside, assist in case management and settlement conferences, and perform other judicial duties as deemed appropriate

(II) S.B. 001.)

§ 122.105. Revocation of Status.

The Supreme Court of the State of Ridgeway may, by a majority vote of its members, remove the senior status of a retired judge or justice

(II) S.B. 001.)

§ 122.106. Revocation by Legislature.

The State Senate may, upon a majority vote, revoke the senior status of a judge or justice upon certification from the Chief Judge of the Superior Court of the State of Ridgeway, affirming that the judge or justice has failed to fulfill the duties and requirements of senior status.

(II) S.B. 001.)

§ 122.107. Maintenance of Status.

A judge or justice in senior status shall, in order to maintain their status, be:

- (a) Actively managing a caseload that is one fourth (1/4) of that of an active judge; or
- (b) Actively assist in judicial duties, including but not limited to case management, settlement conference, grand jury supervision, or other assignments as required by the Chief Judge or Chief Justice; or
- (c) Be on a leave of absence with good cause, such as health issues, personal circumstances, or other justifiable reasons, as determined by the Chief Judge.

(II) S.B. 001.)

§ 122.108. Report to the State Senate.

The Chief Judge of the Superior Court shall report to the State Senate every six (6) months on whether the judges and justices holding senior status in their county meet the maintenance requirements.

(II) S.B. 001.)

*Part 3—State Court Employee Management***§ 122.201. Designation.**

All officers, employees, and divisions of the Supreme Court and lower courts shall be considered employees of the Ridgeway Unified Court System, known as the State Courts

(II) S.B. 001.)

§ 122.202. Policymaking.

The manner of selection of employees of the Ridgeway Unified Court System, the determination of qualifications, and the establishment of policies relating to the work of such employees, shall be determined by rule of the Supreme Court.

(II) S.B. 001.)

CHAPTER III—THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF RIDGEWAY

SUBCHAPTER I—ESTABLISHMENT

*Part I—Structure & Foundation***§ 131.001. Superior Court.**

There shall be the Superior Court of the State of Ridgeway, a court of law and equity under the judicial branch of the state.

(II) S.B. 001.)

§ 131.002. Number of Judges.

The Superior Court of the State of Ridgeway shall consist of one (1) Chief Superior Court Judge and six (6) Superior Court Judges.

(II) S.B. 001.)

§ 131.003. Appointment.

The Governor, upon a vacancy, shall appoint and fill a seat of the Superior Court with the advice and consent of the State Senate.

- (a) No person shall be appointed to the office of Superior Court Judge except without previous service as an Administrative Court Judge or Magistrate Judge of the State.

(II) S.B. 001.)

§ 131.004. Jurisdiction.

The Superior Court of the State of Ridgeway shall have original jurisdiction over:

- (a) All felony and misdemeanor crimes under the Ridgeway Criminal Code;
- (b) All vehicular infractions under the Ridgeway Vehicle Code;
- (c) All civil claims;
- (d) All expungement procedures arising under the Crime and Criminal Procedure Act; and
- (e) Any controversy not otherwise falling within the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, Administrative Court, or Magistrate Court as set forth by law

(II) S.B. 001.)

§ 131.005. Executive Officer.

The Sheriff of the county shall be the executive officer of the Superior Court of the State of Ridgeway and shall remain responsible for judicial security, service of process of criminal defendants, and execution of court orders.

(II) S.B. 001.)

*Part II—Clerk of the Superior Court***§ 131.101. Appointment.**

The Judges of the Superior Court may appoint a Clerk of the Superior Court, who, being duly sworn, may discharge the duties of the office of the Clerk.

(II) S.B. 001.)

§ 131.102. Authority and Duties.

The Clerk of the Superior Court shall serve as the recorder of all official court documents within the Superior Court, Magistrate Court, and Administrative Courts. The Clerk shall record all orders, judgments, and decrees of the courts. The Clerk shall certify all orders, judgments, and decrees of the courts in the manner prescribed by the rules of procedure.

(II) S.B. 001.)

§ 131.103. Faith and Credit of Deputies.

Deputy clerks, authorized by and under the direction of the clerk, shall have full power to perform such duties as may be performed by the clerk; and any act of a deputy

clerk is entitled to the same faith and credit as that of the clerk.

(II) S.B. 001.)

§ 131.104. Oaths.

The Clerk of the Superior Court or a deputy clerk may administer oaths, in or out of court, touching any matter in which an oath may be legally administered, and may take any affidavit requested or permitted in the progress of a proceeding in their respective court.

(II) S.B. 001.)

§ 131.105. Seal of the Superior Court.

The Clerk of the Superior Court shall operate as the keeper of the court's seal, and shall use it upon such documents as the Superior Court may require.

(II) S.B. 001.)

§ 131.106. Fee Schedule.

A fee schedule for services rendered by the clerk shall be fixed by rule of the Supreme Court, except that charges to litigants for the reproduction of trial records and briefs shall be fixed and administered by the clerk.

(II) S.B. 001.)

Part III—Magistrate Judges

§ 131.201. Number of Magistrates.

The Superior Court of the State of Ridgeway shall contain the magistrate court, which shall consist of four (4) magistrate judges.

(II) S.B. 001.)

§ 131.202. Appointment.

The Governor, upon a vacancy, shall appoint a magistrate judge with the advice and consent of the State Senate.

(II) S.B. 001.)

§ 131.203. Assignment by Superior Court Judge.

A superior court judge may assign a magistrate judge to try a proceeding before the court, or to conduct any or all pre-trial proceedings in a proceeding before the court. Unless otherwise specifically referred by the superior court judge, a magistrate judge assigned to conduct pre-trial proceedings shall hear and determine only non-dispositive matters. A magistrate judge shall not hear, determine, or enter any order on a dispositive matter unless the superior court judge refers the matter to the magistrate judge for proposed findings, a report, and recommendations. Any report and recommendation issued by a magistrate judge shall have no effect unless adopted, modified, or rejected by the superior court judge. No assignment or referral shall be made in civil proceedings in which the state is a party, nor shall any assignment or referral be made in administrative proceedings arising under the Title IV, Subtitle I.

(II) S.B. 001.)

§ 131.204. Practice of Law by a Magistrate.

Magistrate judges shall not be prohibited from practicing law in private or on behalf of the government, nor shall there be any rule promulgated to prevent such practice of law.

(II) S.B. 001.)

CHAPTER IV—THE ADMINISTRATIVE COURT OF THE STATE OF RIDGEWAY

SUBCHAPTER I—ESTABLISHMENT

Part I—Structure & Jurisdiction

§ 141.001. Administrative Court.

There shall be the Administrative Court of the State of Ridgeway, a court of law and equity under the judicial branch of the state.

(II) S.B. 001.)

§ 141.002. Composition.

The Administrative Court of the State of Ridgeway shall be composed of the sitting superior court judges and additional appointees.

(II) S.B. 001.)

§ 141.003. Number of Judges.

The Administrative Court of the State of Ridgeway shall not have more than ten (10) administrative court judges.

(II) S.B. 001.)

§ 141.004. Appointment.

The Governor, upon a vacancy, shall appoint and fill a seat of the Administrative Court with the advice and consent of the State Senate.

(II) S.B. 001.)

§ 141.005. Term of Appointees.

An administrative court judge shall serve for the duration of their term as a Superior Court Judge, except where the judge was appointed to act solely as an administrative court, in which case their term shall be for three (3) months.

(II) S.B. 001.)

§ 141.006. Jurisdiction in Adverse Action.

The administrative court shall hold original jurisdiction in all administrative procedures arising from an adverse personnel action against a civil service employee.

(II) S.B. 001.)

§ 141.007. Jurisdiction in Civil Service Policy.

The administrative court shall hold original jurisdiction in all matters involving the internal policy or rules of a civil service agency.

(II) S.B. 001.)

§ 141.008. Jurisdiction Prohibited.

The administrative court shall not exercise jurisdiction where it is prohibited from doing so by state statute.

(II) S.B. 001.)

§ 141.009. Mandatory Review.

The administrative court shall provide mandatory review where it is provided by state statute.

(II) S.B. 001.)

§ 141.010. Equitable Remedy.

The administrative court shall have the power to grant equitable remedy as necessary to ensure the proper enforcement of law, yet shall not award damages in any proceeding.

(II) S.B. 001.)

§ 141.011. Declaratory Relief.

The administrative court shall have the power to issue declaratory relief when necessary.

(II) S.B. 001.)

§ 141.012. Separation of Employee.

The administrative court shall not order the termination, separation, discharge, or removal of a civil ser-

vice employee, unless explicitly commanded to by state statute.

([I] S.B. 001.)

§ 141.013. Disqualification from Civil Service.

The administrative court shall not impose disqualification from civil service except where the court has found that an employee has violated a state statute requiring disqualification from civil service, or where an employee has accumulated two (2) or more dishonorable discharges.

- (a) Except where otherwise indicated by state statute, no disqualification from civil service shall exceed a period of four (4) months.

([I] S.B. 001.)

Part II—Administrative Procedure

§ 141.101. Administrative Claim.

An administrative claim shall be a claim of law asserting that an adverse employment action was arbitrary or without due observance of state statute.

- (a) An administrative claim shall be heard and decided by an administrative court judge.
- (b) An administrative court judge may use all remedies afforded by state statute.

([I] S.B. 001.)

§ 141.102. Administrative Hearing.

An administrative hearing shall be a claim of fact and law arising under mandatory review of a personnel action, and shall be initiated by the civil service agency responsible for the action or by an administrative court judge as remedy.

- (a) An administrative hearing shall be heard and decided by an administrative court judge.
- (b) An administrative court judge shall grant or reject the punitive action sought by the civil service agency.
- (c) A civil service agency may alter the punitive action issued but may not exceed the degree of the punitive action authorized by the administrative court.
- (d) An administrative hearing shall be conducted in the following manner:
 - (1) The administrative court judge shall call the administrative hearing to order;
 - (2) The civil service agency shall state the claims being made against the employee and present the claims in full;
 - (3) The employee shall be given the opportunity to introduce evidence of their own, and call witnesses as necessary;
 - (4) The employee may then provide a closing statement;
 - (5) The administrative court judge shall then adjourn the hearing.

([I] S.B. 001.)

§ 141.103. Effect of Rules of Evidence.

Administrative procedures under this Subtitle shall follow the Ridgeway Rules of Evidence, except where otherwise indicated by state statute.

([I] S.B. 001.)

§ 141.104. Effect of Rules of Civil Procedure.

Administrative procedures under this Subtitle shall follow the Ridgeway Rules of Civil Procedure, except where the Supreme Court of the State of Ridgeway has promulgated rules pertaining to administrative procedure.

([I] S.B. 001.)

§ 141.105. Testimony of Legal or Policy Conclusions.

No witness before the administrative court shall be permitted to offer legal or policy conclusions as part of their testimony.

([I] S.B. 001.)

§ 141.106. Authentication of Evidence.

All relevant evidence admitted before the administrative court shall be properly authenticated by an appropriate witness.

([I] S.B. 001.)

§ 141.107. Hearsay Evidence Permitted.

Hearsay evidence shall be admissible where it uses the statements of the accused, no other hearsay evidence shall be admitted.

([I] S.B. 001.)

§ 141.108. Expedience of Procedure.

Administrative hearings shall be conducted within seventy-two (72) hours after the filing of the hearing. Where the administrative court fails to hear an administrative hearing within the allotted time, and the civil service agency has acted in good faith, the civil service agency may reasonably impose adverse action that would ordinarily be restricted to the Administrative Court of the State of Ridgeway.

- (a) A decision made by a civil service agency pursuant to this subsection may be appealed as an administrative claim.
- (b) Where an employee enjoys the right to have a personnel action reviewed before the Administrative Court of the State of Ridgeway, though such action is administered under this subsection, the employee may invoke the right for an administrative hearing to review the action at any time within fourteen (14) days of the personnel action.

([I] S.B. 001.)

Part III—Appeal of Administrative Procedures

§ 141.201. Original Jurisdiction.

The Supreme Court of the State of Ridgeway shall hold original jurisdiction over all appeals arising from the administrative court.

([I] S.B. 001.)

§ 141.202. When Permitted.

No procedure arising from the administrative court shall be appealed except where:

- (a) There is a blatant misapplication of state statute;
- (b) There is a violation of a constitutional right or liberty; or
- (c) There was an abuse of discretion.

([I] S.B. 001.)

§ 141.203. Time to File Appeal.

No appeal shall bring a judgment, order, or decree in any administrative procedure before the Supreme Court of the State of Ridgeway unless notice of appeal is filed within twenty-eight (28) days of the judgment, order, or decree.

([I] S.B. 001.)

CHAPTER V—THE RIDGEWAY STATE BAR

SUBCHAPTER I—ESTABLISHMENT

*Part I—Structure & Foundation***§ 151.001. Admission as Judiciary Function.**

The admission of attorneys and counselors to practice law in the State of Ridgeway shall be a judiciary function, and the Supreme Court shall be empowered to govern and regulate the admission of attorneys and counselors to practice.

(II) S.B. 001.)

§ 151.002. Establishment of the State Bar.

The Ridgeway State Bar shall be an administrative board of the Supreme Court of the State of Ridgeway, under judiciary administration, at the direction of the Director of the State Bar, and to which all practicing attorneys must be admitted prior to legal practice.

(II) S.B. 001.)

§ 151.003. Authority to Discipline.

The Ridgeway State Bar shall establish ethical and professional conduct rules to which all licensed attorneys must remain in compliance with, and shall raise disciplinary hearings before the Supreme Court against any licensed attorney found in violation of such rules

(II) S.B. 001.)

§ 151.004. Authority to Set Practice Standards.

The Ridgeway State Bar shall establish standards for gaining admission to the bar association, which shall remain in compliance with all relevant state statutes and judiciary rules.

(II) S.B. 001.)

§ 151.005. Director of the State Bar.

The Ridgeway State Bar shall be administered by a Director who shall be appointed by vote of the Supreme Court, and who shall oversee all committees and boards of the Ridgeway State Bar.

(II) S.B. 001.)

§ 151.006. Attorneys.

Every attorney duly admitted or authorized to practice law in this state shall have the right to appear before any court of the state, or any public board, committee, or office in the interest of any client, and may appear as amicus curiae when so permitted. All attorneys shall be deemed officers of the court for the administration of justice, and amenable to the rules and discipline of the court in all matters of order or procedure not in conflict with the constitution or laws of this state. All attorneys shall be deemed notary publics of the State of Ridgeway and shall have all traditional authority afforded to such.

(II) S.B. 001.)

§ 151.007. Attorney-administered Oaths.

Attorneys authorized to practice law in this state may administer oaths in open court, in the presence of the presiding judge or justice thereof, and any person swearing falsely under an oath so administered shall be liable to the penalty prescribed for perjury.

(II) S.B. 001.)

§ 151.008. Officers Not Allowed to Practice.

No superior court judge, supreme court justice, clerk of any court, or sheriff, shall practice in this state, nor shall any person not of good moral character, or who has been convicted of an infamous crime be entitled to practice. A person may not be denied the right to practice on account of sex, race, or color. Any person, whether an attorney or not, or whether within the exceptions mentioned above or not, may conduct his or her own cause in any court of this state, or before any public board, committee, or

officer, subject to the lawful rules and discipline of such court, board, committee, or officer.

(II) S.B. 001.)

*Part II—Board of Bar Examiners***§ 151.101. Function.**

The Board of Bar Examiners shall establish the standards of admission, administer bar examinations, and certify examination results before the Supreme Court.

(II) S.B. 001.)

§ 151.102. Topics List.

The Board of Bar Examiners shall publish an active list of topics covered in all bar examinations it administers prior to the administration of the same.

(II) S.B. 001.)

§ 151.103. Examination Scores.

The Board of Bar Examiners shall conduct examinations in a “pass-fail” manner and shall not publicly publish score percentages relating to each attorney-candidate.

(II) S.B. 001.)

§ 151.104. Paralegals.

The Board of Bar Examiners may establish certain regulations for the certification of paralegals and may administer examinations for such purposes, to be conducted and scored in the manner consistent with bar examinations.

(II) S.B. 001.)

§ 151.105. Other Attorneys and Reciprocity.

The Board of Bar Examiners may conduct alternative bar examinations and requirements for the purpose of allowing efficient admission to attorneys of other states, and may enter into agreement through the Department of State with other states to establish license reciprocity.

(II) S.B. 001.)

§ 151.106. Reciprocity by Statute.

The Board of Bar Examiners may grant admission to attorneys admitted to the Mayflower State Bar, Ridgemade State Bar, and Firestone State Bar, and may set forth requirements for the efficient admission to attorneys of such states.

(II) S.B. 001.)

*Part III—Board of Legal Ethics***§ 151.201. Function.**

The Board of Legal Ethics shall establish ethical codes, conduct regulations, and enforce ethical standards

(II) S.B. 001.)

§ 151.202. Membership.

The Director may appoint members in good standing of the Ridgeway State Bar to the Board of Legal Ethics.

(II) S.B. 001.)

§ 151.203. Rules and Reporting.

The Board of Legal Ethics shall publish rules of professional conduct and shall maintain a reporting system for attorney misconduct.

(II) S.B. 001.)

§ 151.204. Disciplinary Action.

Prior to disciplinary action involving disbarment, suspension for cause, public reprimand, monetary sanction, or admonition by the Board of Legal Ethics, the Board of Legal Ethics shall submit a disciplinary hearing before the Supreme Court where the attorney may present a

defense. The Supreme Court shall promulgate rules of procedure for the management of attorney disciplinary action.

- (a) The Supreme Court shall be authorized to consider the disciplinary action of an attorney on its own motion.

((I) S.B. 001.)

§ 151.205. Limitations of Discipline.

A member of the bar may only be disciplined before the Supreme Court when found to be in violation of the state rules of professional conduct, or when found to be in violation of a state statute.

((I) S.B. 001.)

CHAPTER VI—THE STATE PUBLIC DEFENDER'S OFFICE

SUBCHAPTER I—ESTABLISHMENT

Part I—Structure & Foundation

§ 161.101. Public Defender's Office.

There shall be a State Public Defender's Office, an agency of the state, under the judiciary administration of the Supreme Court of the State of Ridgeway.

((I) S.B. 001.)

§ 161.102. Authority.

The State Public Defender's Office shall hold the authority to appear in defense of the accused in all criminal proceedings of the State of Ridgeway as appointed by a court of law, and where necessary to preserve the accused's right to counsel.

((I) S.B. 001.)

§ 161.103. Appointment.

The State Public Defender shall be appointed by vote of the Supreme Court of the State of Ridgeway and who must be a member in good standing of the Ridgeway State Bar.

((I) S.B. 001.)

§ 161.104. Vacancy.

Whenever the State Public Defender is unable to perform the duties of his office or the office is vacant, his authority and duties shall devolve upon the senior-most ranking attorney within the office.

((I) S.B. 001.)

§ 161.105. Supreme Court Bar.

If one exists, the State Public Defender shall be admitted to practice before the Supreme Court Bar.

((I) S.B. 001.)

§ 161.106. Authority to Establish Policy.

The State Public Defender may propose and promulgate regulations, policies, rules, or codes of conduct to which employees of the defender's office must be in compliance with.

((I) S.B. 001.)

§ 161.107. Employees.

The State Public Defender shall be authorized to employ assistant public defenders and other staff and personnel, including legal interns, paralegals, press relations employees, and legal assistants.

- (a) No person shall be employed to act as counsel to any defendant represented by the office without membership in good standing of the Ridgeway State Bar.

((I) S.B. 001.)

§ 161.108. Prohibition of Employment.

No person employed in any capacity by the State Public Defender's Office shall work as an employee of the Department of Justice, serve as special counsel for such, or serve as counsel for an agency of the state or municipality thereof.

((I) S.B. 001.)

§ 161.109. Appointment of Counsel.

A judge may, where it is found that the public defender's office is inoperable or unable to provide representation, appoint court-appointed counsel to provide defense in a criminal action. No court-appointed counsel shall be appointed without membership in good standing in the Ridgeway State Bar. The court may enter this appointment sua sponte or upon request by the State Public Defender.

((I) S.B. 001.)

Part II—Duties of the Office

§ 161.201. Representation of Individuals.

Representation of an individual may be provided by the Public Defender or, subject to the supervision of the Public Defender, by assistant public defenders.

((I) S.B. 001.)

§ 161.202. Proceedings in Which Representation Is Required.

Defendants or parties shall be provided representation under this title in the following proceedings:

- (a) a criminal proceeding;
- (b) a postconviction proceeding for which the defendant has a right to an attorney under;
- (c) petitioners in petitions for writs of habeas corpus;
- (d) expungements;
- (e) any other proceeding in which confinement under a judicial commitment of an individual in a public or private institution may result;

((I) S.B. 001.)

Part III—Salary of Public Defenders

§ 161.301. Salary of Office Employees.

The salaries of the State Public Defender and their assistant public defenders shall be paid as established by game mechanics. Employees of the State Public Defender's Office shall be eligible to recover compensation from the court for hours of legal services to defendants.

((I) S.B. 001.)

§ 161.302. Salary of Court-appointed Counsel.

Court-appointed counsel not employed by the State Public Defender's Office shall not receive a salary, but shall remain eligible to receive compensation for hours billed for their legal services to defendants, except when receiving compensation from such defendants.

((I) S.B. 001.)

§ 161.303. Compensation for Office Employees.

The compensation for the State Public Defender and each assistant public defender shall be at the rate of \$850.00 per hour, yet shall not exceed a total of \$10,200.00 per criminal proceeding or appellate proceeding arising from criminal proceeding.

((I) S.B. 001.)

§ 161.304. Compensation for Court-appointed Counsel.

The compensation for court-appointed counsel shall be at the rate of \$700.00 per hour, yet shall not exceed

\$8,400.00 per criminal proceeding or appellate proceeding arising from criminal proceeding.
([I] S.B. 001.)

§ 161.305. Compensation for Filing Fees.

The State Public Defender, assistant public defenders, and court-appointed counsel shall be compensated for filing fees paid during criminal appellate proceedings, such compensation shall be aggregated to the maximum rate of compensation.

([I] S.B. 001.)

§ 161.306. Compensation Filings.

A State Public Defender, assistant public defender, or court-appointed counsel seeking compensation for legal services to criminal defendants shall account for each hour billed and submit before the court an explanation of each billed hour. Compensation filings shall be filed before the clerk of the relevant court and disbursed upon review.

([I] S.B. 001.)

CHAPTER 3.2—THE ENFORCEMENTBEYOND ACT OF 2026

Sec.

211.001 Palmer County Hall shall be renamed to the “EnforcementBeyond...”

§ 211.001.

Palmer County Hall shall be renamed to the “EnforcementBeyond Memorial Courthouse.”

(a) In the event of the hall’s retirement, the replacing county hall or courthouse shall be named the same.

([11] S.B. 048.)

CHAPTER 3.3—THE NOTARIES PUBLIC ACT

Sec.

SUBCHAPTER I—LEGISLATIVE DETAIL

Part I—Definitions

- 311.001 For purposes of this Subtitle, the term “Notary” or “Notary Public”...
- 311.002 For purposes of this Subtitle, the term “Notarial Act” means any act...
- 311.003 For purposes of this Subtitle, the term “Secretary” means the...
- 311.004 For purposes of this Subtitle, the term “Principal” means an...

SUBCHAPTER II—NOTARIES PUBLIC

Part I—Commissioning, Qualifications, and Term

- 312.001 An applicant for a notary public commission must:
- 312.002 An application for original appointment as a notary public shall be...
- 312.003 Upon submission of a complete application, the Secretary or his...
- 312.004 Upon determining that an applicant will be appointed as a notary, the...
- 312.005 The judge or clerk of a court of record before whom such oath is...
- 312.006 Upon issuance of a commission, and prior to performing any notarial...
- 312.007 If a notary public intends to change the signature used for notarial...
- 312.008 A notary public commission shall be valid for a term of 6 months.
- 312.009 The Secretary of State shall adopt, by regulation, a staggered system...

- 312.010 Notary public commissions may be renewed from term to term, and the...

Part 2—Powers and Duties

- 312.101 A notary public commissioned under this Act is authorized to perform...
- 312.102 A notary public may certify that a copy of a document is a true,...
- 312.103 A notary public may exercise all functions of the office of notary in...
- 312.104 A commissioned notary public may perform any notarial acts. A notary...
- 312.105 A notary must identify principals through personal knowledge,...
- 312.106 The Secretary of State shall adopt regulations to establish fees, not...
- 312.107 Every notary public commissioned under this Act shall use an official...
- 312.108 The notarial seal shall be used exclusively by the notary to whom it...
- 312.109 The seal shall contain, at a minimum:

Part 3—Discipline

- 312.201 On the Secretary’s own initiative or on a complaint made to the...
- 312.202 Subject to 3 R. Stat. § 312.203 after notice to the notary and the...
- 312.203 Notice and the opportunity for a hearing under this section are not...
- 312.204 The notice and hearing opportunity under 3 R. Stat. § 312.202 is...
- 312.205 An action taken under this section against a notary public does not...

SUBCHAPTER I—LEGISLATIVE DETAIL

Part I—Definitions

§ 311.001.

For purposes of this Subtitle, the term “Notary” or “Notary Public” means an individual commissioned under this Act to perform notarial acts.

([11] S.B. 014.)

§ 311.002.

For purposes of this Subtitle, the term “Notarial Act” means any act that a notary is authorized to perform, including but not limited to acknowledgments, oaths or affirmations, jurats, verifications on oath or affirmation, signature witnessing, copy certifications, and any other act authorized by law.

([11] S.B. 014.)

§ 311.003.

For purposes of this Subtitle, the term “Secretary” means the Secretary of State.

([11] S.B. 014.)

§ 311.004.

For purposes of this Subtitle, the term “Principal” means an individual whose signature or statement is notarized.

For purposes of this Subtitle, the term “Record” means information inscribed on a tangible medium or stored electronically.

For purposes of this Subtitle, the term “Official Seal” means the seal or stamp affixed or attached to tangible documents, or electronic seal applied to electronic records, in compliance with this Act.

For purposes of this Subtitle, the term “Commission” means the authorization granted by the Secretary of

State permitting an individual to act as a notary public within this State.
 ([11] S.B. 014.)

SUBCHAPTER II—NOTARIES PUBLIC

Part 1—Commissioning, Qualifications, and Term

§ 312.001.

An applicant for a notary public commission must:

- (a) Be a resident of the State of Ridgeway;
- (b) Not have been convicted of a felony or a crime involving fraud or dishonesty, unless expunged by a court of record and the Secretary determines that commissioning is not contrary to the public interest.

([11] S.B. 014.)

§ 312.002.

An application for original appointment as a notary public shall be made on forms prepared by the Secretary of State and shall be sworn to by the applicant.

([11] S.B. 014.)

§ 312.003.

Upon submission of a complete application, the Secretary or his designee shall review the application to verify completeness and to determine whether the applicant meets the requirements set forth above. If the Secretary or his designee determines that the applicant meets the qualifications for office, the Secretary may issue a commission to the applicant.

([11] S.B. 014.)

§ 312.004.

Upon determining that an applicant will be appointed as a notary, the Secretary or his designee shall promptly notify the applicant of such determination and direct the applicant to appear before any judge or clerk of a court of record of this State to take the following oath:

- (a) I, _____, do swear, (or affirm, as the case may be), that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to the State of Ridgeway, and support the Constitution and Laws thereof; and that I will, to the best of my skill and judgment, diligently and faithfully, without partiality or prejudice, execute the office of Notary Public, according to the Constitution and Laws of this State (So help me God).

([11] S.B. 014.)

§ 312.005.

The judge or clerk of a court of record before whom such oath is administered shall certify in writing to the Secretary that the applicant has been duly sworn. Upon receipt of such certification, the Secretary shall issue a commission to the notary.

([11] S.B. 014.)

§ 312.006.

Upon issuance of a commission, and prior to performing any notarial acts, a notary public shall submit to the Secretary a specimen of the signature that the notary intends to use in the performance of notarial duties. The notary shall use only the signature specimen on file with the Secretary for all notarial acts and certificates.

([11] S.B. 014.)

§ 312.007.

If a notary public intends to change the signature used for notarial acts, the notary shall notify the Secretary in writing and submit a new signature specimen not less than seventy-two (72) hours prior to using such new signature. The notary shall not affix the new signature to

any notarial act until the notice and specimen have been received by the Secretary.

([11] S.B. 014.)

§ 312.008.

A notary public commission shall be valid for a term of 6 months.

([11] S.B. 014.)

§ 312.009.

The Secretary of State shall adopt, by regulation, a staggered system for the expiration and renewal of notary public commissions.

([11] S.B. 014.)

§ 312.010.

Notary public commissions may be renewed from term to term, and the Secretary of State shall issue an application of renewal to the notary public at or prior to the expiration of the term of the existing commission.

([11] S.B. 014.)

Part 2—Powers and Duties

§ 312.101.

A notary public commissioned under this Act is authorized to perform notarial acts as provided herein, including but not limited to:

- (a) taking acknowledgments;
- (b) administering oaths and affirmations;
- (c) taking verifications upon oath or affirmation;
- (d) witnessing or attesting signatures;
- (e) certifying or attesting copies of documents; and
- (f) performing such other acts as may be authorized by law.

([11] S.B. 014.)

§ 312.102.

A notary public may certify that a copy of a document is a true, correct, and complete copy of the original document, except in cases in which certification is prohibited by law or concerns public records that may only be certified by the custodian of record.

([11] S.B. 014.)

§ 312.103.

A notary public may exercise all functions of the office of notary in any other county or city than the county or city for which the notary is appointed, with the same power and effect in all respects as if the same were exercised in the county or city for which the notary is appointed.

([11] S.B. 014.)

§ 312.104.

A commissioned notary public may perform any notarial acts. A notary shall exercise reasonable care to verify the identity, willingness, and awareness of the principal.

([11] S.B. 014.)

§ 312.105.

A notary must identify principals through personal knowledge, reliable identification, or credible witnesses personally known to the notary. The notary shall refuse notarization if satisfactory evidence of identity is lacking, or if the principal appears incompetent, coerced, or unaware of the transaction.

([11] S.B. 014.)

§ 312.106.

The Secretary of State shall adopt regulations to establish fees, not to exceed \$500 for an original notarial act, and an appropriate lesser amount for the repetition

of that original notarial act or to make a copy of the matter addressed by that original notarial act.
([11] S.B. 014.)

§ 312.107.

Every notary public commissioned under this Act shall use an official seal for all notarial acts.
([11] S.B. 014.)

§ 312.108.

The notarial seal shall be used exclusively by the notary to whom it is issued and shall not be used after the expiration, resignation, suspension, or revocation of the commission.
([11] S.B. 014.)

§ 312.109.

The seal shall contain, at a minimum:

- (a) the name of the notary public as it appears on the commission;
- (b) the words “Notary Public”;
- (c) the words “State of Ridgeway”; and
- (d) the expiration date of the notary’s commission.

([11] S.B. 014.)

Part 3—Discipline

§ 312.201.

On the Secretary’s own initiative or on a complaint made to the Secretary in writing, the Secretary may deny, refuse to renew, revoke, suspend, or impose conditions on a commission as notary public for any act or omission that demonstrates the individual lacks the honesty, integrity, competence, or reliability to act as a notary public, including:

- (a) a failure to comply with this title or regulations adopted under this title;
- (b) a fraudulent, dishonest, or deceitful misstatement or omission in the application for a commission;
- (c) a conviction of a felony or crime involving fraud, dishonesty, or deceit;
- (d) a finding against or an admission of liability in a legal proceeding or disciplinary action based on fraud, dishonesty, or deceit;
- (e) failure to discharge any duty required of a notary public, whether imposed by any law or regulations adopted by the Secretary of State; and
- (f) use of false or misleading advertising or representation by the notary public representing that the notary public has a duty, right, or privilege that the notary public does not have.

([11] S.B. 014.)

§ 312.202.

Subject to 3 R. Stat. § 312.203 after notice to the notary and the opportunity for a hearing before the Secretary of State or the Secretary of State’s designee, the Secretary of State shall take such action as the circumstances require.
([11] S.B. 014.)

§ 312.203.

Notice and the opportunity for a hearing under this section are not required to be given to an applicant for an initial commission as a notary public regarding the denial of the commission.

([11] S.B. 014.)

§ 312.204.

The notice and hearing opportunity under 3 R. Stat. § 312.202 is deemed satisfied if a letter informing the applicant or notary of the impending action and hearing opportunity is sent to the applicant or notary by discord

direct messages at the last username the applicant or notary has given to the Secretary of State.

([11] S.B. 014.)

§ 312.205.

An action taken under this section against a notary public does not preclude a person from seeking and obtaining any other criminal or civil remedy provided by law for redress of harm caused by the notary public.

([11] S.B. 014.)

THE CODE OF STATUTES OF THE STATE OF RIDGEWAY

TITLE IV—COMMERCE & PROFESSIONS

As codified in the 2026 Ridgeway Code of Statutes

Chap.		Sec.
4.1	The Administrative Procedure Act of 2026 .	111.001
4.2	The Graf-criley Health Act of 2026	211.001
4.3	The Regulated Commercial Industries Act of 2026 .	311.001
4.4	The Big Beautiful Business Bill of 2026	411.001

CHAPTER 4.1—THE ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURE ACT OF 2026

Sec.	
	CHAPTER I—GENERAL PROVISIONS
	SUBCHAPTER I—LEGISLATIVE DETAIL
	Part I—Definitions
111.001	For purposes of this Subtitle, the term “Civil Service” includes:
111.002	For purposes of this Subtitle, the term “Primary Civil Service...”
111.003	For purposes of this Subtitle, the term “Secondary Civil Service...”
111.004	For purposes of this Subtitle, the term “Auxiliary Civil Service...”
111.005	For purposes of this Subtitle, the term “Appointing Authority” shall...
111.006	For purposes of this Subtitle, the term “Position” means a group of...
111.007	For purposes of this Subtitle, the term “Permanent Position” means a...
111.008	For purposes of this Subtitle, the term “Temporary Position” means a...
111.009	For purposes of this Subtitle, the term “Employee” means a person who...
111.010	For purposes of this Subtitle, the term “Conditional Employee” means...
111.011	For purposes of this Subtitle, the term “Regular Employee” means a...
111.012	For purposes of this Subtitle, the term “Entrance Application” means...
111.013	For purposes of this Subtitle, the term “Employment List” means a...
111.014	For purposes of this Subtitle, the term “Probationary Period” means a...
111.015	For purposes of this Subtitle, the term “Promotion” means the...
111.016	For purposes of this Subtitle, the term “Demotion” means the...
111.017	For purposes of this Subtitle, the term “Furlough” means the...
111.018	For purposes of this Subtitle, the term “Discharge” means the...
111.019	For purposes of this Subtitle, the term “Transfer” means the...
111.020	For purposes of this Subtitle, the term “Applicant” means an...

111.021	For purposes of this Subtitle, the term “Public Employment Program”...
111.022	For purposes of this Subtitle, the term “Administrative Demerit”...
111.023	For purposes of this Subtitle, the term “Administrative Leave” or...
111.024	For purposes of this Subtitle, the term “Adverse Action”,...

CHAPTER II—GOVERNMENT CIVIL SERVICE

SUBCHAPTER I—GOVERNMENT CIVIL SERVICE

Part I—Principles

121.001	Principles
	Part II—Application / promotion Regulation
121.101	Attributes of Merit
121.102	Attributes to Demerit
121.103	Transparency
121.104	Application of Guardsman Preference
121.105	Active Duty
121.106	Veteran

Part III—Civil Service Classifications

121.201	General Classification System
121.202	Schedule A
121.203	Schedule B
121.204	Schedule C
121.205	Schedule D
121.206	Schedule E
121.207	Property Interest of Employees

SUBCHAPTER II—APPOINTMENT AND PROMOTION TO THE CIVIL SERVICE

Part I—Residency Requirement

122.001	Requirement
122.002	Verification
122.003	Waiver

Part II—Recruitment Methods; Selective Criteria

122.101	Recruitment Methods Authorized
122.102	Internal Recruitment Method
122.103	Exemption of Public Recruitment
122.104	Generally
122.105	Basis for Criteria
122.106	Publishing

Part III—Vacancy Postings

122.201	Content of Vacancy Postings
122.202	Preference of Veterans

Part IV—Application Requirements; Evaluation of Applications

122.301	Submission of Applications
122.302	Rejection of Application
122.303	Limitation on Number of Applications
122.304	Limitation on Inquiry
122.305	Evaluations
122.306	Basis for Evaluations
122.307	Unqualified Applicants

122.308 Notice

Part V—Background Investigations

122.401 Requirement to Complete

122.402 Basis for Background Investigation

122.403 Activity Beyond the Scope of the State

122.404 Notice of Background Investigation

122.405 Contracting

122.406 Effect of Criminal Conviction and Arrest

122.407 Effect of Residency in Restricted State

Part VI—Non-adverse Action

122.501 Reassignment

122.502 Transfer

122.503 Voluntary Demotion

122.504 Reinstatement

122.505 Additional Criteria

Part VII—Promotion

122.601 Method of Promotion

122.602 Promotion without Examination

122.603 Competitive Promotion

SUBCHAPTER III—CIVIL SERVICE EMPLOYEES

Part I—Conditional Employment

123.001 Generally

123.002 Basis of Conditional Employment

123.003 Separation of Conditional Employees

123.004 Conferment of Probationary Status

Part II—Probationary Periods

123.101 Generally

123.102 Duration of Probationary Period

123.103 Extension of Probationary Period

123.104 Probationary Period upon Reassignment

123.105 Probationary Period upon Transfer

123.106 Probationary Period upon Reinstatement

123.107 Effect of Leave of Absence

123.108 Effect of Leave of Absence for Military Duty

123.109 Effect of Administrative Leave or Suspension

123.110 Conferment of Regular Status

123.111 Separation of Probationary Employees

Part III—Employment Prohibitions

123.201 Primary Civil Service

123.202 Secondary Civil Service

123.203 Auxiliary Civil Service

123.204 Civil Service Regulations

Part IV—Adverse Action by Employer

123.301 Disciplinary Hearing

123.302 Administrative Demerit

123.303 Involuntary Transfer

123.304 Administrative Leave

123.305 Suspension

123.306 Involuntary Demotion

Part V—Arbitrary Punishment

123.401 Definition of Arbitrary Punishment

123.402 Prohibition on Civil Service Agencies

Part VI—Civil Service Employee Bill of Rights

123.501 Employment Rights

123.502 Hearing Rights

SUBCHAPTER IV—SEPARATION OF CIVIL SERVICE EMPLOYEES

Part I—Leave of Absence

124.001 Generally

124.002 Request

124.003 Length

Part II—Furlough

124.101 Where Applicable

124.102 Order of Furlough

124.103 Rights Before Furlough

124.104 Refusal of Reemployment

124.105 Judicial Review

Part III—Resignation

124.201 Notice of Resignation

124.202 Effective Date of Resignation

124.203 Acceptance of Resignation

124.204 Withdrawal of Resignation

Part IV—Discharge

124.301 Generally

124.302 At-will Separation

124.303 Honorable Discharge

124.304 General Discharge

124.305 Dishonorable Discharge

Part V—Disqualification From Service

124.401 State Department as Custodian

124.402 Effect of Exam Prohibition

124.403 Where Permitted

CHAPTER I—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SUBCHAPTER I—LEGISLATIVE DETAIL

*Part I—Definitions***§ 111.001.**

For purposes of this Subtitle, the term “Civil Service” includes:

- (a) All positions now existing or hereafter created within the State Senate;
- (b) All positions now existing or hereafter created within the Supreme Court of the State of Ridgeway;
- (c) All positions now existing or hereafter created within the Superior Court of the State of Ridgeway;
- (d) All positions now existing or hereafter created within the Administrative Court of the State of Ridgeway;
- (e) All positions now existing or hereafter created within the Office of the Governor;
- (f) All positions now existing or hereafter created within the Department of Justice;
- (g) All positions now existing or hereafter created within the Department of Defense;
- (h) All positions now existing or hereafter created within the Department of State;
- (i) All positions now existing or hereafter created within the Department of Transportation;
- (j) All positions now existing or hereafter created within the State Police;
- (k) All positions now existing or hereafter created within the Law Enforcement Training Center;
- (l) All positions now existing or hereafter created within the Parks Service;
- (m) All positions now existing or hereafter created within the National Guard;
- (n) All positions now existing or hereafter created in any department or agency under the Governor’s jurisdiction; and
- (o) All positions in now existing or hereafter created within the departments and agencies of the political subdivisions of the State.

((I) S.B. 006.)

§ 111.002.

For purposes of this Subtitle, the term “Primary Civil Service Agency” includes:

- (a) the Ridgeway State Police;
- (b) the Ridgeway County Sheriff’s Office;
- (c) the Palmer Police Department; and
- (d) the Milton City Police Department.

((I) S.B. 006.)

§ 111.003.

For purposes of this Subtitle, the term “Secondary Civil Service Agency” includes:

- (a) the Department of Transportation;
- (b) the Ridgeway County Transit Authority;
- (c) the Parks Service;
- (d) the National Guard;
- (e) the Department of Defense; and
- (f) the Ridgeway County Fire Department.

([I] S.B. 006.)

§ 111.004.

For purposes of this Subtitle, the term “Auxiliary Civil Service Agency” includes:

- (a) the State Senate;
- (b) the Supreme Court of the State of Ridgeway;
- (c) the Superior Court of the State of Ridgeway;
- (d) the Administrative Court of the State of Ridgeway;
- (e) the Office of the Governor;
- (f) the Department of Justice;
- (g) the Department of State; and
- (h) the Law Enforcement Training Center.

([I] S.B. 006.)

§ 111.005.

For purposes of this Subtitle, the term “Appointing Authority” shall mean the officers, board, commission, person or group of persons having power by law to make appointments in the civil service.

([I] S.B. 006.)

§ 111.006.

For purposes of this Subtitle, the term “Position” means a group of current duties or responsibilities assigned by an appointing authority requiring the employment of a person.

([I] S.B. 006.)

§ 111.007.

For purposes of this Subtitle, the term “Permanent Position” means a position within the civil service, which does not have an expiration date.

([I] S.B. 006.)

§ 111.008.

For purposes of this Subtitle, the term “Temporary Position” means a position in the civil service, which arises out of a temporary pressure of extra work and is likely to continue for a period of four (4) months or less.

([I] S.B. 006.)

§ 111.009.

For purposes of this Subtitle, the term “Employee” means a person who is lawfully occupying a position within the civil service.

([I] S.B. 006.)

§ 111.010.

For purposes of this Subtitle, the term “Conditional Employee” means a person who is lawfully occupying a position within the civil service who has been employed contingent upon meeting pre-defined requirements.

([I] S.B. 006.)

§ 111.011.

For purposes of this Subtitle, the term “Regular Employee” means a person lawfully occupying a position within the civil service in accordance with this act after the completion of a probationary period.

([I] S.B. 006.)

§ 111.012.

For purposes of this Subtitle, the term “Entrance Application” means an application for a position or class of positions within the civil service.

([I] S.B. 006.)

§ 111.013.

For purposes of this Subtitle, the term “Employment List” means a list of persons found qualified upon completion of an entrance application for appointment to a position.

([I] S.B. 006.)

§ 111.014.

For purposes of this Subtitle, the term “Probationary Period” means a preliminary period of employment the purpose of which is to determine the fitness of an employee.

([I] S.B. 006.)

§ 111.015.

For purposes of this Subtitle, the term “Promotion” means the movement of an employee to a higher position class.

([I] S.B. 006.)

§ 111.016.

For purposes of this Subtitle, the term “Demotion” means the voluntary or involuntary movement of an employee to a lower position class.

([I] S.B. 006.)

§ 111.017.

For purposes of this Subtitle, the term “Furlough” means the separation of an employee from the civil service because of a lack of funds or work.

([I] S.B. 006.)

§ 111.018.

For purposes of this Subtitle, the term “Discharge” means the permanent separation of an employee from the civil service.

([I] S.B. 006.)

§ 111.019.

For purposes of this Subtitle, the term “Transfer” means the voluntary or involuntary movement of a civil service employee from one appointing authority to a different appointing authority.

([I] S.B. 006.)

§ 111.020.

For purposes of this Subtitle, the term “Applicant” means an individual who applies for appointment or a promotion to a position in the civil service.

([I] S.B. 006.)

§ 111.021.

For purposes of this Subtitle, the term “Public Employment Program” means a program implemented by Developer Oversight to permit persons to acquire immediate and un-vetted employment within a civil service agency.

([I] S.B. 006.)

§ 111.022.

For purposes of this Subtitle, the term “Administrative Demerit” means a warning, demerit, or strike which would place a disability upon the recipient, or place the recipient in jeopardy of a disability or administrative action.

([I] S.B. 006.)

§ 111.023.

For purposes of this Subtitle, the term “Administrative Leave” or “Administrative Suspension” shall include the act of preventing an employee from executing the duties of their position and collecting payment for a set period of time, or indefinitely.

([I] S.B. 006.)

§ 111.024.

For purposes of this Subtitle, the term “Adverse Action”, “Administrative Action”, or “Personnel Action” includes any involuntary demotion, transfer, discharge, or administrative demerit.

([I] S.B. 006.)

CHAPTER II—GOVERNMENT CIVIL SERVICE

SUBCHAPTER I—GOVERNMENT CIVIL SERVICE

Part I—Principles

§ 121.001. Principles.

The principles of the Government Civil Service System are as follows:

- (a) Recruitment should be from qualified individuals from appropriate sources in an endeavor to achieve a work force from all segments of society, and selection and advancement should be determined solely on the basis of relative ability, knowledge and skills, after fair and open competition which ensures that all receive equal opportunity
- (b) All employees and applicants for employment should receive fair and equitable treatment in all aspects of personnel management without regard to political affiliation, race, color, religion, national origin, sex, age, or handicapping condition, with proper regard for their privacy and constitutional rights.
- (c) All employees should maintain high standards of integrity, conduct, and concern for the public interest.
- (d) The State workforce should be used efficiently and effectively.
- (e) Employees should be retained on the basis of adequacy of their performance, inadequate performance should be corrected, and employees should be separated who cannot or will not improve their performance to meet required standards.
- (f) Employees should be provided effective education and training in cases in which such education and training would result in better organizational and individual performance.
- (g) Employees should be:
 - (1) protected against arbitrary action, personal favoritism, or coercion for political purposes, and
 - (2) prohibited from using their official authority or influence for the purpose of interfering with or affecting the result of an election or a nomination for election.
- (h) Employees should be protected against reprisal for the lawful disclosure of information which the employees reasonably believe evidences— a violation of any law, rule, or regulation, or mismanagement, a gross waste of resources, an abuse of authority, or a substantial and specific danger to public safety.

([I] S.B. 006.)

Part II—Application / promotion Regulation

§ 121.101. Attributes of Merit.

When determining whether to employ or promote a person within the Government Civil Service System, an appointing authority shall review the following attributes of merit:

- (a) Logged work hours for the current cycle;
- (b) Past performance in other departments;
- (c) Abilities to work as a team and play well with others, which is affirmed by testimony of another leader or employee;
- (d) Demonstration of sound judgment, which is affirmed by testimony of another leader;
- (e) Demonstration of leadership qualities while holding a position in Ridgeway, which is affirmed by testimony of another leader or employee;
- (f) Effort in the completion of an application, cover letter, or letter of interest;
- (g) Scores on an accredited exam, if applicable;
- (h) Commendations or written letters of recommendation;
- (i) Holding a valid accreditation, which may be required for the position;
- (j) Performance in another community or group shall not be used as a means to demonstrate the merit of an individual.

([I] S.B. 006.)

§ 121.102. Attributes to Demerit.

When making a vacancy decision an appointing authority can use the following attributes to discredit and demerit an applicant:

- (a) Bad performance in another department or agency;
- (b) Poor completion of an application, cover letter, or letter of interest;
- (c) Poor accredited exam scores;
- (d) Past disciplinary actions;
- (e) Character defects which would bring harm to the health of the department or community;
- (f) Failure to use discretion;
- (g) Inability to gain a security clearance;
- (h) Refusal to comply with regulations or lawful orders;
- (i) Unsatisfactory activity in a previous department or agency;
- (j) No, or little experience within the State of Ridgeway.

([I] S.B. 006.)

§ 121.103. Transparency.

During the vacancy process, an appointing authority shall indicate all attributes of merit and demerit and subjectively, according to their own principles, weigh each application.

([I] S.B. 006.)

§ 121.104. Application of Guardsman Preference.

An appointing authority shall give preference to guardsmen and veterans meeting the requisite qualifications for the relevant position.

([I] S.B. 006.)

§ 121.105. Active Duty.

An active duty guardsman may establish veteran preference, during the application process, through the submission of a statement of service indicating the guardsman's date of entry into the National Guard and character of service.

([I] S.B. 006.)

§ 121.106. Veteran.

A veteran may establish veteran preference, during the application process, through the submission of documentation indicating that the veteran was honorably or generally discharged from the National Guard, or through the submission of a statement of service indicating the veteran's date of entry into the National Guard, character of service, and date of separation from the National Guard. (II) S.B. 006.)

*Part III—Civil Service Classifications***§ 121.201. General Classification System.**

The State Government, county governments, municipal governments, and agencies and departments thereof shall use the Civil Service Classification System as it has been established by the State Senate, unless otherwise set forth in a written contract or agreement. No position shall be scheduled to multiple classifications. (II) S.B. 006.)

§ 121.202. Schedule A.

Schedule A shall consist of:

- (a) the heads of the departments and agencies of the State, or the counties and municipalities thereof, and the deputy heads thereof, bureau directors, division chiefs, senior executive officers, and all other supervisory personnel whose duties include participation in policy decisions;
- (b) the members of boards and commissions of the State, counties, or municipalities thereof;
- (c) the secretaries, clerks, personal assistants, or aides of each appointing authority; and
- (d) any person appointed for the duration of a special duty, project, or internship which is scheduled to be completed after a fixed or limited period of time.

(II) S.B. 006.)

§ 121.203. Schedule B.

Schedule B shall consist of all supervisory and non-supervisory civil service positions identified as sensitive to the state defense, including but not limited to:

- (a) active-duty members of the National Guard;
- (b) reserve members of the State Guard;
- (c) civilian employees of the Defense Department;
- (d) civilian employees of the National Guard;
- (e) civilian employees of the State Guard; and
- (f) civilian, active-duty, and reserve employees of an authorized investigative agency, of a statutorily-defined intelligence agency, or of the State Security Council.

(II) S.B. 006.)

§ 121.204. Schedule C.

Schedule C shall consist of all non-supervisory civil service positions identified as relevant to the public safety, including but not limited to:

- (a) peace officer employees of the State, counties, or municipalities thereof;
- (b) correctional officer employees of the State, counties, or municipalities thereof;
- (c) volunteer park ranger employees of the State;
- (d) firefighting or medical employees of the State, counties, or municipalities thereof.

(II) S.B. 006.)

§ 121.205. Schedule D.

Schedule D shall consist of all non-supervisory civil service positions identified as relevant to the execution and implementation of the non-public safety and non-

state defense responsibilities of the State, counties, or municipal agencies, including but not limited to:

- (a) employees of the State Senate;
- (b) employees of the Supreme Court of the State of Ridgeway;
- (c) employees of the Superior Court of the State of Ridgeway;
- (d) employees of the Administrative Court of the State of Ridgeway;
- (e) employees of the Office of the Governor;
- (f) employees of the Justice Department;
- (g) employees of the State Department;
- (h) employees of the Transportation Department;
- (i) employees of the Law Enforcement Training Center; and
- (j) employees of a County Transit Authority.

- (1) An employee of a County Transit Authority shall be classified with Schedule D where such employee was employed through Subchapter II, and not under a public recruitment process under game mechanics.

(II) S.B. 006.)

§ 121.206. Schedule E.

Schedule E shall consist of all non-supervisory civil service positions established as non-public safety and non-state defense volunteer positions of the State, county, or municipal agencies, and those non-supervisory civil service positions established through a public employment program within game mechanics.

- (a) Persons employed by any civil service agency, such as the Ridgeway Department of Transportation or the Ridgeway County Transit authority, through a public recruitment process established by game mechanics which eliminates any vetting or decision-making by the appointing authority shall be classified as Schedule E employees.

- (1) Such employees shall not be conferred regular status, except upon reclassification to Schedule D.

(II) S.B. 006.)

§ 121.207. Property Interest of Employees.

An employee of regular status as defined under 4 R. Stat. § 121.205 shall enjoy a property right in their continued employment and shall not be disciplined or dismissed except for just cause, except where otherwise permitted by state statute.

(II) S.B. 006.)

SUBCHAPTER II—APPOINTMENT AND PROMOTION TO THE
CIVIL SERVICE

*Part I—Residency Requirement***§ 122.001. Requirement.**

An applicant seeking appointment or promotion to a position within the civil service shall be a resident of the State of Ridgeway.

(II) S.B. 006.)

§ 122.002. Verification.

Upon receipt of application, the appointing authority shall verify the residency status of the applicant and shall subsequently deny any such applicant who is not a resident of the State.

(II) S.B. 006.)

§ 122.003. Waiver.

An appointing authority may waive the residency requirement for a vacancy or classification for a period not to exceed the applicant's date of entry to the vacancy.

((I) S.B. 006.)

*Part II—Recruitment Methods; Selective Criteria***§ 122.101. Recruitment Methods Authorized.**

Except as otherwise permitted by state statute, recruitment of a vacant position within the civil service shall be through application, which may be conducted for a single position or for a job classification generally.

((I) S.B. 006.)

§ 122.102. Internal Recruitment Method.

In lieu of an application, an appointing authority may limit recruitment methods for a position to only those applicants qualified for a promotion, transfer, reassignment, demotion or reinstatement, or any combination of these internal recruitment methods.

((I) S.B. 006.)

§ 122.103. Exemption of Public Recruitment.

An appointing authority recruiting persons to positions established by a public recruitment process administered by Developer Oversight through game mechanics shall not conduct recruitment through application.

((I) S.B. 006.)

§ 122.104. Generally.

An appointing authority may restrict the appointment to a civil service position based upon a selective criteria.

((I) S.B. 006.)

§ 122.105. Basis for Criteria.

Selective criteria shall be based on merit-related factors deemed necessary to the operational needs of the appointing authority and in the interest of the service to the State of Ridgeway. Selective criteria may include a bona fide occupational qualification deemed necessary for employment in a specific position, or other factors necessary to comply with state statutes and regulations.

((I) S.B. 006.)

§ 122.106. Publishing.

An appointing authority shall publish the selective criteria used during the recruitment process alongside the recruitment method selected.

((I) S.B. 006.)

*Part III—Vacancy Postings***§ 122.201. Content of Vacancy Postings.**

A vacancy posting shall include, at a minimum, all of the following information:

- (a) the appointing authority;
- (b) the relevant bureau, division, office or program area;
- (c) the job classification;
- (d) the position type;
- (e) a general description of the position and the work to be performed;
- (f) contact information of the appointing authority;
- (g) notice of the residency requirement or notice of the waiver of the residency requirement;
- (h) the minimum qualifications for the job classification;
- (i) selective criteria required for appointment or promotion to the position, if applicable;
- (j) if applicable, the amount of persons to be appointed;

(k) the application information or the internal recruitment methods; and

(l) the closing date and time of the vacancy posting.

((I) S.B. 006.)

§ 122.202. Preference of Veterans.

A vacancy posting shall advertise that veteran's preference is the law of the State.

((I) S.B. 006.)

*Part IV—Application Requirements; Evaluation of Applications***§ 122.301. Submission of Applications.**

An application shall be submitted in the manner prescribed by the appointing authority, and shall require that the applicant provide sufficient information to determine that they possess the minimum qualifications for employment in the relevant position and, where applicable, meet the selective criteria required for appointment or promotion.

((I) S.B. 006.)

§ 122.302. Rejection of Application.

An appointing authority may reject an incomplete or untimely submitted application. Whenever an application has been rejected, notice, with the reasons for the rejection, shall be given to the applicant.

((I) S.B. 006.)

§ 122.303. Limitation on Number of Applications.

An appointing authority may limit the number of applications accepted for a vacancy, provided that such limitation is not fewer than ten (10) applications.

((I) S.B. 006.)

§ 122.304. Limitation on Inquiry.

No question on any application for a civil service position shall require an applicant to provide information concerning the political opinions and affiliations or union membership and affiliations of the applicant.

((I) S.B. 006.)

§ 122.305. Evaluations.

An appointing authority shall evaluate an applicant's application to determine whether the applicant possesses the minimum qualifications for employment in the relevant position and, where applicable, the selective criteria required for appointment or promotion to the specific position to which the applicant applied.

((I) S.B. 006.)

§ 122.306. Basis for Evaluations.

The specifications of the position shall be the basis for the evaluation of applications. Where applicable, the selective criteria, as set forth in the vacancy posting, shall be the primary basis and source of authority for evaluating whether an applicant possesses the selective criteria required for appointment or promotion to the specific position to which the applicant applied.

((I) S.B. 006.)

§ 122.307. Unqualified Applicants.

An appointing authority is not required to score the application of an applicant who lacks the minimum qualifications for employment in the relevant job classification or, where applicable, the selective criteria required for appointment or promotion to the specific position to which the applicant applied.

((I) S.B. 006.)

§ 122.308. Notice.

Where an appointing authority determines that an applicant lacks the minimum qualifications for employment in the relevant position or, where applicable, the selective criteria required for appointment or promotion to the specific position to which the applicant applied, or both, the applicant shall be notified of the reasons for the determination.

((I) S.B. 006.)

*Part V—Background Investigations***§ 122.401. Requirement to Complete.**

An appointing authority shall conduct a background investigation prior to appointment or offer of conditional employment or probationary employment.

((I) S.B. 006.)

§ 122.402. Basis for Background Investigation.

Background investigation criteria shall be limited to the following:

- (a) whether factors indicate or suggest that the individual is an alternate account;
- (b) whether the individual has their inventory open;
- (c) whether the individual is involved or has been involved with a criminal or terrorist organization;
- (d) whether the individual has a certain amount of records that exceeds a predetermined threshold;
- (e) whether the individual has been convicted of a crime;
- (f) whether the individual has been terminated, or has received other adverse consequence, within a department or agency;
- (g) whether the individual has received moderation action for a violation of the game and community guidelines;
- (h) whether the individual has engaged in toxic behavior or harassment in other communities, games, or organizations, regardless of whether such communities, games, or organizations are under the jurisdiction of a recognized nation-state; and
- (i) whether the individual has engaged in real-world unlawful behavior in other communities, games, or organizations, regardless of whether such communities, games, or organizations are under the jurisdiction of a recognized nation-state.

((I) S.B. 006.)

§ 122.403. Activity Beyond the Scope of the State.

No background investigation conducted by an appointing authority shall consider the activity of an applicant beyond the scope of the State of Ridgeway, except where:

- (a) the person's activity was unlawful in the scope of the real-world;
- (b) the person's activity constitutes harassment or unlawful badgering;
- (c) the person's activity occurred within the jurisdiction or scope of a recognized nation-state;
- (d) the person's activity is recognized consistent with a treaty or agreement with a recognized nation-state; or
- (e) the person's activity constitutes a violation of state statute specifically tailored to apply beyond the jurisdiction of the State of Ridgeway.

((I) S.B. 006.)

§ 122.404. Notice of Background Investigation.

Where an appointing authority denies an individual on the basis that their background investigation has yielded a negative result, it shall notify the applicant and specify the reasoning for the negative result.

- (a) A department or agency may meet this requirement by publishing their reasoning on an application results tracker accessible to the applicant.

((I) S.B. 006.)

§ 122.405. Contracting.

An appointing authority may enter into contract with a county sheriff's office to receive background investigation services for civil service purposes.

((I) S.B. 006.)

§ 122.406. Effect of Criminal Conviction and Arrest.

No appointing authority shall appoint an applicant to a civil service position who has been convicted of a criminal offense or arrested for a criminal offense, except where the applicant is employed as part of an expungement or clemency program, or where the applicant has received expungement or clemency relief from such conviction.

((I) S.B. 006.)

§ 122.407. Effect of Residency in Restricted State.

No appointing authority shall appoint an applicant to a civil service position who bears residency in a nation-state or state community which has declared war against the State of Ridgeway, or which has been deemed to be a restricted nation-state or state community by the State Senate.

((I) S.B. 006.)

*Part VI—Non-adverse Action***§ 122.501. Reassignment.**

An employee may seek appointment to a vacant position through reassignment to another civil service agency, provided it is a position within the classification which the employee holds.

((I) S.B. 006.)

§ 122.502. Transfer.

An employee in the civil service may seek appointment to a vacant position through a transfer, provided that the position is in the same civil service agency as the employee.

((I) S.B. 006.)

§ 122.503. Voluntary Demotion.

An employee in the civil service may seek appointment to a vacant position through demotion.

- (a) An employee in the civil service who seeks transfer, and in doing so takes a reduction in rank, shall have been voluntarily demoted where they were that such reduction was a prerequisite for their transfer

((I) S.B. 006.)

§ 122.504. Reinstatement.

An applicant who previously held a position in the civil service and who resigned or otherwise voluntarily separated from that employment may seek appointment to a vacant position through reinstatement, provided it is a position within the classification and civil service agency from which the applicant resigned.

((I) S.B. 006.)

§ 122.505. Additional Criteria.

An appointing authority may limit application for a reassignment, transfer, voluntary demotion, or reinstatement based on additional merit-related criteria.

((I) S.B. 006.)

Part VII—Promotion

§ 122.601. Method of Promotion.

A vacancy may be filled by promotion through the following ways:

- (a) by promotion of a probationary employee through examination;
- (b) by promotion of a probationary employee through meritorious service;
- (c) by promotion of a regular employee through examination;
- (d) by promotion of a regular employee through seniority; or
- (e) by promotion of a regular employee through meritorious service.

([I] S.B. 006.)

§ 122.602. Promotion without Examination.

An appointing authority may promote a probationary employee or trainee employee without examination upon the completion of a prescribed training period, training course, or training academy, to a higher-level classification.

([I] S.B. 006.)

§ 122.603. Competitive Promotion.

An appointing authority seeking to fill a vacancy through a competitive promotion process shall do so based upon an objective review of the employee's meritorious service and seniority, provided that the employee completed the probationary period of their position.

([I] S.B. 006.)

SUBCHAPTER III—CIVIL SERVICE EMPLOYEES

Part I—Conditional Employment

§ 123.001. Generally.

An appointing authority may offer an applicant a position as a conditional employee, requiring the completion of pre-defined requirements before beginning the probationary period.

([I] S.B. 006.)

§ 123.002. Basis of Conditional Employment.

An appointing authority may provide conditional employment status on the basis of:

- (a) completing a training period, training program, or training academy;
- (b) acquiring a certification or license from a licensing or certification board; and
- (c) acquiring a security clearance to work in a Schedule B position.

([I] S.B. 006.)

§ 123.003. Separation of Conditional Employees.

An appointing authority may separate a conditional employee if at any time it determines the employee has failed to complete the requirements of their conditional employment, the employee has violated the policies and regulations of the appointing authority, or the employee has engaged in criminal activity.

([I] S.B. 006.)

§ 123.004. Conferment of Probationary Status.

Where a conditional employee has successfully completed the terms of their conditional employment, the appointing authority shall confer probationary status upon the employee.

([I] S.B. 006.)

Part II—Probationary Periods

§ 123.101. Generally.

An employee shall serve a probationary period prior to receiving regular employee status under a civil service classification.

([I] S.B. 006.)

§ 123.102. Duration of Probationary Period.

An appointing authority shall require that an employee serve a probationary period not to exceed thirty-one (31) days.

([I] S.B. 006.)

§ 123.103. Extension of Probationary Period.

An appointing authority may extend a probationary period for an additional thirty-one (31) days at its discretion, and shall provide the employee with written notice upon doing so, specifying the length of the extension.

([I] S.B. 006.)

§ 123.104. Probationary Period upon Reassignment.

An employee who achieves regular status in a classification and later seeks reassignment to another civil service agency shall not be entitled to maintaining regular employee status, and may be classified as a probationary employee.

([I] S.B. 006.)

§ 123.105. Probationary Period upon Transfer.

An employee who achieves regular status in a classification and later seeks transfer within their civil service agency to a position holding the same civil service classification shall be presumed to retain regular status, unless otherwise specified prior to transfer.

([I] S.B. 006.)

§ 123.106. Probationary Period upon Reinstatement.

A former employee who is reinstated shall not be entitled to maintain regular employee status upon reinstatement, and may be classified as a probationary employee.

([I] S.B. 006.)

§ 123.107. Effect of Leave of Absence.

A leave of absence shall not count towards the completion of a probationary employee's probationary period, and shall require that upon return from a leave of absence, the employee completes the unserved portion of the probationary period.

([I] S.B. 006.)

§ 123.108. Effect of Leave of Absence for Military Duty.

A leave of absence for military service associated with a state of emergency or deployment shall qualify towards the completion of a probationary employee's probationary period where the employee can demonstrate participation in military service.

([I] S.B. 006.)

§ 123.109. Effect of Administrative Leave or Suspension.

An administrative leave or suspension shall not count towards the completion of a probationary employee's probationary period, and shall require that upon return from such leave or suspension, the employee completes the unserved portion of the probationary period.

([I] S.B. 006.)

§ 123.110. Conferment of Regular Status.

Where a probationary employee has performed satisfactorily during the course of their probationary period,

the appointing authority shall confer regular status upon the employee at the expiration of the probationary period. (II) S.B. 006.)

§ 123.111. Separation of Probationary Employees.

An appointing authority may separate a probationary employee if at any time it determines the employee has failed to perform satisfactorily during their probationary period, the employee has violated the policies and regulations of the appointing authority, or the employee has engaged in criminal activity. (II) S.B. 006.)

Part III—Employment Prohibitions

§ 123.201. Primary Civil Service.

No civil service employee shall be permitted to serve in more than one (1) primary civil service agency concurrently. (II) S.B. 006.)

§ 123.202. Secondary Civil Service.

No civil service employee shall be permitted to serve in more than two (2) secondary civil service agencies concurrently. (II) S.B. 006.)

§ 123.203. Auxiliary Civil Service.

No civil service employee shall be permitted to serve in more than three (3) auxiliary civil service agencies concurrently. (II) S.B. 006.)

§ 123.204. Civil Service Regulations.

A civil service agency may promulgate rules, policies, and regulations further prohibiting its employees from performing in other civil service positions, yet shall not promulgate any such rules, policies, or regulations which extend employment limits. (II) S.B. 006.)

Part IV—Adverse Action by Employer

§ 123.301. Disciplinary Hearing.

A regular employee bearing a property interest in their continued employment shall be entitled to a pre-disciplinary, non-investigative, hearing before the issuance of an administrative demerit, involuntary transfer, suspension, or involuntary separation.

(a) A regular employee shall be given notice of the specific rules, regulations, and statutes considered for discipline, presentation of the evidence pertaining to the potential discipline, statements of witnesses pertaining to the potential discipline, and the informal opportunity to present their responses to the charges.

(b) A regular employee may waive their right to a pre-disciplinary hearing.

(II) S.B. 006.)

§ 123.302. Administrative Demerit.

An appointing authority may issue an administrative demerit to an employee for the violation of its policies and regulations.

(a) No administrative demerit shall be reviewable by an administrative court, court of law, or court of equity except where:

- (1) there is clear and present factual error in the issuance of the demerit; or
- (2) the demerit was plainly and clearly arbitrary or its defined offense is ambiguous.

(b) It shall be unlawful to arbitrarily, or without due observance of law, issue an administrative demerit. (II) S.B. 006.)

§ 123.303. Involuntary Transfer.

An appointing agency may involuntarily transfer an employee within a civil service agency upon any reason.

(a) No involuntary transfer shall be reviewable by an administrative court, court of law, or court of equity except where:

- (1) the transfer is retaliatory;
- (2) the transfer is discriminatory; or
- (3) the transfer is the result of a personal grievance.

(b) It shall be unlawful to involuntarily transfer an employee as retaliation, discrimination, or due to a personal grievance.

(II) S.B. 006.)

§ 123.304. Administrative Leave.

An appointing authority may indefinitely place an employee on administrative leave pending a criminal or misconduct investigation only where the allegations against the employee, if taken as true, would warrant any form of separation from the civil service. An administrative leave shall not qualify as disciplinary action for the purpose of an employee's due process rights.

(a) A regular employee of Schedule B may only be placed on administrative leave for a period not to exceed twenty-eight (28) days. [[11] S.B. 026]

(b) A regular employee of Schedule C may only be placed on administrative leave for a period not to exceed fourteen (14) days. [[11] S.B. 026]

(c) A regular employee of Schedule D may only be placed on administrative leave for a period not to exceed fourteen (14) days. [[11] S.B. 026]

(d) A regular employee of Schedule E may only be placed on administrative leave for a period not to exceed seven (7) days. [[11] S.B. 026]

(e) An appointing authority may not exceed the limiting periods set forth in 4 R. Stat. §§ 123.304(a-d) except where leave is supplemented by an order for a criminal investigation from the Attorney General.

(f) No administrative leave shall be reviewable by an administrative court, court of law, or court of equity except where:

- (1) the administrative leave was not issued pending a criminal or misconduct investigation;
- (2) the administrative leave was issued upon facts, which if taken as true, would not warrant any form of separation; or
- (3) the administrative leave has exceeded the period of time permitted relevant to the employee's civil service classification.

(II) S.B. 006.)

Note: subsection(s) (a), (b), (c), (d) repealed by [11] S.B. 026 and re-enacted.

§ 123.305. Suspension.

An appointing authority may involuntarily suspend an employee upon the finding and recommendation of a bona fide misconduct investigation indicating that the employee has violated policy, regulation, rule, or state statute.

(a) A regular employee of Schedule B may only be placed on suspension for a period not to exceed twenty-eight (28) days. [[11] S.B. 026]

(b) A regular employee of Schedule C may only be placed on suspension for a period not to exceed twenty-one (21) days. [[11] S.B. 026]

- (c) A regular employee of Schedule D may only be placed on suspension for a period not to exceed fourteen (14) days. [[11] S.B. 026]
- (d) A regular employee of Schedule E may only be placed on suspension for a period not to exceed seven (7) days. [[11] S.B. 026]
- (e) An appointing authority may not exceed the limiting periods set forth in 4 R. Stat. §§ 123.305(a-d) except where suspension is supplemented by the filing of an action before an administrative court for the discharge of the employee.
- (f) No suspension shall be reviewable by an administrative court, court of law, or court of equity except where:
 - (1) the suspension was not issued upon the finding and recommendation of a bona fide misconduct investigation; or
 - (2) the suspension has exceeded the period of time permitted relevant to the employee's civil service classification.
- (g) It shall be unlawful to arbitrarily, or without due process of law, issue a suspension.

((I) S.B. 006.)

Note: subsection(s) (a), (b), (c), (d) repealed by [11] S.B. 026 and re-enacted.

§ 123.306. Involuntary Demotion.

An appointing authority may involuntarily demote an employee who fails to perform the duties of their position.

- (a) It shall be unlawful to arbitrarily, or without due observance of law, reduce the rank of a person holding a position within Schedules C through E.

((I) S.B. 006.)

Part V—Arbitrary Punishment

§ 123.401. Definition of Arbitrary Punishment.

Arbitrary punishment shall be defined as:

- (a) punishment that has no backing in policy, regulation, rule or state statute;
- (b) punishment whose policy, rule, regulation, or state statute prescribing it is ambiguous, unclear, or a violation of a constitutional right, privilege, or statutory enactment;
- (c) punishment with no factual backing;
- (d) punishment outside and beyond what is explicitly prescribed in policy; or
- (e) punishment that takes no accounting for mitigating factors, circumstances, or liabilities.

((I) S.B. 006.)

§ 123.402. Prohibition on Civil Service Agencies.

No appointing authority shall issue any arbitrary punishment.

((I) S.B. 006.)

Part VI—Civil Service Employee Bill of Rights

§ 123.501. Employment Rights.

- (a) All persons of good behavior and moral character shall have the right to seek employment.
- (b) All persons shall have a right to be free from a biased review of their applications and materials for employment within the civil service.
- (c) All persons shall have a right to a clear and defined reason for their denial from the civil service, where such is applicable.
- (d) All persons shall have a right to request information pertaining to the reason for their denial.

- (e) All persons shall have a right to demand that a denial of employment within the civil service conform with legislative act.
- (f) All persons shall have the right to be free from coercion, obstruction, or oppression during the course of their employment.
- (g) All persons shall have a right to seek review from the courts over prejudicial or harmful practices relating to their employment
- (h) All persons shall have a right to freely, without harm, petition the courts.
- (i) All persons shall have a right to report misconduct, harassment, fraud, waste, or abuse.
- (j) No person employed within the civil service shall create, maintain, orchestrate, lobby for, or organize a union.

((I) S.B. 006.)

§ 123.502. Hearing Rights.

- (a) All persons shall have a right to call their own witnesses before an administrative hearing and have them testify under oath.
- (b) All persons shall have a right to counsel and to not be compelled to give testimony against themselves at all points of the administrative process, including informal hearings, investigative hearings, and questioning.
- (c) All persons shall have the right to have their accusers testify under oath and to cross examine them.
 - (1) Where a witness wishes to be anonymous, the courts shall honor this request and permit all questions and testimony to be proxied and queried through the court.

((I) S.B. 006.)

SUBCHAPTER IV—SEPARATION OF CIVIL SERVICE EMPLOYEES

Part I—Leave of Absence

§ 124.001. Generally.

A leave of absence shall separate the employee for their position and duties, yet shall maintain the position open to the employee at the conclusion of their leave of absence.

((I) S.B. 006.)

§ 124.002. Request.

An employee seeking a leave of absence shall submit a written request for a leave of absence through the designated channels as defined by the appointing authority.

((I) S.B. 006.)

§ 124.003. Length.

Such leave of absence shall indicate the start date and end date on which the leave will end, as well as the reason for the request.

((I) S.B. 006.)

Part II—Furlough

§ 124.101. Where Applicable.

A furlough shall only occur due to a lack of funding or a lack of work to assign to an employee.

((I) S.B. 006.)

§ 124.102. Order of Furlough.

All furloughs shall occur in the following order:

- (a) **CONDITIONAL EMPLOYEES**—An appointing authority shall not furlough a probationary or conditional employee while a conditional employee is employed within the civil service agency.

- (b) **PROBATIONARY EMPLOYEES**—An appointing authority will not furlough a regular employee while a probationary employee is employed within the civil service agency. An appointing authority shall furlough probationary employees in the inverse order of seniority.
- (c) **REGULAR STATUS EMPLOYEES**—Where it is necessary to furlough regular status employees, the appointing authority shall furlough employees in order of disciplinary history. Where an appointing authority has furloughed all regular status employees with a disciplinary history, it shall furlough in inverse order of seniority.

(II) S.B. 006.)

§ 124.103. Rights Before Furlough.

An employee shall have a right of return to a vacant position of equivalent schedule and position within the civil service agency.

(II) S.B. 006.)

§ 124.104. Refusal of Reemployment.

A furloughed employee who refuses reemployment shall qualify for an honorable discharge, unless the furloughed employee was furloughed while under administrative leave or administrative suspension, in which case such furloughed employee may, at the discretion of the appointing authority, be issued a general discharge.

(II) S.B. 006.)

§ 124.105. Judicial Review.

No furlough shall be reviewable by an administrative court, court of law, or court of equity except where such furlough was conducted without due observance of state statute.

(II) S.B. 006.)

*Part III—Resignation***§ 124.201. Notice of Resignation.**

A notice of resignation shall consist of a voluntary termination of employment evidenced by an affirmative statement, either written or oral, of the employee's intent to resign.

(II) S.B. 006.)

§ 124.202. Effective Date of Resignation.

Where an employee provides notice of the effective date of resignation, the employee ceases working for the appointing authority on the specified date. If an employee does not provide an effective date, such resignation shall take effect immediately.

(II) S.B. 006.)

§ 124.203. Acceptance of Resignation.

An appointing authority shall respond to an employee's notice of resignation in writing within forty-eight (48) hours after the appointing authority's receipt of the resignation. Such a response shall state whether the resignation is accepted or rejected.

(II) S.B. 006.)

§ 124.204. Withdrawal of Resignation.

An employee's resignation may not be withdrawn without the written consent of the appointing authority once such resignation has been accepted by the appointing authority.

(II) S.B. 006.)

*Part IV—Discharge***§ 124.301. Generally.**

A civil service employee bearing regular status shall be entitled to a pre-disciplinary hearing before the appointing authority prior to the filing of an administrative hearing for involuntary separation. A civil service employee not bearing regular status shall be entitled to a pre-disciplinary hearing before the appointing authority but shall not require dismissal through the filing of an administrative hearing for involuntary separation unless the appointing authority seeks to dishonorably discharge the employee.

(II) S.B. 006.)

§ 124.302. At-will Separation.

An appointing authority may, at any time, for any reason not prohibited by state statute, separate a civil service employee bearing any status through honorary discharge, except employees bearing a property interest in employment as defined under 4 R. Stat. § 121.207. Such separations shall not require a pre-disciplinary hearing or an administrative hearing.

- (a) Where an appointing authority intends to issue an at-will separation to a civil service employee, it shall issue a notice of separation to the employee at least two (2) days before separating the employee.
- (b) A civil service employee shall have the right to invoke an informal hearing before the appointing authority within seven (7) days of their separation, or in the period before separation, to advocate for their continued employment.
- (c) Where an appointing authority has discharged an employee through an at-will separation, it shall not take action to negatively impact the employee's potential employment within other civil service agencies or private corporations, nor shall it provide any public indication that the employee was discharged through an at-will separation.
- (d) An at-will separation shall not be reviewable by the Administrative Court, court of law, or court of equity, except where it is issued in retaliation to lawful activity by the employee.

(II) S.B. 006.)

§ 124.303. Honorable Discharge.

An appointing authority may, upon voluntary resignation of a civil service employee bearing regular status, issue an honorable discharge from the civil service to the employee.

- (a) An honorable discharge shall be the default manner of discharge of regular employees of the civil service and shall be used except where a civil service agency has cause to discharge a regular employee in a different manner.

(II) S.B. 006.)

§ 124.304. General Discharge.

An appointing authority may issue a general discharge upon request for resignation by a civil service employee, and may issue a general discharge as an involuntary separation upon conclusion of a bona fide misconduct or personnel investigation, or where the civil service employee bears conditional or probationary status and has failed to meet the necessary requisites to be conferred a higher status.

- (a) A voluntary general discharge may issue where the civil service employee does not bear regular status, where the civil service employee has accumulated two (2) or more personnel actions, or where the civil service employee has entered into agreement with

the appointing authority to separate under a voluntary general discharge.

- (b) No voluntary general discharge shall be reviewable by the Administrative Court, court of law, or court of equity
- (c) An involuntary general discharge shall issue only where:
 - (1) The findings of the bona fide misconduct or personnel investigation have indicated that the employee engaged in wrongdoing;
 - (2) The wrongdoing was in the form of negligence or recklessness
- (d) An appointing authority may issue an involuntary general discharge where a civil service employee fails to complete the conditional or probationary requirements necessary to be conferred a higher status.
 - (1) Such appointing authority must initiate an administrative hearing and demonstrate before the Administrative Court that it provided the employee with notice to complete such requirements by a certain deadline or with a certain grade, and that such employee failed to do so.
- (e) An appointing authority shall issue a written or electronic notice of involuntary general discharge to such employee at the time of separating the employee.
- (f) It shall be unlawful to arbitrarily, or without due observance of law, involuntarily general discharge a civil service employee.

((I) S.B. 006.)

§ 124.305. Dishonorable Discharge.

An appointing authority may issue a dishonorable discharge upon conclusion of a bona fide misconduct or personnel investigation.

- (a) A dishonorable discharge shall issue only where:
 - (1) The findings of the bona fide misconduct or personnel investigation have indicated that the employee engaged in wrongdoing; and
 - (2) The investigation indicated a wanton disregard for policy, regulation, or statute; or
 - (3) The investigation indicated a wanton disregard for policy, regulation, or statute; or
- (b) A dishonorable discharge shall bar a person from re-seeking employment within a civil service agency for a period of up to four (4) months. An appointing authority may set forth policies and regulations reducing this period.
- (c) An appointing authority may issue a dishonorable discharge where a civil service employee has been found to have met the criterion set forth in 4 R. Stat. § 124.305(a).
 - (1) Such appointing authority must initiate an administrative hearing and must demonstrate before the Administrative Court that such employee qualified for a dishonorable discharge, prior to separating such employee.
 - (2) Where an appointing authority fails to prove the elements required for a dishonorable discharge, it shall reinstate such employee to their position.
- (d) An appointing authority shall issue a written or electronic notice of dishonorable discharge to such employee at the time of separating the employee.
- (e) It shall be unlawful to arbitrarily, or without due observance of law, dishonorably discharge a civil service employee.

((I) S.B. 006.)

Part V—Disqualification From Service

§ 124.401. State Department as Custodian.

The State Department shall maintain a list of persons disqualified from the civil service, which shall include persons in default judgment, fugitives from justice, and persons who have been disqualified through the judicial process.

((I) S.B. 006.)

§ 124.402. Effect of Exam Prohibition.

An applicant who has been prohibited from sitting for a certification or licensure examination required for a vacancy shall effectively be disqualified from such a position, yet shall remain eligible for other positions within the civil service.

((I) S.B. 006.)

§ 124.403. Where Permitted.

An appointing authority shall not impose any disqualification from the civil service, except where the State Security Council elects to disqualify a person from holding a position within Schedule B or where the such remedy has been imposed by the Administrative Court.

((I) S.B. 006.)

CHAPTER 4.2—THE GRAF-CRILEY HEALTH ACT OF 2026

Sec.

SUBCHAPTER I—ESTABLISHMENT

Part I—State Board of Emergency Medicine

- 211.001 Establishment
- 211.002 Authority
- 211.003 Management

Part II—Administration of Pre-hospital Emergency Medicine

- 211.101 Authority to Promulgate Ethical Standards
- 211.102 Authority to Grant Licensure
- 211.103 Authority to Suspend or Revoke Licensure

Part III—Accreditation of Training Programs

- 211.201 Curriculum
- 211.202 Examination

Part IV—Training Standards

- 211.301 Emergency Medical Responder
- 211.302 Emergency Medical Technician
- 211.303 Paramedic
- 211.304 Programs Located

SUBCHAPTER II—AUTHORITY TO PROVIDE MEDICAL CARE

Part I—Paramedic

- 212.001 Scope of Practice
- 212.002 Extension of Scope of Practice

Part II—Emergency Medical Technician

- 212.101 Scope of Practice
- 212.102 Extension of Scope of Practice

Part III—Emergency Medical Responder

- 212.201 Scope of Practice
- 212.202 Extension of Scope of Practice

Part IV—Liability for Providing Medical Care

- 212.301 Good Samaritan
- 212.302 Qualified Immunity
- 212.303 Public Agency

SUBCHAPTER I—ESTABLISHMENT

Part I—State Board of Emergency Medicine

§ 211.001. Establishment.

The State Board of Emergency Medicine shall be a licensing board under the executive management of the Ridgeway County Fire Department.

([I] S.B. 007.)

§ 211.002. Authority.

The State Board of Emergency Medicine shall hold the authority to regulate the practice of pre-hospital emergency medical care, and certify and license emergency medical responders, emergency medical technicians, and paramedics.

([I] S.B. 007.)

§ 211.003. Management.

The State Registry of Emergency Medicine shall be administered by the Chief of the Ridgeway County Fire Department, the Deputy Chief of the Ridgeway County Fire Department, and the Paramedic Captain of the Ridgeway County Fire Department, operating as a licensing and regulatory board.

([I] S.B. 007.)

Part II—Administration of Pre-hospital Emergency Medicine

§ 211.101. Authority to Promulgate Ethical Standards.

The State Board of Emergency Medicine shall have the authority to propose and promulgate the ethical standards of conduct for the practice of pre-hospital emergency medicine.

([I] S.B. 007.)

§ 211.102. Authority to Grant Licensure.

The State Board of Emergency Medicine shall have the authority to grant certification and licensure as an emergency medical responder, emergency medical technician, or paramedic, upon the completion of an accredited training program providing the pre-requisite training and education, and the passing of an examination.

([I] S.B. 007.)

§ 211.103. Authority to Suspend or Revoke Licensure.

The State Board of Emergency Medicine shall have the authority to suspend or revoke the licensure of any licensed emergency medical responder, emergency medical technician, or paramedic found to have violated the policies and regulations of the board, or to have otherwise violated state statute.

([I] S.B. 007.)

Part III—Accreditation of Training Programs

§ 211.201. Curriculum.

The State Board of Emergency Medicine shall have the authority to propose and promulgate the curriculums of EMS training programs through which persons may seek a certificate to practice as an emergency medical responder, emergency medical technician, or paramedic.

([I] S.B. 007.)

§ 211.202. Examination.

The State Board of Emergency Medicine shall conduct periodic examinations to grant certification and licensure to persons seeking to practice in the field of pre-hospital emergency medicine.

([I] S.B. 007.)

Part IV—Training Standards

§ 211.301. Emergency Medical Responder.

The State Board of Emergency Medicine shall develop and adopt the minimum standards for the training and scope of practice for Emergency Medical Responder (EMR).

([I] S.B. 007.)

§ 211.302. Emergency Medical Technician.

The State Board of Emergency Medicine shall develop and adopt the minimum standards for the training and scope of practice for Emergency Medical Technician (EMT).

([I] S.B. 007.)

§ 211.303. Paramedic.

The State Board of Emergency Medicine shall develop and adopt the minimum standards for the training and scope of practice for Paramedic (EMT-P).

([I] S.B. 007.)

§ 211.304. Programs Located.

The State Board of Emergency Medicine shall ensure that all training programs for EMR, EMT, and Paramedic are located within institutions holding accreditation to teach the curriculum for the relevant license type.

([I] S.B. 007.)

SUBCHAPTER II—AUTHORITY TO PROVIDE MEDICAL CARE

Part I—Paramedic

§ 212.001. Scope of Practice.

A licensed paramedic may perform advanced care life support (ACLS), basic life support (BLS), and first aid, including but not limited to:

- (a) Utilizing electrocardiographic devices and electrocardiograms;
- (b) Performing defibrillation, synchronized cardioversion, and external cardiac pacing;
- (c) Administering, monitoring, and adjusting IV or IO glucose solutions; and
- (d) Administering prepackaged medication products when available and as authorized by the State Board of Emergency Medicine.

([I] S.B. 007.)

§ 212.002. Extension of Scope of Practice.

A licensed paramedic may perform other procedures and administer other medications as authorized by the State Board of Emergency Medicine.

([I] S.B. 007.)

Part II—Emergency Medical Technician

§ 212.101. Scope of Practice.

A licensed EMT may perform basic life support (BLS) and first aid, including but not limited to:

- (a) Evaluating the ill and injured;
- (b) Obtaining diagnostic signs;
- (c) Administering oxygen; and
- (d) Providing initial prehospital emergency care to patients, such as bleeding control, applying hemostatic dressings, splinting, extricating entrapped persons, immobilizing or restricting the spine, or conducting automated external defibrillation.

([I] S.B. 007.)

§ 212.102. Extension of Scope of Practice.

A licensed EMT may perform other procedures and administer other medications as authorized by the State Board of Emergency Medicine.

([I] S.B. 007.)

*Part III—Emergency Medical Responder***§ 212.201. Scope of Practice.**

A licensed EMR may perform first aid, including but not limited to:

- (a) Evaluating the ill and injured;
- (b) Obtaining diagnostic signs;
- (c) Controlling bleeding; and
- (d) Conducting automated external defibrillation.

([I] S.B. 007.)

§ 212.202. Extension of Scope of Practice.

A licensed EMR may perform other procedures and administer other medications as authorized by the State Board of Emergency Medicine.

([I] S.B. 007.)

*Part IV—Liability for Providing Medical Care***§ 212.301. Good Samaritan.**

No person who in good faith, and not for compensation, renders emergency medical or nonmedical care at the scene of an emergency shall be liable for any civil damages resulting from any act or omission. The scene of an emergency shall not include emergency departments and other places where medical care is usually offered.

([I] S.B. 007.)

§ 212.302. Qualified Immunity.

Qualified immunity from liability shall be provided for emergency rescue personnel providing emergency services, except where an action is undertaken in bad faith or in a grossly negligent manner.

([I] S.B. 007.)

§ 212.303. Public Agency.

A public agency employing firefighters, peace officers, or pre-hospital emergency medical providers, who render emergency medical or nonmedical care at the scene of an emergency shall not be held liable for any civil damages resulting from the act or omission of an employee.

([I] S.B. 007.)

CHAPTER 4.3—THE REGULATED COMMERCIAL INDUSTRIES ACT OF 2026

Sec.

CHAPTER I—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SUBCHAPTER I—LEGISLATIVE DETAIL

Part I—Definitions

- 311.001 For purposes of this Subtitle, the term “firearm retailer” shall...
- 311.002 For purposes of this Subtitle, the terms “law firm” and “legal...”
- 311.003 For purposes of this Subtitle, the terms “law school” and “college of...”
- 311.004 For purposes of this Subtitle, the term “private security service”...

- 311.005 For purposes of this Subtitle, the term “medical service” includes...

CHAPTER II—INDUSTRIES

SUBCHAPTER I—FIREARM INDUSTRY

Part I—Firearm Retailers

- 321.001 Permit Requirement
- 321.002 Administration of Permits
- 321.003 Identification Requirement
- 321.004 Automatic Firearms
- 321.005 Transaction Log
- 321.006 Revocation of Permit

SUBCHAPTER II—LEGAL INDUSTRY

Part I—Law Firms and Legal Practices

- 322.001 Permit Requirement
- 322.002 Administration of Permits
- 322.003 Advertisement
- 322.004 Pro-bono Requirement
- 322.005 Employment of Non-attorneys
- 322.006 Revocation of Permit

Part II—Interest on Lawyers Trust Accounts

- 322.101 Establishment
- 322.102 Manner of Funds Used
- 322.103 Misuse of Client Funds

Part III—Law Schools and Colleges of Law

- 322.201 Permit Requirement
- 322.202 Administration of Permits
- 322.203 Curriculum
- 322.204 Revocation of Permit

SUBCHAPTER III—SECURITY INDUSTRY

Part I—Private Security Services

- 323.001 Permit Requirement
- 323.002 Administration of Permits
- 323.003 Purchase of Firearms
- 323.004 Revocation of Permit

Part II—Security Officer Authority

- 323.101 Detainment by Security Officer
- 323.102 Notification to Peace Officer
- 323.103 Release of Detainee
- 323.104 Notification to Detainee
- 323.105 Use of Restraint Devices
- 323.106 Transportation or Holding of Detainee
- 323.107 Search of Person
- 323.108 Detainment of Criminal Offender

Part III—Regulation of Security Officers

- 323.201 Security Uniforms
- 323.202 Security Equipment
- 323.203 Authority to Promulgate Regulation

SUBCHAPTER IV—MEDICAL INDUSTRY

Part I—Medical Services

- 324.001 Permit Requirement
- 324.002 Administration of Permits
- 324.003 Revocation of Permit

CHAPTER I—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SUBCHAPTER I—LEGISLATIVE DETAIL

*Part I—Definitions***§ 311.001.**

For purposes of this Subtitle, the term “firearm retailer” shall include any business which purchases, sells, or trades in firearms.

([I] S.B. 015.)

§ 311.002.

For purposes of this Subtitle, the terms “law firm” and “legal practice” shall include businesses which provide legal advice and legal services to persons.

(II) S.B. 015.)

§ 311.003.

For purposes of this Subtitle, the terms “law school” and “college of law” shall include any business or government-sponsored institution dedicated to the teaching of law.

(II) S.B. 015.)

§ 311.004.

For purposes of this Subtitle, the term “private security service” includes businesses which provide security for private property, or which engage in private investigations.

(II) S.B. 015.)

§ 311.005.

For purposes of this Subtitle, the term “medical service” includes businesses which provide medical care to persons.

(II) S.B. 015.)

CHAPTER II—INDUSTRIES**SUBCHAPTER I—FIREARM INDUSTRY***Part I—Firearm Retailers***§ 321.001. Permit Requirement.**

Any person seeking to incorporate or otherwise establish an organization defined as a firearms retailer shall be required to seek a permit from the Ridgeway County Sheriff's Office, nor shall any person engage in the sale of firearms without a permit to operate as such.

(II) S.B. 015.)

§ 321.002. Administration of Permits.

The County Sheriff shall administer and manage all permits for the operation of a firearms service, and shall grant such permit if:

- (a) All of the firearms retailer's employees bear valid Ridgeway Firearms License Identification cards;
- (b) The firearms retailer's chief executive, managing partner, or proprietor has no felony arrests within the last thirty (30) days;
- (c) The firearms retailer's chief executive, managing partner, or proprietor is a Ridgeway resident for a period longer than thirty (30) days; and
- (d) The firearms retailer's chief executive, managing partner, or proprietor has an account older than three (3) months.

(II) S.B. 015.)

§ 321.003. Identification Requirement.

No firearms retailer shall distribute or sell a firearm to a person who does not have a valid Ridgeway Firearms License Identification card.

(II) S.B. 015.)

§ 321.004. Automatic Firearms.

No firearms retailer shall distribute an automatic firearm or machinegun, except as otherwise authorized by law.

(II) S.B. 015.)

§ 321.005. Transaction Log.

A firearms retailer shall maintain a transaction log indicating each time a person has purchased four (4) or more firearms within a twenty-four (24) hour period.

(II) S.B. 015.)

§ 321.006. Revocation of Permit.

Where a firearms retailer violates the aforementioned or later becomes unqualified to hold a permit to operate as a result of a change in regulation or in the management of the retailer, then the Sheriff may revoke their permit.

(II) S.B. 015.)

SUBCHAPTER II—LEGAL INDUSTRY*Part I—Law Firms and Legal Practices***§ 322.001. Permit Requirement.**

Any person seeking to incorporate or otherwise establish an organization defined as a law firm or legal practice shall be required to seek a permit from the Ridgeway State Bar.

(II) S.B. 015.)

§ 322.002. Administration of Permits.

The Director of the State Bar shall administer and manage all permits for the operation of a law firm or legal practice, and shall grant such permit if:

- (a) The firm or practice's chief executive, managing partner, or proprietor is admitted to the practice of law by the Ridgeway State Bar;
- (b) The firm or practice's chief executive, managing partner, or proprietor has no felony or misdemeanor arrests within the last thirty (30) days;
- (c) The firm or practice's chief executive, managing partner, or proprietor has not been sanctioned by the Supreme Court of the State of Ridgeway within the last thirty (30) days; and
- (d) The firm or practice is a registered business organization within the State of Ridgeway.

(II) S.B. 015.)

§ 322.003. Advertisement.

A law firm or legal practice shall be authorized to advertise legal services throughout the State of Ridgeway.

(II) S.B. 015.)

§ 322.004. Pro-bono Requirement.

A law firm or legal practice shall conduct at least one pro-bono case per month.

(II) S.B. 015.)

§ 322.005. Employment of Non-attorneys.

A law firm or legal practice shall be authorized to employ persons not admitted to the practice of law, except that such persons shall not be authorized to render legal advice to clients or to appear before a court of justice.

(II) S.B. 015.)

§ 322.006. Revocation of Permit.

Where a law firm or legal practice violates the aforementioned or later becomes unqualified to hold a permit to operate as a result of a change in regulation or in the management of the firm or practice, then the Director of the State Bar may revoke their permit.

(II) S.B. 015.)

*Part II—Interest on Lawyers Trust Accounts***§ 322.101. Establishment.**

A law firm or legal practice shall be authorized to establish an Interest on Lawyers' Trust Accounts (IOLTA)

account for the storage of client funds for use within legal proceedings.

(II) S.B. 015.)

§ 322.102. Manner of Funds Used.

No funds deposited within an IOLTA account shall be used by any person for actions other than those authorized by the client in furtherance of a legal proceeding, except where such funds are disbursed to the client.

(II) S.B. 015.)

§ 322.103. Misuse of Client Funds.

The misuse of client funds under 4 R. Stat. § 322.102 shall constitute grounds for the disbarment of an attorney or the prohibition of a non-admitted person from sitting for the bar examination for a period not to exceed four (4) months.

(II) S.B. 015.)

Part III—Law Schools and Colleges of Law

§ 322.201. Permit Requirement.

Any person seeking to incorporate or otherwise establish an organization defined as a law school or college of law shall be required to seek a permit from the Ridgeway State Bar.

(II) S.B. 015.)

§ 322.202. Administration of Permits.

The Director of the State Bar shall administer and manage all permits for the operation of a law school or college of law, and shall grant such permit if:

- (a) The law school's or college of law's chief executive, managing partner, proprietor, or dean is admitted to the practice of law by the Ridgeway State Bar;
- (b) The law school or college of law is active and seeks to spread the knowledge necessary to acquire admission to the practice of law;
- (c) The law school or college of law bears a curriculum in compliance with the standards of the Ridgeway State Bar;
- (d) The law school or college of law does not charge tuition in the form of ROBUX or real-world moneys; and
- (e) The law school or college of law is a registered business organization of the State of Ridgeway, or constitutes part of the State University System.

(II) S.B. 015.)

§ 322.203. Curriculum.

The Director of the State Bar shall require that any law school or college of law registered within the State of Ridgeway teach a curriculum consistent with the typical topics of the bar examination, including but not limited to constitutional law, torts, criminal law, civil procedure, and evidence.

(II) S.B. 015.)

§ 322.204. Revocation of Permit.

Where a law school or college of law violates the aforementioned or later becomes unqualified to hold a permit to operate as a result of a change in regulation or in the management of the school or college, then the Director of the State Bar may revoke their permit.

(II) S.B. 015.)

SUBCHAPTER III—SECURITY INDUSTRY

Part I—Private Security Services

§ 323.001. Permit Requirement.

Any person seeking employment as a security officer employed by a private security service, or seeking to incorporate or otherwise establish an organization defined as a private security service, shall be required to seek certification from the Ridgeway County Sheriff's Office.

- (a) No person shall be granted a certification to serve as a security officer except upon completion of a safe firearm use class and proper use of force course with an accredited private security service.

(II) S.B. 015.)

§ 323.002. Administration of Permits.

The County Sheriff shall administer and manage all permits for the operation of a private security service, and shall grant such permit if:

- (a) All of the security service's employees bear valid Ridgeway Firearms License Identification cards;
- (b) The security service's chief executive, managing partner, or proprietor has no felony arrests within the last thirty (30) days;
- (b) The security service's chief executive, managing partner, or proprietor is a Ridgeway resident for a period longer than thirty (30) days;
- (c) The security service's chief executive, managing partner, or proprietor has an account older than three (3) months;
- (d) The security service proposes a curriculum to teach safe firearm use and proper use of force to its employees; and
- (e) The security service is a registered business organization within the State of Ridgeway.

(II) S.B. 015.)

§ 323.003. Purchase of Firearms.

A private security service may purchase firearms in bulk from a firearms manufacturer, or from a legal firearms retailer, and may distribute those firearms amongst its security officers.

(II) S.B. 015.)

§ 323.004. Revocation of Permit.

Where a private security service violates the aforementioned or later becomes unqualified to hold a permit to operate as a result of a change in regulation or in the management of the service, then the Sheriff may revoke their permit.

(II) S.B. 015.)

Part II—Security Officer Authority

§ 323.101. Detainment by Security Officer.

A certified security officer shall be authorized to detain another person in the course of their duties when:

- (a) The person has committed a felony or misdemeanor under the Ridgeway Criminal Code or Ridgeway Vehicle Code within the presence of the security officer.
- (b) The person has committed a felony under the Ridgeway Criminal Code or Ridgeway Vehicle Code which, while not in the presence of the security officer, the security officer bears evidence proving such.
- (c) The security officer has been ordered to detain such a person by an on-duty peace officer.
 - (i) An action to detain a person under the order of a peace officer shall be an action of the peace officer, not of the security officer.

(II) S.B. 015.)

§ 323.102. Notification to Peace Officer.

Upon detaining a person, a security officer shall promptly notify a peace officer within a reasonable timeframe and request that the peace officer take custody of the violator, and shall transmit evidence of the offense which the person was detained for.

(II) S.B. 015.)

§ 323.103. Release of Detainee.

A security officer shall conduct a detainment only upon reasonable and plausible cause to do so. Upon effecting a detainment, a security officer shall not release the detainee unless otherwise ordered to do so by an on-duty peace officer, or due to an emergent circumstance.

(a) No security officer shall be permitted to detain a person to conduct an investigation.

(b) No security officer shall exercise an on-duty peace officer authority to conduct an arrest or to charge another person.

(II) S.B. 015.)

§ 323.104. Notification to Detainee.

Upon detaining a person, a security officer must immediately notify the detainee of the offense for which they are detained, and the authority under which they have been detained.

(II) S.B. 015.)

§ 323.105. Use of Restraint Devices.

A security officer may use handcuffs or zip ties to restrain another person to effectuate a detainment under this section, and may use a reasonable amount of force to prevent the evasion or resistance of the detainment.

(II) S.B. 015.)

§ 323.106. Transportation or Holding of Detainee.

A security officer may transport a detainee to a law enforcement holding facility, room, or cell, or may hold such detainee in a marked security vehicle whilst awaiting the arrival of an on-duty peace officer.

(II) S.B. 015.)

§ 323.107. Search of Person.

A security officer shall not be authorized to conduct a search of a detainee, except where such is necessary to remove a firearm or deadly weapon from the detainee's possession, or where a person consents to a search. Where a security officer has done so, it shall turn over all items taken from the detainee to the on-duty peace officer.

(II) S.B. 015.)

§ 323.108. Detainment of Criminal Offender.

A security officer shall be authorized to assist in the detainment of a criminal offender upon instruction by a peace officer to do so, and may act in a reasonable manner and in the exercise of appropriate use of force to do so.

(II) S.B. 015.)

*Part III—Regulation of Security Officers***§ 323.201. Security Uniforms.**

A security officer shall, when representing their private security service or acting in their capacity as a security officer, display a unique uniform designated by their employer.

(a) No uniform displayed by a security officer or used by a private security service shall display the words “STATE OF RIDGEWAY”, “POLICE”, “STATE AGENT”, “TROOPER”, “DEPUTY”, or “SHERIFF”.

(b) A uniform displayed by a security officer shall display the word “SECURITY” in a clear and unequivocal manner.

(II) S.B. 015.)

§ 323.202. Security Equipment.

A security officer shall be authorized to possess such equipment provided to their private security service by means of game mechanics such as handheld radios, handcuffs, zip ties, and clipboards.

(II) S.B. 015.)

§ 323.203. Authority to Promulgate Regulation.

The County Sheriff shall be authorized to promulgate additional regulations pertaining to the operation of a private security service.

(II) S.B. 015.)

SUBCHAPTER IV—MEDICAL INDUSTRY*Part I—Medical Services***§ 324.001. Permit Requirement.**

Any person seeking to incorporate or otherwise establish an organization defined as a medical service shall be required to seek a permit from the State Board of Emergency Medicine.

(II) S.B. 015.)

§ 324.002. Administration of Permits.

The State Board of Emergency Medicine shall administer and manage all permits for the operation of a medical service, and shall grant such permit if:

- (a) All of the medical service and all members, employees, and personnel hold valid state medical certifications;
- (b) The medical service's chief executive, managing partner, or proprietor has no felony arrests within the last thirty (30) days;
- (c) The medical service's chief executive, managing partner, or proprietor is a Ridgeway resident for a period longer than thirty (30) days; and
- (d) The medical service's chief executive, managing partner, or proprietor has an account older than three (3) months.

(II) S.B. 015.)

§ 324.003. Revocation of Permit.

Where a medical service violates the aforementioned or later becomes unqualified to hold a permit to operate as a result of a change in regulation or in the management of the service, then the State Board of Emergency Medicine may revoke their permit.

(II) S.B. 015.)

CHAPTER 4.4—THE BIG BEAUTIFUL BUSINESS BILL OF 2026

Sec.

SUBCHAPTER I—LEGISLATIVE DETAIL*Part I—Definitions*

- 411.001 For purposes of this Subtitle, “Business” means any individual or...
- 411.002 For purposes of this Subtitle, “Commercial activity” means the...
- 411.003 For purposes of this Subtitle, “Department” means the Department of...

411.004 For purposes of this Subtitle, “Bad Actor Registry” means the...

SUBCHAPTER II—AUTHORITY

Part I—Authority of the Department of State

- 412.001 The Department of State shall regulate and oversee business activity...
- 412.002 The Department may establish, publish, maintain, and enforce...
- 412.003 The Department may regulate the formation, registration, licensing,...
- 412.004 The Department may maintain business records, conduct audits and...
- 412.005 The Department may establish and maintain a Bad Actor Registry for...
- 412.006 The Department shall maintain publicly accessible and reasonably...
- 412.007 Regulations issued under this Subtitle shall not conflict with the...

Part II—Business Registration and Legal Forms

- 412.101 A business shall not operate within the State unless registered with...
- 412.102 The Department shall maintain an official registry of businesses...
- 412.103 The following forms of business organization are recognized within...
- 412.104 Liability protections established under this section shall not...

Part III—Business Obligations

- 412.201 Businesses operating within the State shall comply with this Act and...
- 412.202 Businesses shall maintain truthful and accurate registration and...
- 412.203 Businesses shall maintain a valid owner, operator, or contact capable...
- 412.204 Businesses shall cooperate with lawful audits, investigations,...
- 412.205 Businesses shall not engage in fraudulent, deceptive, unlawful, or...

Part IV—Violations and Enforcement

- 412.301 A business or individual commits a violation of this Subtitle where...
- 412.302 Violations may include operating without authorization, providing...
- 412.303 The Department may issue warnings, strikes, operational restrictions,...
- 412.304 The Department may impose multiple administrative penalties...
- 412.305 All enforcement actions shall be supported by written justification...

Part V—Due Process and Review

- 412.401 Prior to taking enforcement action under this Subtitle, the...
- 412.402 A business or individual shall be provided a reasonable opportunity...
- 412.403 Any person or business subject to enforcement action may request...
- 412.404 The Department shall issue written determinations for enforcement and...
- 412.405 Any person or business aggrieved by a final action of the Department...

Part VI—Criminal Conduct

- 412.501 The Department shall refer suspected criminal conduct arising from...
- 412.502 Administrative enforcement under this Subtitle shall remain separate...

SUBCHAPTER I—LEGISLATIVE DETAIL

Part I—Definitions

§ 411.001.

For purposes of this Subtitle, “Business” means any individual or entity engaged in commercial activity within the State.

([11] S.B. 023.)

§ 411.002.

For purposes of this Subtitle, “Commercial activity” means the exchange or attempted exchange of goods, services, money, or value, including advertising or solicitation.

([11] S.B. 023.)

§ 411.003.

For purposes of this Subtitle, “Department” means the Department of State.

([11] S.B. 023.)

§ 411.004.

For purposes of this Subtitle, “Bad Actor Registry” means the official registry maintained by the Department identifying persons or entities restricted from business activity within the State.

([11] S.B. 023.)

SUBCHAPTER II—AUTHORITY

Part I—Authority of the Department of State

§ 412.001.

The Department of State shall regulate and oversee business activity within the State.

([11] S.B. 023.)

§ 412.002.

The Department may establish, publish, maintain, and enforce regulations, standards, procedures, requirements, and policies necessary to implement and administer this Subtitle.

([11] S.B. 023.)

§ 412.003.

The Department may regulate the formation, registration, licensing, classification, operation, transfer, suspension, revocation, dissolution, and general oversight of businesses operating within the State.

([11] S.B. 023.)

§ 412.004.

The Department may maintain business records, conduct audits and investigations, require information reasonably related to regulation under this Subtitle, and take administrative enforcement action authorized by law.

([11] S.B. 023.)

§ 412.005.

The Department may establish and maintain a Bad Actor Registry for persons or entities determined to have engaged in fraudulent, deceptive, unlawful, abusive, or repeated noncompliant business conduct.

([11] S.B. 023.)

§ 412.006.

The Department shall maintain publicly accessible and reasonably up-to-date written regulations governing business operations under this Subtitle.

([11] S.B. 023.)

§ 412.007.

Regulations issued under this Subtitle shall not conflict with the laws or Constitution of the State.
 ([11] S.B. 023.)

*Part II—Business Registration and Legal Forms***§ 412.101.**

A business shall not operate within the State unless registered with the Department in accordance with regulations established under this Subtitle.
 ([11] S.B. 023.)

§ 412.102.

The Department shall maintain an official registry of businesses operating within the State.
 ([11] S.B. 023.)

§ 412.103.

The following forms of business organization are recognized within the State:

(a) SOLE PROPRIETORSHIP

- (i) A Sole Proprietorship is a business owned and controlled by a single individual with no legal distinction between the owner and the business.
- (ii) The owner shall be personally liable for all debts, obligations, liabilities, and enforcement actions arising from the business.

(b) GENERAL PARTNERSHIP

- (i) A General Partnership is a business owned and operated by two or more individuals acting as co-owners.
- (ii) Each partner shall be jointly and severally liable for all debts, obligations, liabilities, and enforcement actions arising from the business.

(c) LIMITED PARTNERSHIP

- (i) A Limited Partnership is a business consisting of one or more general partners and one or more limited partners.
- (ii) General partners shall retain operational control and shall be personally liable for the obligations and liabilities of the business.
- (iii) Limited partners shall not be personally liable beyond the extent of their investment unless they materially participate in management or operations.

(d) LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY

- (i) A Limited Liability Company is a legal entity separate and distinct from its members.
- (ii) Members and managers shall not be personally liable for the debts, obligations, or liabilities of the business solely by reason of ownership or participation in management.
- (iii) The business shall designate at least one responsible managing member or agent for compliance and communication with the Department.

(e) CORPORATION

- (i) A Corporation is a legal entity separate and distinct from its shareholders.
- (ii) Shareholders shall not be personally liable for the debts, obligations, or liabilities of the corporation beyond the extent of their investment.
- (iii) A corporation shall operate through designated officers or directors responsible for management and compliance.
- (iv) A corporation shall maintain Articles of Incorporation and bylaws with the Department in accordance with regulations established under this Subtitle.

(f) NONPROFIT ORGANIZATION

- (i) A Nonprofit Organization is an entity organized for charitable, educational, public benefit, or non-commercial purposes.

- (ii) A nonprofit organization shall not distribute profits or assets to members, officers, or directors except as otherwise permitted by law or regulation.

- (iii) Officers or directors may be held personally responsible for fraudulent, unlawful, or deceptive conduct committed through the organization.

([11] S.B. 023.)

§ 412.104.

Liability protections established under this section shall not prevent the Department from taking enforcement action against any individual who directs, authorizes, knowingly permits, or materially participates in violations of this Subtitle or regulations issued pursuant to it.

([11] S.B. 023.)

*Part III—Business Obligations***§ 412.201.**

Businesses operating within the State shall comply with this Act and all regulations, requirements, standards, conditions, restrictions, and lawful orders issued by the Department pursuant to it.

([11] S.B. 023.)

§ 412.202.

Businesses shall maintain truthful and accurate registration and licensing information.

([11] S.B. 023.)

§ 412.203.

Businesses shall maintain a valid owner, operator, or contact capable of responding to the Department

([11] S.B. 023.)

§ 412.204.

Businesses shall cooperate with lawful audits, investigations, reviews, inspections, or requests for information conducted by the Department.

([11] S.B. 023.)

§ 412.205.

Businesses shall not engage in fraudulent, deceptive, unlawful, or abusive commercial conduct.

([11] S.B. 023.)

*Part IV—Violations and Enforcement***§ 412.301.**

A business or individual commits a violation of this Subtitle where the business or individual violates this Subtitle, regulations issued pursuant to it, licensing conditions, operational requirements, reporting obligations, or lawful orders issued by the Department.

([11] S.B. 023.)

§ 412.302.

Violations may include operating without authorization, providing false or misleading information, evading regulation, fraudulent conduct, failure to comply with Department requirements, or other noncompliant business conduct regulated under this Subtitle.

([11] S.B. 023.)

§ 412.303.

The Department may issue warnings, strikes, operational restrictions, suspensions, revocations, denials, administrative dissolutions, or placement on the Bad Actor

Registry for violations of this Subtitle or regulations issued pursuant to it.

([11] S.B. 023.)

§ 412.304.

The Department may impose multiple administrative penalties concurrently where appropriate.

([11] S.B. 023.)

§ 412.305.

All enforcement actions shall be supported by written justification as outlined in this Subtitle.

([11] S.B. 023.)

Part V—Due Process and Review

§ 412.401.

Prior to taking enforcement action under this Subtitle, the Department shall provide notice reasonably calculated to inform the affected business or individual of the alleged violation, basis for the action, and proposed enforcement measures, except where immediate action is reasonably necessary to protect the integrity of business regulation or prevent ongoing harm.

([11] S.B. 023.)

§ 412.402.

A business or individual shall be provided a reasonable opportunity to respond in accordance with procedures established by the Department.

([11] S.B. 023.)

§ 412.403.

Any person or business subject to enforcement action may request internal review by the Department in accordance with regulations established under this Subtitle.

([11] S.B. 023.)

§ 412.404.

The Department shall issue written determinations for enforcement and review actions.

([11] S.B. 023.)

§ 412.405.

Any person or business aggrieved by a final action of the Department may seek judicial review before a court of competent jurisdiction within the State.

([11] S.B. 023.)

Part VI—Criminal Conduct

§ 412.501.

The Department shall refer suspected criminal conduct arising from business activity to the Department of Justice for investigation and prosecution.

([11] S.B. 023.)

§ 412.502.

Administrative enforcement under this Subtitle shall remain separate from criminal prosecution.

([11] S.B. 023.)

134.002 Military Tribunals

CHAPTER IV—WAR, DEPLOYMENT, AND INTELLIGENCE

SUBCHAPTER I—DEPLOYMENT

Part I—The National Guard

141.001 Authorization

141.002 Duty Designations and Patrols

141.003 Infantry Standard Duty Designations

141.004 Military Police Standard Duty Designations

141.005 Simulation of Real-world Events

141.006 Mutual Aid Designations

141.007 Execution of Authorization

141.008 Deployment of Military Police

Part II—The State Guard

141.101 Authorization

141.102 Duty Designations and Patrols

SUBCHAPTER II—ACCOUNTABILITY FOR INTELLIGENCE GATHERING

Part I—Authorization of Intelligence Gathering

142.001 Governor Approval of Covert Actions

142.002 Acquisition of Major Systems

142.003 Domestic Intelligence Gathering

142.004 Foreign Intelligence Gathering

Part II—Prohibitions on Intelligence Gathering

142.101 First Amendment-protected Activities

142.102 Political Influence

CHAPTER I—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SUBCHAPTER I—LEGISLATIVE DETAIL

*Part I—Definitions***§ 111.001.**

For purposes of this Subtitle, the term “Law Enforcement Agency” includes but is not limited to the:

- (a) Ridgeway State Police;
- (b) Ridgeway Parks Service;
- (c) Ridgeway County Sheriff’s Office;
- (d) Milton City Police Department; and
- (e) Palmer Police Department.

(II) S.B. 003.)

§ 111.002.

For purposes of this Subtitle, the term “Civilian Law Enforcement Officer” includes the on-duty employees, certified under 9 R. Stat. § 222.101 as peace officers, of law enforcement agencies.

(II) S.B. 003.)

§ 111.003.

For purposes of this Subtitle, the term “Military Law Enforcement Officer” includes active service guardsmen, certified under 9 R. Stat. § 222.101 as peace officers, who are assigned to the military police.

(II) S.B. 003.)

§ 111.004.

For purposes of this Subtitle, the term “Guardsmen” refers to those enlisted personnel and commissioned officers of the National Guard actively employed as such.

(II) S.B. 003.)

§ 111.005.

For purposes of this Subtitle, the term “Unbiased and Detached Commanding Officer” shall refer to an officer who lacks negative contact with the relevant guardsman, does not directly oversee the relevant guardsman, does not associate with the relevant guardsman, has no prior

knowledge of the investigation, is not military law enforcement, and who knows nothing of the events occurred outside of the regular petition submitted by the military police.

(II) S.B. 003.)

§ 111.006.

For purposes of this Subtitle, the term “Commissioned Officer” shall include any person actively serving within the National Guard who holds the rank of Second Lieutenant, First Lieutenant, Captain, Major, Lieutenant Colonel, Colonel, Brigadier General, or Major General.

(II) S.B. 003.)

§ 111.007.

For purposes of this Subtitle, the term “Enlisted” shall include any person actively serving within the National Guard who holds a rank other than those identified as a “commissioned officer” rank.

(II) S.B. 003.)

§ 111.008.

For purposes of this Subtitle, the term “Military Installation” shall include any military base, camp, post, station, yard, center, or headquarters under the jurisdiction of the Defense Department, and any defined exclusion zone or perimeter surrounding such space.

(II) S.B. 003.)

CHAPTER II—COORDINATION OF STATE SECURITY

SUBCHAPTER I—THE STATE SECURITY COUNCIL

*Part I—Establishment***§ 121.001. Establishment of the State Security Council.**

There shall be the State Security Council, an office of the Governor’s Office, which shall advise the Governor with respect to the implementation of domestic, foreign, and military policies relating to the state security.

(II) S.B. 003.)

§ 121.002. Presiding Officer.

The Governor shall preside over all meetings of the State Security Council, but may designate a member of the council to preside in his absence.

(II) S.B. 003.)

§ 121.003. Composition of the Security Council.

The State Security Council shall consist of the following statutorily-required members:

- (a) The Governor;
- (b) The Lieutenant Governor;
- (c) The Secretary of Defense;
- (d) The Secretary of State;
- (e) The So-Designated Chief of the Military Intelligence Apparatus;
- (f) The Attorney General;
- (g) The Colonel of the State Police;
- (h) The Special Agent-in-Charge of the State Bureau of Investigation; and
- (i) The Sheriff of Ridgeway County.

(II) S.B. 003.)

§ 121.004. Non-statutory Members.

The Governor may, from time to time, designate additional offices of the State to serve as non-statutorily required members of the State Security Council, and who

he may dismiss from the council with or without cause as necessary.
(II) S.B. 003.)

§ 121.005. Information Confidentiality.

The State Security Council shall promulgate the regulations for the security and confidentiality of sensitive information pertaining to the state security.
(II) S.B. 003.)

§ 121.006. Disclosure of Foreign Intelligence.

The Attorney General, or head of a law enforcement agency, shall expeditiously disclose to the State Security Council of any foreign intelligence acquired during the course of a criminal investigation.
(II) S.B. 003.)

§ 121.007. Assistance to Law Enforcement.

The Defense Department shall, upon request of the State Security Council, collect information outside of the State of Ridgeway about individuals residing outside of the State of Ridgeway, or who share dual residency. Such information may be transmitted to assist law enforcement agencies during criminal investigations.
(II) S.B. 003.)

§ 121.008. Legislative Involvement.

The Governor shall ensure that the leadership of the State Senate shall be apprised of the highly sensitive intelligence information pertaining to the covert actions of the State of Ridgeway.
(II) S.B. 003.)

Part II—Domestic Security

§ 121.101. Domestic Intelligence.

The State Security Council shall coordinate with the State Bureau of Investigation for the collection of domestic intelligence. The State Bureau of Investigation shall be authorized to collect domestic intelligence in accordance with state statute to fulfill such duty.
(II) S.B. 003.)

§ 121.102. Domestic Counterintelligence.

The State Bureau of Investigation shall be responsible for the domestic counterintelligence operations against the adversaries of the State of Ridgeway, ensuring the protection of the state from foreign threats.
(II) S.B. 003.)

§ 121.103. Insurrection.

The State Bureau of Investigation shall coordinate with the State Security Council and the National Guard to prepare and implement plans to address insurrection within the State of Ridgeway. The State Bureau of Investigation shall coordinate with law enforcement agencies to address concerns of insurrection within the state.
(II) S.B. 003.)

Part III—State Security Abroad

§ 121.201. Foreign Intelligence.

The State Security Council shall coordinate with the Secretary of Defense and the heads of the military intelligence apparatus for the collection of foreign intelligence relevant to the state security. The Defense Department shall be authorized to collect foreign intelligence in accordance with state statute to fulfill such duty.
(II) S.B. 003.)

§ 121.202. Foreign Counterintelligence.

The Defense Department shall be responsible for the foreign counterintelligence operations against the adver-

saries of the State of Ridgeway, ensuring the protection of the state from foreign threats abroad.
(II) S.B. 003.)

§ 121.203. Foreign Military Operations.

The Governor shall periodically provide a report to the State Senate regarding the threats to state security abroad, and shall wage foreign military operations only where such has been authorized by the State Senate.
(II) S.B. 003.)

CHAPTER III—THE DEFENSE DEPARTMENT

SUBCHAPTER I—DEFENSE DEPARTMENT

Part I—Organization & Purpose

§ 131.001. Establishment.

There shall be a Defense Department, an agency of the state, under the executive administration, at the direction of the Secretary of Defense.
(II) S.B. 003.)

§ 131.002. Structure.

The Defense Department shall administer the National Guard and State Guard.
(II) S.B. 003.)

§ 131.003. Secretary of Defense.

The Secretary of Defense shall be the Adjutant General of the National Guard, and who shall hold the rank of Major General of the United States Army.
(II) S.B. 003.)

§ 131.004. Deputy Secretary of Defense.

The Deputy Secretary of Defense shall be the Assistant Adjutant General of the National Guard, and who shall hold the rank of Brigadier General of the United States Army.
(II) S.B. 003.)

§ 131.005. Responsibility of the Defense Department.

The Defense Department shall:

- (a) Organize plans for the defense of the State;
- (b) Draft, create and execute certain contingency plans;
- (c) Respond in civil unrest alongside other authorities upon request of the Governor;
- (d) Provide defense of the State during any emergency, incursion, insurrection, or disorder;
- (e) Create and maintain an intelligence apparatus to further such duties;
- (f) Secure State properties, unless so designated otherwise;
- (g) Coordinate with intrastate entities to further such duties;
- (h) Coordinate with intrastate entities to provide assistance and response if such should ever require;
- (i) Complete other missions, operations, or objections the Governor may require;

(II) S.B. 003.)

§ 131.006. Staff to the Defense Department.

The Secretary of Defense may employ civilian personnel under the Defense Department to further the responsibilities of the Defense Department, including but not limited to:

- (a) The collection, attainment, review, analysis, and dissemination of relevant intelligence;

- (b) The promulgation of policies and regulations of the Defense Department, National Guard, and State Guard; and
 - (c) Those other administrative, non-operative tasks prescribed by the Secretary of Defense.
- (II) S.B. 003.)

SUBCHAPTER II—THE NATIONAL GUARD

Part I—Organization

§ 132.001. Establishment.

There shall be a National Guard, an agency of the state, under the executive administration, at the direction of the Adjutant General.

(II) S.B. 003.)

§ 132.002. Appointment.

The Adjutant General shall be appointed by the Governor, with advice and consent of the State Senate, and who shall serve at the pleasure of the Governor for a term of six (6) months.

(II) S.B. 003.)

§ 132.003. Superintendence.

The Adjutant General shall retain superintendence over the National Guard and rename or modify units and subdivisions under his authority as necessary to support state security.

(II) S.B. 003.)

§ 132.004. Authority to Promulgate Guard Policy.

The Adjutant General shall have the authority to propose and promulgate all regulations, policies, rules, or codes of conduct to which guardsmen must be in compliance with.

(II) S.B. 003.)

§ 132.005. Appointment.

The Brigadier General shall be appointed by the Governor, with advice and consent of the State Senate, and who shall serve at the pleasure of the Governor for a term of six (6) months.

(II) S.B. 003.)

§ 132.006. Components of the National Guard.

There shall be an infantry component, combat support component, and military police component to the National Guard, which shall be structured in such a manner to be prescribed by the Secretary of Defense.

(II) S.B. 003.)

§ 132.007. Required Sections.

The Secretary of Defense shall prescribe the organization of personnel tasked with military personnel investigations, and the conduct of foreign intelligence.

(II) S.B. 003.)

Part II—Administration

§ 132.101. Authority to Designate Military Districts.

The Governor shall have the authority to designate military districts, permanent or temporary.

(II) S.B. 003.)

§ 132.102. Appointment of Commissioned Officers.

The Governor shall appoint the commissioned officers of the National Guard upon recommendation of the Adjutant General.

(II) S.B. 003.)

§ 132.103. Enlistment.

In the discretion of the Adjutant General, any person may enlist to the National Guard who meets those qualifications as defined in state statute and National Guard regulation.

(II) S.B. 003.)

Part III—Military Police

§ 132.201. Appointment.

The Provost Marshal shall be a military officer appointed by the Adjutant General, who shall serve at the pleasure of the Adjutant General.

(II) S.B. 003.)

§ 132.202. Certification Requirement.

No Provost Marshal shall be appointed without the appropriate certification as a peace officer under 9 R. Stat. § 222.101.

(II) S.B. 003.)

§ 132.203. Rank and Responsibility.

The Provost Marshal shall hold a rank of at least Major but not to exceed Colonel, and shall be responsible for the oversight of all military law enforcement officers.

(II) S.B. 012.)

§ 132.204. Authority to Deploy Military Police.

The Provost Marshal shall have the authority to deploy the military police only as authorized by state statute.

(II) S.B. 003.)

§ 132.205. Investigations.

The Provost Marshal shall supervise and provide oversight over all internal & criminal investigations of the National Guard. Findings of any crime during an investigation, shall upon the completion of the investigation be forwarded to the Department of Justice.

- (a) The Attorney General shall retain their full scope of authority, in regards to Criminal Investigations conducted within the National Guard.

(II) S.B. 012.)

§ 132.206. Jurisdiction.

The military police shall enjoy statewide police powers consistent with 6 R. Stat. §§ 131.006(f-g), yet shall not patrol beyond their regularly authorized areas unless authorized by state statute.

(II) S.B. 003.)

§ 132.207. Authority to Detain Guardsmen.

The military police shall hold the authority to detain guardsmen who have violated state statute or the policies and regulations of the National Guard.

- (a) **AUTHORIZATION OF NON-MILITARY LAW ENFORCEMENT**—The Provost Marshal may prescribe rules and regulations authorizing the detainment of guardsmen by non-commissioned officers and commissioned officers who are not military law enforcement. However, nothing in this Act shall be construed to allow non-commissioned officers and commissioned officers to exercise military or civilian law enforcement powers.

(II) S.B. 003.)

§ 132.208. [Repealed.]

(II) S.B. 003; repealed by [11] S.B. 012.)

§ 132.209. Authority to Cite Guardsmen.

The military police shall hold the authority to cite guardsmen who have violated state statute, or where a

Code of Military Justice has been established by the State Senate, violations of the Code of Military Justice.
(II) S.B. 003.)

§ 132.210. Authority to Use Force.

The military police shall hold equal authority to use force as peace officers of the state, and shall use such to enforce the security of military installations as necessary.
(II) S.B. 003.)

§ 132.211. Authorization to Issue Search Authorization.

A search authorization authorized by law may be issued by any unbiased and detached commanding officer of the National Guard, not to include the Provost Marshal or any military law enforcement officer, and shall be limited only to the vehicles of an active service guardsman.
(II) S.B. 003.)

§ 132.212. Grounds to Issue Search Authorization.

Upon finding probable cause after petition of the military police, a search authorization may be issued.
(II) S.B. 003.)

§ 132.213. Search Authorization.

An unbiased and detached commanding officer of the National Guard, upon review of the petition and evidence submitted, if satisfied that probable cause exists for the issuing of a search authorization, shall issue a search authorization to the military police, commanding the military law enforcement officer forthwith to search the vehicles described in the authorization.
(II) S.B. 003.)

§ 132.214. Service of Search Authorization.

A search warrant shall in all cases be served and executed by a peace officer assigned to the military police.
(II) S.B. 003.)

§ 132.215. Restriction Against Residential Search.

No search authorization shall issue authorizing the search of a guardsman's residence.
(II) S.B. 003.)

§ 132.216. Restriction Against Use on Non-active-duty.

No search authorization shall issue authorizing the search of property owned and possessed by a person who is not an active-duty guardsman.
(II) S.B. 003.)

§ 132.217. Restriction Against Provost Marshal.

No search authorization shall be issued by the provost marshal nor any officer of the military police.
(II) S.B. 003.)

Part IV—Installations of the National Guard

§ 132.301. Authority to Set Access Control Policy.

The Adjutant General shall have the authority to promulgate the access control policies of any military installations administered by the National Guard.
(II) S.B. 003.)

§ 132.302. Waiver of Access Control Policy.

The Adjutant General and such commissioned officers which the Adjutant General may delegate shall have the authority to waive the access control policies of such military installations in such a manner to be prescribed by the Adjutant General.
(II) S.B. 003.)

§ 132.303. Restriction of Military Installations.

The Adjutant General and such commissioned officers which the Adjutant General may delegate shall have the authority to order a restriction, lockdown, or temporary closure of a military installation.

(a) Such order shall be made only where necessary to maintain the security of the installation.
(II) S.B. 003.)

§ 132.304. Security of Military Installations.

The security of military installations shall be conducted by guardsmen, who shall authorize or deny entry to the military installation, and who may detain and remove unauthorized persons from such installation.
(II) S.B. 003.)

§ 132.305. Restriction as Trespass.

During a restriction, lockdown, or temporary closure of a military installation, no persons shall be authorized to enter the military installation, except guardsmen, civilian law enforcement officers, and employees of the State Guard in such circumstances where the State Guard has been activated.

(a) A violation of such restriction by a person shall constitute Trespassing upon failure to vacate the installation upon notification, or where the person should otherwise know that the installation has been restricted
(II) S.B. 003.)

SUBCHAPTER III—THE STATE GUARD

Part I—Organization

§ 133.001. Establishment.

There shall be a State Guard, an agency of the state, under the executive administration, at the direction of the Secretary of Defense.
(II) S.B. 003.)

§ 133.002. Composition.

The State Guard shall be composed of residents of the State of Ridgeway who shall act in an inactive reserve capacity.
(II) S.B. 003.)

§ 133.003. Administration.

The State Guard shall be administered and structured by the Secretary of Defense in such a manner which he prescribes.
(II) S.B. 003.)

§ 133.004. Deployment.

The State Guard shall not be deployed except without the express indication of the Governor.
(II) S.B. 003.)

SUBCHAPTER IV—MILITARY JUSTICE SYSTEM

Part I—The Military Justice System

§ 134.001. Ridgeway Code of Military Justice.

No Ridgeway Code of Military Justice shall be established setting forth criminal liability for actions by guardsmen, except upon unicameralism and presentment.
(II) S.B. 003.)

§ 134.002. Military Tribunals.

No military tribunal shall be established except as authorized by state statute, nor shall any military tribunal

be authorized to hear any proceeding of a person other than a guardsman.
(II) S.B. 003.)

CHAPTER IV—WAR, DEPLOYMENT, AND INTELLIGENCE

SUBCHAPTER I—DEPLOYMENT

Part I—The National Guard

§ 141.001. Authorization.

The deployment authority of the National Guard shall rest solely upon the Governor.

(II) S.B. 003.)

§ 141.002. Duty Designations and Patrols.

The standard patrols and duty designations of the National Guard shall not be considered deployments

(II) S.B. 003.)

§ 141.003. Infantry Standard Duty Designations.

The infantry elements of the National Guard shall:

- (a) Respond and provide general security forces and situational control during riots, protests, large assemblies, or large unrest;
- (b) Provide assistance to local law enforcement in their primary jurisdiction during any large events or government sponsored activities;
- (c) Regularly patrol military districts, both permanent and temporary;
- (d) Execute operational missions;
- (e) Execute faithfully all mutual aid agreements;
- (f) Enforce the laws in times of foreign invasion, insurrection, unrest or deployment;
- (g) Other areas as designated by law.

(II) S.B. 003.)

§ 141.004. Military Police Standard Duty Designations.

The military police elements of the National Guard shall fulfill the same standard duty designations as that of the infantry elements, as well as patrol peace-time routes and such areas where the infantry elements of the National Guard are deployed. The military police elements of the National Guard shall be authorized to patrol other areas as designated by state statute.

(II) S.B. 003.)

§ 141.005. Simulation of Real-world Events.

Upon issuing of due notice of deployment to the State of Ridgeway, the Governor shall be authorized to deploy the National Guard to mimic or act in parallel to real-life events or occurrences, and shall do so in a manner that conforms with all state statutes and administrative regulations pertaining to the deployment of National Guard personnel.

(II) S.B. 003.)

§ 141.006. Mutual Aid Designations.

The National Guard is authorized to assist the Ridgeway State Police, Ridgeway County Sheriff's Office, Milton City Police Department, and Palmer Police Department where law enforcement has been overwhelmed and requires assistance.

- (a) A request for mutual aid under this Subchapter may only be initiated by an officer holding the rank of Lieutenant or higher within the respective law enforcement agency.
- (b) National Guard personnel providing mutual aid must remain within the corporate limits or primary

legal jurisdiction of the requesting agency for the duration of the assistance.

- (c) Every request for mutual aid must be reviewed and approved by a ranking National Guard officer. The Adjutant General shall designate, by department policy, the minimum rank required for an officer to authorize such requests, or may further make exceptions to this requirement, such exceptions must be documented in policy or regulation.
- (d) The provision of mutual aid shall be summarily terminated once the requesting officer or agency has completed the specific task or incident for which the aid was requested.
- (e) The National Guard may promulgate further regulations and policies governing the execution of mutual aid. Individual law enforcement agencies may likewise establish internal policies defining which specific personnel within their department are authorized to initiate a request for aid.

(11) S.B. 012.)

§ 141.007. Execution of Authorization.

The Adjutant General shall execute all deployment orders of the Governor, and may selectively deploy the units of the National Guard to execute such.

(II) S.B. 003.)

§ 141.008. Deployment of Military Police.

The Provost Marshal shall deploy the military police as expressly authorized by law, or to assist in the protection of a National Guard exercise or event located on National Guard property.

(II) S.B. 003.)

Part II—The State Guard

§ 141.101. Authorization.

The deployment authority of the State Guard shall rest solely upon the Governor.

(II) S.B. 003.)

§ 141.102. Duty Designations and Patrols.

The State Guard shall receive no standard patrols or duty designations, and shall be designated to duty and patrols only where necessary to combat a state security threat.

(II) S.B. 003.)

SUBCHAPTER II—ACCOUNTABILITY FOR INTELLIGENCE GATHERING

Part I—Authorization of Intelligence Gathering

§ 142.001. Governor Approval of Covert Actions.

No covert action shall take place without the authorization of the Governor.

(II) S.B. 003.)

§ 142.002. Acquisition of Major Systems.

The Governor, Secretary of Defense, and Special Agent-in-Charge of the State Bureau of Investigation shall be authorized to enter into contract on behalf of the state to acquire intelligence-gathering systems and software to conduct intelligence gathering.

(II) S.B. 003.)

§ 142.003. Domestic Intelligence Gathering.

The State Bureau of Investigation shall be authorized to conduct domestic intelligence gathering within the bounds of the State of Ridgeway, and may enter into cooperation with other agencies and organizations to facilitate

the gathering of such intelligence as is necessary to protect from domestic and foreign threats to state security. (I) S.B. 003.)

§ 142.004. Foreign Intelligence Gathering.

The Secretary of Defense and his designees shall be authorized to conduct foreign intelligence gathering beyond the bounds of the State of Ridgeway, and shall not be bound within the recognized nation-states and communities, and may enter into cooperation with other agencies and organizations to facilitate the gathering of intelligence as is necessary to protect from domestic and foreign threats to state security. (I) S.B. 003.)

Part II—Prohibitions on Intelligence Gathering

§ 142.101. First Amendment-protected Activities.

No law enforcement agency or element of the Defense Department may collect or maintain information concerning a Ridgeway resident solely for the purpose of monitoring activity protected by Article I, Section IX of the State Constitution. (I) S.B. 003.)

§ 142.102. Political Influence.

No law enforcement agency or element of the Defense Department shall collect intelligence information concerning the political activity of a Ridgeway resident, or use any intelligence information concerning the political activity of a Ridgeway resident to influence the outcome of a Ridgeway election. (I) S.B. 003.)

CHAPTER 5.2—THE LIVE FIRE ACT OF 2026

Sec.

SUBCHAPTER I—LEGISLATIVE DETAIL

Part I—Definitions

- 211.001 For purposes of this Subtitle, the term “Law Enforcement Entity”...
- 211.002 For purposes of this Subtitle, the term “National Guard” shall be...
- 211.003 For purposes of this Subtitle, the term “Live Fire Exercise” shall be...
- 211.004 For purposes of this Subtitle, the term “Official Training Exercise”...
- 211.005 For purposes of this Subtitle, the term “Department Command” shall be...
- 211.006 For purposes of this Subtitle, the term “Consent” shall be defined as...

SUBCHAPTER II—LIVE FIRES AND TRAINING EXERCISES

Part I—Consent and Permission

- 212.001 Upon receiving proper consent from the appropriate parties, law...
- 212.002 Live Fire Exercises and Official Trainings shall require the consent...
- 212.003 The Governor has the ability to authorize a Live Fire Exercise...

Part II—Rights and Protections

- 212.101 All employees, regardless of employment status, shall have the...

Part III—Liability

- 212.201 Law enforcement entities and the National Guard must take reasonable...
- 212.202 Members of law enforcement entities and the National Guard, who are...
- 212.203 During a Live Fire Exercise, it shall be lawful to shoot, injure, and...

- 212.204 During a Live Fire Exercise, it shall be lawful to damage and destroy...
- 212.205 During a Live Fire Exercise, individuals directly participating shall...
- 212.206 The host of a Live Fire Exercise shall be required to announce and...
- 212.207 Those hosting a Live Fire Exercise are required to state that the...
- 212.208 Members directly involved in the Live Fire Exercise shall be granted,...
- 212.209 A Live Fire Exercise may not last more than two(2) hours after it has...

SUBCHAPTER I—LEGISLATIVE DETAIL

Part I—Definitions

§ 211.001.

For purposes of this Subtitle, the term “Law Enforcement Entity” shall be defined as the following:

- (a) Palmer Police Department
- (b) Milton City Police Department
- (c) Ridgeway County Sheriff’s Office
- (d) Ridgeway Park Service
- (e) Ridgeway State Police
- (f) Ridgeway National Guard Military Police

(I11) S.B. 020.)

§ 211.002.

For purposes of this Subtitle, the term “National Guard” shall be defined as the Ridgeway National Guard.

(I11) S.B. 020.)

§ 211.003.

For purposes of this Subtitle, the term “Live Fire Exercise” shall be defined as any training exercise that involves the usage of firearms, live ammunition, where damage to property and/or harm to another person(s) is expected to occur.

(I11) S.B. 020.)

§ 211.004.

For purposes of this Subtitle, the term “Official Training Exercise” shall be defined as an event for the purpose of drill, practice, or otherwise strengthening necessary field skills of its members.

(I11) S.B. 020.)

§ 211.005.

For purposes of this Subtitle, the term “Department Command” shall be defined as any of the following:

- (a) The Chief, Deputy Chief, and Assistant Chiefs of the Palmer Police Department;
- (b) The Commissioner, Chief, and Deputy Chief of the Milton City Police Department;
- (c) The Sheriff, Undersheriff, and Assistant Sheriffs of the Ridgeway County Sheriff’s Office;
- (d) The Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent of the Ridgeway Park Service;
- (e) The Superintendent, Colonel, Lieutenant Colonel, and Major of the Ridgeway State Police; or
- (f) The Adjutant General, Assistant General of the National Guard, and anyone delegated proper authority by the Adjutant General.

(I11) S.B. 020.)

§ 211.006.

For purposes of this Subtitle, the term “Consent” shall be defined as that which is either written or verbal, be it

typed in Discord, in-game, or verbally spoken in a voice channel/chat, to authorize a training.
 ([11] S.B. 020.)

SUBCHAPTER II—LIVE FIRES AND TRAINING EXERCISES

Part I—Consent and Permission

§ 212.001.

Upon receiving proper consent from the appropriate parties, law enforcement entities and the National Guard may host Live Fire Exercises and Official Training Exercises within the State of Ridgeway.

([11] S.B. 020.)

§ 212.002.

Live Fire Exercises and Official Trainings shall require the consent of the following in the defined areas where a training is to take place:

- (a) If conducted within city limits, Live Fire Exercises shall require the consent of the respective city police department's command and a notice to the governor.
- (b) If a city has no respective city police department, Live Fire Exercises shall require the consent of either the department command of the Ridgeway County Sheriff's Office or the Ridgeway State Police and a notice to the governor.
- (c) If conducted outside of city limits, Live Fire Exercises shall require the consent of either the department command of the Ridgeway County Sheriff's Office, the Ridgeway State Police, or the Ridgeway Park Service, depending on where it is held, and a notice to the governor.
- (d) If conducted within a Ridgeway National Guard installation or jurisdiction, Live Fire Exercises shall require the consent of the department command of the Ridgeway National Guard and a notice to the governor.
- (e) If conducted within a department's facilities, Live Fire Exercises shall require the consent of the respective department's command.

([11] S.B. 020.)

§ 212.003.

The Governor has the ability to authorize a Live Fire Exercise anywhere within the State of Ridgeway without needing consent from department command and to authorize participation of whichever department(s) that a Governor so wishes to participate.

([11] S.B. 020.)

Part II—Rights and Protections

§ 212.101.

All employees, regardless of employment status, shall have the following rights:

- (a) Members participating in an official training exercise or Live Fire Exercise shall be afforded the right to withdraw from the exercise before the exercise begins, and may do so without any consequences or action taken against them by their employer.

([11] S.B. 020.)

Part III—Liability

§ 212.201.

Law enforcement entities and the National Guard must take reasonable measures to protect those not directly participating in any official training exercise or Live Fire Exercise. This shall include, where possible, an

in-game notification notifying that an exercise is taking place and an announcement publicly stating that a live fire is ongoing.

- (a) An announcement publicly stating that a live fire is ongoing includes, but is not limited to:

- (1) An announcement within the #government-updates channel in the State of Ridgeway Server.
- (2) An announcement within the #event-updates channel in the State of Ridgeway Server.
- (3) An announcement within the public announcements of a department who authorizes a live fire's respective Discord server.

([11] S.B. 020.)

§ 212.202.

Members of law enforcement entities and the National Guard, who are directly involved in a Live Fire Exercise, shall be protected from civil and criminal prosecution if injuring a person/persons and property not directly involved in the exercise if:

- (a) Said person willingly endangers themselves or others.
- (b) Said persons/property have entered or are in an area which has been publicly stated is being used for a live-fire.
- (c) Reasonable measures have been taken to ensure the safety of those not participating in the exercise.

([11] S.B. 020.)

§ 212.203.

During a Live Fire Exercise, it shall be lawful to shoot, injure, and kill those directly involved in the exercise, provided there is mutual consent on both sides, proper permissions have been obtained, and the exercise is held in compliance with this act.

([11] S.B. 020.)

§ 212.204.

During a Live Fire Exercise, it shall be lawful to damage and destroy property belonging to the entity(s) involved in the exercise or belonging to the State, provided there is mutual consent on both sides, proper permission has been obtained, and the exercise is held in compliance with this act.

([11] S.B. 020.)

§ 212.205.

During a Live Fire Exercise, individuals directly participating shall not be held liable for any violations of the Ridgeway State Criminal and Vehicle Code.

([11] S.B. 020.)

§ 212.206.

The host of a Live Fire Exercise shall be required to announce and indicate the beginning and end of an exercise.

- (a) This must be called over the radio in the GLOBAL channel.

([11] S.B. 020.)

§ 212.207.

Those hosting a Live Fire Exercise are required to state that the exercise has started, else the immunities granted in this act shall be nullified.

([11] S.B. 020.)

§ 212.208.

Members directly involved in the Live Fire Exercise shall be granted, by the hosting member, the right to

withdraw from the exercise if needed before the exercise is started.

([11] S.B. 020.)

§ 212.209.

A Live Fire Exercise may not last more than two(2) hours after it has been declared. After this point, all immunities granted in this act shall be nullified for all members involved in the exercise.

- (a) Any person who states that an exercise has started, or states that a Live Fire Exercise is in effect, without being in compliance with the regulations set forth by this act for hosting a Live Fire Exercise, and proceeds to commit any civil or criminal offenses shall be held liable for the commission of said offenses.

([11] S.B. 020.)

THE CODE OF STATUTES OF THE STATE OF RIDGEWAY

TITLE VI—CRIMES & CRIMINAL PROCEDURE

Constituting, in part, the criminal law of the State of Ridgeway

Chap.	Sec.	
6.1		The Crime & Criminal Procedure Act of 2026
	111.001	
CHAPTER 6.1—THE CRIME & CRIMINAL PROCEDURE ACT OF 2026		
Sec.		
		CHAPTER I—GENERAL PROVISIONS
		SUBCHAPTER I—LEGISLATIVE DETAIL
		<i>Part I—Definitions</i>
111.001		For purposes of this Subtitle, the term "Statute" includes the...
111.003		For purposes of this Subtitle, the term "Act" or "Action" means a...
111.004		For the purposes of this Subtitle, the term "Voluntary" has the...
111.005		For the purposes of this Subtitle, the term "Omission" means a...
111.006		For the purposes of this Subtitle, the term "Conduct" means an action...
111.007		For the purposes of this Subtitle, the term "Person" includes any...
111.008		For the purposes of this Subtitle, the term "Element of an Offense"...
111.009		For the purposes of this Subtitle, the term "Purposely" and...
111.010		For the purposes of this Subtitle, the term "Intentionally" or "With..."
111.011		For the purposes of this Subtitle, the term "Knowingly" and...
111.014		For purposes of this Subtitle, the term "Reasonably Believes" or...
111.015		For purposes of this Subtitle, the term "Negligently" and equivalent...
111.016		For purposes of this Subtitle, the term "Law Enforcement Officer" or...
111.017		For purposes of this Subtitle, the term "Authorized Investigative..."
111.018		For purposes of this Subtitle, the term "State Judge" means any...
111.019		For purposes of this Subtitle, the term "Prosecutor" means any state...
		CHAPTER II—ESTABLISHED LEGAL PRINCIPLES
		SUBCHAPTER I—PRINCIPLES OF LIABILITY
		<i>Part I—Possession as Act; General Requirements of Culpability.</i>
121.001		Possession as Act
121.002		Minimum Requirements of Culpability
121.003		Culpability Required Unless Otherwise Provided
121.004		Prescribed Culpability Requirement Applies to All Material Elements
121.005		Substitutes for Negligence, Recklessness, and Knowledge
		SUBCHAPTER II—PRINCIPLES OF JUSTIFICATION
		<i>Part I—Justification as Affirmative Defense; Civil Remedies Unaffected; Justification Generally; Choice of Evils</i>
122.001		Justification as Affirmative Defense
122.002		Civil Remedies Unaffected
122.003		Justification Generally
		<i>Part II—Ignorance or Mistake</i>
121.006		Requirement of Purpose Satisfied If Purpose Is Conditional
121.007		Requirement of Knowledge Satisfied by Knowledge of High Probability
121.008		Requirement of Wilful Satisfied by Acting Knowingly
121.009		Culpability as to Illegality of Conduct
121.010		Culpability as Determinant of Grade of Offense
		<i>Part III—Inapplicable Culpability Requirements; Effect of Absolute Liability</i>
121.201		Inapplicability of Culpability Requirement
121.202		Effect of Absolute Liability
		<i>Part V—Liability for Conduct of Another</i>
121.301		When Liable for Conduct
121.302		When Legally Accountable
121.303		When Accomplice of Another
121.304		Accomplice When Acting with Culpability
121.305		Effect of Legal Incapacity
121.306		When Not an Accomplice
121.307		Conviction of Actor Not Necessary
		<i>Part V—Liability of Corporations, Unincorporated Associations and Persons Acting, or Under a Duty to Act, in Their Behalf</i>
121.401		Liability of Corporation
121.402		Absolute Liability on Corporations
121.403		Liability of Unincorporated Associations
121.404		Due Diligence by Supervisor
121.405		Personal Liability as Agent of Corporation or Association
		<i>Part VI—Affirmative Defenses</i>
121.501		Affirmative Defense
121.502		Exclusion to Affirmative Defense
121.503		Military Orders
121.504		Consent
121.505		Consent to Bodily Injury
121.506		Ineffective Consent
		<i>Part VII—De Minimis Infraction</i>
121.601		In General
		<i>Part XI—Entrapment</i>
121.701		In General
121.702		Affirmative Defense
121.703		Exclusion of Defense

122.004 Choice of Evils

Part II—Execution of Public Duty

122.101 Justifiable as Execution of Public Duty

122.102 Other Applications

122.103 Actor's State of Mind

Part III—Use of Force

122.201 Use of Force Justifiable for Protection of the Person

122.202 Limitations on Justifying Necessity for Use of Force

122.203 Use of Confinement as Protective Force

122.204 Use of Force for the Protection of Property

122.205 Notwithstanding 6 R. Stat. § 122.204:

122.206 Use of Force Justifiable to Effect an Arrest

122.207 Limitations on the Use of Force

122.208 The use of deadly force is not justifiable under 6 R. Stat. § 122.207...

122.209 Use of Force to Prevent Escape from Custody

122.210 Use of Force by Private Person Assisting an Unlawful Arrest

122.211 Use of Force to Prevent Suicide or the Commission of a Crime

Part VI—Mistake of Law as to Unlawfulness of Force or Legality of Arrest; Reckless or Negligent Use of Otherwise Justifiable Force; Reckless or Negligent Injury or Risk of Injury to Innocent Persons

122.301 Mistake of Law as to Unlawfulness of Force or Legality of Arrest

122.302 Reckless or Negligent Use of Otherwise Justifiable Force

122.303 Reckless or Negligent Injury or Risk of Injury to Innocent Persons

CHAPTER III—CRIMINAL PROCEDURE

SUBCHAPTER I—PROCEDURAL RULES

Part I—Arrests; Temporary Detention; Search Warrants

131.001 Authority to Issue Arrest Warrants

131.002 Grounds to Issue Arrest Warrants

131.003 Execution of Arrest Warrants

131.004 Summons

131.005 Service of Summons

131.006 Warrantless Arrest

131.007 Search of Person Arrested

131.008 Arrest Outside Jurisdiction

131.009 Authorization to Issue Search Warrants

131.010 Grounds to Issue a Search Warrant

131.011 Application for Search Warrant

131.012 Blank Search Warrant

131.013 Search Warrant

131.014 Service of Search Warrant

131.015 Detention for Execution of Search

131.016 Return and Inventory

131.017 Private Dwelling

Part II—Juries

131.101 Number of Grand Jurors

131.102 Procurement of Grand Jurors

131.103 Qualification of Grand Jurors

131.104 Grounds to Challenge a Grand Jury

131.105 Who May Be Present

131.106 Assignment of Presiding Judge

131.107 Assignment of State Attorney

131.108 Swearing of Witnesses

131.109 Grand Juror Not Permitted to Testify

131.110 Secrecy of Proceedings

131.111 Petit Juries When Allowed

131.112 Grounds for Challenge

131.113 Peremptory Challenges

131.114 Number of Jurors

131.115 Qualification of Jurors

Part III—Post-arrest Procedures

131.201 Disposition of Defendant upon Incident

131.202 Disposition of Defendant upon Information

131.203 Pre-trial Detention

131.204 Probable Cause Hearings

131.205 Bond Hearings

Part IV—Witnesses; Criminal Proceedings

131.301 Subpoena

131.302 Attendance of Witness

131.303 Compelling Testimony Incriminating Witness

131.304 Competency of Evidence

131.305 Right to Speedy Trial

131.306 Right to Trial by Jury

131.307 Charge to Jury

131.308 Request for Instructions

131.309 Sentencing Guidelines

131.310 Sentencing Multiplier

131.311 Credit for Time Served

131.312 Expungement Requirement

Part V—Execution

131.401 Court-issued Execution

131.402 Offenses Eligible

131.403 Issuance of Warrant of Execution

131.404 Stay of Execution of Death Sentence

131.405 Execution of Death Sentence

131.406 Pre-execution Imprisonment

Part VI—Absentia; Fugitives From Justice

131.501 No Trial in Absentia

131.502 Fugitive Status

131.503 Petition to Declare Fugitive Status

131.504 Order to Appear and Show Cause

131.505 Declaration of Fugitive Status

131.506 Relief of Fugitive Status

131.507 State Records

131.508 Penalties of Status

Part VII—Expungement Procedure; Executive Clemency; Probation and Community Control

131.601 Expungement Proceedings

131.602 Community Service

131.603 Class I Expungement

131.604 Class Ii Expungement

131.605 Class Iii Expungement

131.606 Infraction Expungement

131.607 Expungement of Convictions

131.608 Authority to Vacate Arrest

131.609 Clemency

131.610 Application for Executive Clemency

131.611 Restoration of Rights

131.612 Civil Service Rights Exempt

131.613 When Probation or Community Control May Be Used

131.614 Notification to Sheriff's Office

131.615 Imposition of Probation as Alternative

131.616 Split Sentence of Probation

131.617 Terms and Conditions of Probation

131.618 Community Service

131.619 Restitution

131.620 Period of Probation

Part VIII—Victim Assistance

131.701 Initial Contact Following Crime Report

131.702 Prompt Adjudication

131.703 Referral to the Justice Department

131.704 Notice of Investigation

131.705 Notice of Adjudication

131.706 Notice of Continued Investigation

131.707 Extension of Time

131.708 Violation of Victim's Rights

131.709 Enforcement Provision

Part IX—Criminal Appeal

131.801 Appeal as Matter of Right

131.802 Appeal by One of Several Defendants

131.803 Terms and Conditions of Appeal and Post Conviction Review

131.804 Appeal by Defendant

131.805 Appeal by State

131.806 When Taken

Part X—Exercise of Peace Officer Authority Against Civil Service Employees

131.901 Exercise Against On-duty Law Enforcement Officer

131.902 Exercise Against On-duty Civil Service Employee

131.903 Penalty for Exercise of Authority

SUBCHAPTER II—PRISON AND PRISONERS

Part I—Department of Corrections

132.001 Corrections Department

132.002 Jurisdiction of Corrections Department

132.003 Appointment of Chief Correctional Officer

132.004 Oversight Board

132.005 Authority to Promulgate Department Policy

132.006 Authority to Appoint Correctional Officers

Part II—Jails and Penitentiaries

132.101 Holding Cells

132.102 County Jail as Penitentiary

132.103 Labor Force

132.104 Persons Authorized to Visit Jails and Penitentiaries

132.105 Persons Visiting Jails and Penitentiaries

Part III—Administration of Corrections Department

132.201 Deputy Chief Correctional Officer

132.202 Correctional Officers

132.203 Salary of Correctional Officers

CHAPTER I—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SUBCHAPTER I—LEGISLATIVE DETAIL

Part I—Definitions

§ 111.001.

For purposes of this Subtitle, the term "Statute" includes the Constitution and a local law or ordinance of a political subdivision of the State of Ridgeway.

(II) S.B. 002.)

§ 111.003.

For purposes of this Subtitle, the term "Act" or "Action" means a bodily movement whether voluntary or involuntary.

(II) S.B. 002.)

§ 111.004.

For the purposes of this Subtitle, the term "Voluntary" has the meaning:

- (a) **REQUIREMENT OF VOLUNTARY ACT**—A person is not guilty of an offense unless his liability is based on conduct which includes a voluntary act or the omission to perform an act of which is physically capable.
- (b) **ACTS NOT VOLUNTARY**—A voluntary act does not include a bodily movement that is otherwise not a product of the effort or determination of the actor, either conscious or habitual.

(II) S.B. 002.)

§ 111.005.

For the purposes of this Subtitle, the term "Omission" means a failure to act.

- (a) **OMISSION AS BASIS**—Liability for the commission of an offense may not be based on an omission unaccompanied by action unless the omission is expressly made sufficient by the state statute defining the offense, or a duty to perform the omitted act is otherwise imposed by law.

(II) S.B. 002.)

§ 111.006.

For the purposes of this Subtitle, the term "Conduct" means an action or omission and its accompanying state of mind, where relevant, a series of acts and omissions.

(II) S.B. 002.)

§ 111.007.

For the purposes of this Subtitle, the term "Person" includes any natural person and, where relevant, a corporation or unincorporated association.

(II) S.B. 002.)

§ 111.008.

For the purposes of this Subtitle, the term "Element of an Offense" means such conduct, attendant circumstances, or result of conduct as is included in the description of the forbidden conduct in the definition of the offense; or establishes the required kind of culpability; or negatives an excuse or justification for such conduct; or negatives a defense under the statute of limitations; or establishes jurisdiction or venue.

(II) S.B. 002.)

§ 111.009.

For the purposes of this Subtitle, the term "Purposely" and equivalent terms such as "With Purpose", "Designed" or "With Design" have the meaning:

- (a) **PURPOSELY**—A person acts purposely with respect to a material element of an offense when:
 - (1) if the element involves the nature of his conduct or a result thereof, it is his conscious object to engage in conduct of that nature or to cause such a result; and
 - (2) if the element involves the attendant circumstances, he is aware of the existence of such circumstances or he believes or hopes that they exist.

(II) S.B. 002.)

§ 111.010.

For the purposes of this Subtitle, the term "Intentionally" or "With Intent" means purposely.

(II) S.B. 002.)

§ 111.011.

For the purposes of this Subtitle, the term "Knowingly" and equivalent terms such as "Knowing" or "With Knowledge" have the meaning:

- (a) **KNOWINGLY**—A person acts knowingly with respect to a material element of an offense when:
 - (1) if the element involves the nature of his conduct or the attendant circumstances, he is aware that his conduct is of that nature or that such circumstances exist; and
 - (2) if the element involves a result of his conduct, he is aware that it is practically certain that his conduct will cause such a result.

(II) S.B. 002.)

§ 111.014.

For purposes of this Subtitle, the term "Reasonably Believes" or "Reasonable Belief" designates a belief which the actor is not reckless or negligent in holding.

- (a) **RECKLESSLY**—A person acts recklessly with respect to a material element of an offense when he consciously disregards a substantial and unjustifiable risk that material element exists or will result from his conduct. The risk must be of such a nature and degree that, considering the nature and purpose of the actor's conduct and the circumstances known to him, its disregard involves a gross deviation from the standard of care that a reasonable person would observe.

tion from the standard of conduct that a law-abiding person would observe in the actor's situation.

(II) S.B. 002.)

§ 111.015.

For purposes of this Subtitle, the term “Negligently” and equivalent terms such as “Negligence” or “With Negligence” have the meaning:

- (a) **NEGLIGENTLY**—A person acts negligently with respect to a material element of an offense when he should be aware of a substantial and unjustifiable risk that the material element exists or will result from his conduct. The risk must be of such a nature and degree that the actor's failure to perceive it, considering the nature and purpose of his conduct and the circumstances known to him, involves a gross deviation from the standard of care that a reasonable person would observe in the actor's situation.

(II) S.B. 002.)

§ 111.016.

For purposes of this Subtitle, the term “Law Enforcement Officer” or “Peace Officer” means any person employed by a law enforcement agency of the state and certified as a peace officer under 9 R. Stat. § 222.101.

(II) S.B. 002.)

§ 111.017.

For purposes of this Subtitle, the term “Authorized Investigative Agency” means any investigative apparatus certified by the Attorney General under 2 R. Stat. § 122.201.

(II) S.B. 002.)

§ 111.018.

For purposes of this Subtitle, the term “State Judge” means any supreme court justice, visiting justice, superior court judge, or magistrate judge.

(II) S.B. 002.)

§ 111.019.

For purposes of this Subtitle, the term “Prosecutor” means any state attorney, special counsel, or other authorized attorney permitted to prosecute criminal offenses before a court of law.

(II) S.B. 002.)

CHAPTER II—ESTABLISHED LEGAL PRINCIPLES

SUBCHAPTER I—PRINCIPLES OF LIABILITY

Part I—Possession as Act; General Requirements of Culpability.

§ 121.001. Possession as Act.

Possession is an act, within the meaning of the Criminal Code, if the possessor knowingly procured or received the thing possessed or was aware of his control thereof for a sufficient period to have been able to terminate his possession.

(II) S.B. 002.)

§ 121.002. Minimum Requirements of Culpability.

Except as otherwise provided by the Criminal Code, a person is not guilty of an offense unless he acted purposely, knowingly, recklessly, or negligently, as the law

may require, with respect to each material element of the offense.

(II) S.B. 002.)

§ 121.003. Culpability Required Unless Otherwise Provided.

When the culpability sufficient to establish a material element of an offense is not prescribed by law, such element is established if a person acts purposely, knowingly, or recklessly with respect thereto.

(II) S.B. 002.)

§ 121.004. Prescribed Culpability Requirement Applies to All Material Elements.

When the statute defining an offense prescribes the kind of culpability that is sufficient for the commission of an offense without distinguishing among the material elements thereof, such provision shall apply to all material elements of the offense unless a contrary purpose plainly appears.

(II) S.B. 002.)

§ 121.005. Substitutes for Negligence, Recklessness, and Knowledge.

When the statute provides that negligence suffices to establish an element of an offense, such element is also established if a person acts purposely, knowingly, or recklessly; when recklessness suffices to establish an element, such element is also established if a person acts purposely or knowingly; and when acting knowingly suffices to establish an element, such element is also established if a person acts purposely.

(II) S.B. 002.)

§ 121.006. Requirement of Purpose Satisfied If Purpose Is Conditional.

When a particular purpose is an element of an offense, the element is established although such purpose is conditional, unless the condition negates the harm or evil sought to be prevented by the statute defining the offense.

(II) S.B. 002.)

§ 121.007. Requirement of Knowledge Satisfied by Knowledge of High Probability.

When knowledge of the existence of a particular fact is an element of an offense, such knowledge is established if a person is aware of a high probability of its existence, unless he actually believes that it does not exist.

(II) S.B. 002.)

§ 121.008. Requirement of Wilful Satisfied by Acting Knowingly.

A requirement that an offense be committed wilfully is satisfied if a person acts knowingly with respect to the material elements of the offense, unless a purpose to impose further requirements appears.

(II) S.B. 002.)

§ 121.009. Culpability as to Illegality of Conduct.

Neither knowledge nor recklessness nor negligence as to whether conduct constitutes an offense, or as to the existence, meaning, or application of the law determining the elements of an offense, is an element of such offense unless the definition of the offense so provides.

(II) S.B. 002.)

§ 121.010. Culpability as Determinant of Grade of Offense.

When the grade or degree of an offense depends on whether the offense is committed purposely, knowingly, recklessly, or negligently, its grade or degree shall be the lowest for which the determinative kind of culpability is

established with respect to any material element of the offense.

(II) S.B. 002.)

Part II—Ignorance or Mistake

§ 121.101. Ignorance as Defense.

Ignorance or mistake as to a matter of fact or law is a defense if:

- (a) the ignorance or mistake negatives the purpose, knowledge, belief, recklessness, or negligence required to establish a material element of the offense; or
- (b) the law provides that the state of mind established by such ignorance or mistake constitutes a defense.

(II) S.B. 002.)

§ 121.102. Defense Unavailable.

Although ignorance or mistake would otherwise afford a defense to the offense charged, the defense is not available if the defendant would be guilty of another offense had the situation been as he supposed; however, in such a case, the ignorance or mistake of the defendant shall reduce the grade and degree of the offense of which he may be convicted to those of the offense of which he would be guilty had the situation been as he supposed.

(II) S.B. 002.)

§ 121.103. Belief as Defense.

A belief that conduct does not legally constitute an offense is a defense to a prosecution for that offense based upon such conduct when:

- (a) the statute or other enactment defining the offense is not known to the author and has not been published or otherwise reasonably made available prior to the conduct alleged; or
- (b) he acts in reasonable reliance upon an official statement of the law, afterward determined to be invalid or erroneous, contained in:
 - (1) a statute or other enactment;
 - (2) a judicial decision, opinion, or judgment;
 - (3) an administrative order or grant of permission;
 - (4) an official interpretation of the public officer or body charged by law with responsibility for the interpretation, administration, or enforcement of the law defining the offense.

(II) S.B. 002.)

§ 121.104. Standard of Proof Met for Belief as Defense.

The defendant must prove a defense arising under 6 R. Stat. § 121.103 by a preponderance of the evidence.

(II) S.B. 002.)

Part III—Inapplicable Culpability Requirements; Effect of Absolute Liability

§ 121.201. Inapplicability of Culpability Requirement.

The requirements of culpability prescribed by Chapter I and Part I do not apply to:

- (a) offenses which constitute violations, unless the requirement involved is included in the definition of the offense or the Court determines that its application is consistent with effective enforcement of the law defining the offense; or
- (b) offenses defined by statutes other than the Code, insofar as a legislative purpose to impose absolute liability for such offenses or with respect to any material element thereof plainly appears.

(II) S.B. 002.)

§ 121.202. Effect of Absolute Liability.

Notwithstanding any other provision of existing law and unless a subsequent statute otherwise provides:

- (a) when absolute liability is imposed with respect to any material element of an offense defined by a statute other than the Code and a conviction is based upon such liability, the offense constitutes a violation; and
- (b) although absolute liability is imposed by law with respect to one or more of the material elements of an offense defined by a statute other than the Code, the culpable commission of the offense may be charged and proved, in which event negligence with respect to such elements constitutes sufficient culpability.

(II) S.B. 002.)

Part V—Liability for Conduct of Another

§ 121.301. When Liable for Conduct.

A person is guilty of an offense if it is committed by his own conduct or by the conduct of another person for which he is legally accountable, or both.

(II) S.B. 002.)

§ 121.302. When Legally Accountable.

A person is legally accountable for the conduct of another person when:

- (a) acting with the kind of culpability that is sufficient for the commission of the offense, he causes an innocent or irresponsible person to engage in such conduct; or
- (b) he is made accountable for the conduct of such other person by the Code or by the law defining the offense; or
- (c) he is an accomplice of such other persons in the commission of the offense.

(II) S.B. 002.)

§ 121.303. When Accomplice of Another.

A person is an accomplice of another person in the commission of an offense if:

- (a) with the purpose of promoting or facilitating the commission of the offense, he:
 - (1) solicits such other person to commit it; or
 - (2) aids, agrees, or attempts to aid such other person in planning or committing it; or
 - (3) having a legal duty to prevent the commission of the offense, fails to make proper effort to do so; or
- (b) his conduct is expressly declared by law to establish his complicity.

(II) S.B. 002.)

§ 121.304. Accomplice When Acting with Culpability.

When causing a particular result is an element of an offense, an accomplice in the conduct causing such result is an accomplice in the commission of that offense if he acts with the kind of culpability, if any, with respect to that result that is sufficient for the commission of the offense.

(II) S.B. 002.)

§ 121.305. Effect of Legal Incapacity.

A person who is legally incapable of committing a particular offense himself may be guilty thereof if it is committed by the conduct of another person for which he is legally accountable, unless such liability is inconsistent with the purpose of the provision establishing his incapacity.

(II) S.B. 002.)

§ 121.306. When Not an Accomplice.

Unless otherwise provided by the Code or by the law defining the offense, a person is not an accomplice in an offense committed by another person if:

- (a) he is a victim of that offense; or
- (b) the offense is so defined that his conduct is inevitably incident to its commission; or
- (c) he terminates his complicity prior to the commission of the offense and:
 - (1) wholly deprives it of effectiveness in the commission of the offense; or
 - (2) gives timely warning to law enforcement authorities or otherwise makes proper effort to prevent the commission of the offense.

(II) S.B. 002.)

§ 121.307. Conviction of Actor Not Necessary.

An accomplice may be convicted on proof of the commission of the offense and of his complicity therein, though the person claimed to have committed the offense has not been prosecuted or convicted, or has been convicted of a different offense or degree of offense, or has immunity to prosecution or conviction, or has been acquitted.

(II) S.B. 002.)

Part V—Liability of Corporations, Unincorporated Associations and Persons Acting, or Under a Duty to Act, in Their Behalf

§ 121.401. Liability of Corporation.

A corporation may be convicted of the commission of an offense if:

- (a) the offense is a violation or is defined by a statute other than the Code in which a legislative purpose to impose liability on corporations plainly appears, and the conduct is performed by an agent of the corporation acting in behalf of the corporation within the scope of his office or employment, except that if the law defining the offense designates the agents for whose conduct the corporation is accountable or the circumstances under which it is accountable, such provisions shall apply; or
- (b) the offense consists of an omission to discharge a specific duty of affirmative performance imposed on corporations by law; or
- (c) the commission of the offense was authorized, requested, commanded, performed, or recklessly tolerated by the board of directors or by a high managerial agent acting on behalf of the corporation within the scope of his office or employment.

(II) S.B. 002.)

§ 121.402. Absolute Liability on Corporations.

When absolute liability is imposed for the commission of an offense, a legislative purpose to impose liability on a corporation shall be assumed unless the contrary plainly appears.

(II) S.B. 002.)

§ 121.403. Liability of Unincorporated Associations.

An unincorporated association may be convicted of the commission of an offense if:

- (a) the offense is defined by a statute other than the Code which expressly provides for the liability of such an association, and the conduct is performed by an agent of the association acting in behalf of the association within the scope of his office or employment, except that if the law defining the offense designates the agents for whose conduct the association is accountable or the circumstances under

which it is accountable, such provisions shall apply; or

- (b) the offense consists of an omission to discharge a specific duty of affirmative performance imposed on associations by law.

(II) S.B. 002.)

§ 121.404. Due Diligence by Supervisor.

In any prosecution of a corporation or an unincorporated association for the commission of an offense included within the terms of Subsection (a)(i) or Subsection (c)(i) of this Section, other than an offense for which absolute liability has been imposed, it shall be a defense if the defendant proves by a preponderance of the evidence that the high managerial agent having supervisory responsibility over the subject matter of the offense employed due diligence to prevent its commission; however, this paragraph shall not apply if it is plainly inconsistent with the legislative purpose in defining the particular offense.

(II) S.B. 002.)

§ 121.405. Personal Liability as Agent of Corporation or Association.

A person is legally accountable for any conduct he performs or causes to be performed in the name of the corporation or an unincorporated association, or in its behalf, to the same extent as if it were performed in his own name or behalf; whenever a duty to act is imposed by law upon a corporation or an unincorporated association, any agent of the corporation or association having primary responsibility for the discharge of the duty is legally accountable for a reckless omission to perform the required act to the same extent as if the duty were imposed by law directly upon himself; and when a person is convicted of an offense by reason of his legal accountability for the conduct of a corporation or an unincorporated association, he is subject to the sentence authorized by law when a natural person is convicted of an offense of the grade and degree involved.

(II) S.B. 002.)

Part VI—Affirmative Defenses

§ 121.501. Affirmative Defense.

It is an affirmative defense that the actor engaged in the conduct charged to constitute an offense because he was coerced to do so by the use of, or a threat to use, unlawful force against his person or the person of another, which a person of reasonable firmness in his situation would have been unable to resist.

(II) S.B. 002.)

§ 121.502. Exclusion to Affirmative Defense.

The defense provided by this Part is unavailable if the actor recklessly placed himself in a situation in which it was probable that he would be subjected to duress. The defense is also unavailable if he was negligent in placing himself in such a situation, whenever negligence suffices to establish culpability for the offense charged.

(II) S.B. 002.)

§ 121.503. Military Orders.

It is an affirmative defense that the actor, in engaging in the conduct charged to constitute an offense, does no more than execute an order of his superior in the national guard which he does not know to be unlawful.

(II) S.B. 002.)

§ 121.504. Consent.

The consent of the victim to conduct charged to constitute an offense or to the result thereof is a defense if such consent negatives an element of the offense or precludes

the infliction of the harm or evil sought to be prevented by the law defining the offense.
(II) S.B. 002.)

§ 121.505. Consent to Bodily Injury.

When conduct is charged to constitute an offense because it causes or threatens bodily injury, consent to such conduct or to the infliction of such injury is a defense if:

- (a) the bodily injury consented to or threatened by the conduct consented to is not serious; or
- (b) the conduct and the injury are reasonably foreseeable hazards of joint participation in a lawful athletic contest or competitive sport or other concerted activity not forbidden by law; or
- (c) the consent establishes a justification for the conduct.

(II) S.B. 002.)

§ 121.506. Ineffective Consent.

Unless otherwise provided by the Code or by the law defining the offense, assent does not constitute consent if:

- (a) it is given by a person who is legally incompetent to authorize the conduct charged to constitute the offense; or
- (b) it is given by a person who by reason of youth, mental disease or defect or intoxication is manifestly unable or known by the actor to be unable to make a reasonable judgment as to the nature or harmfulness of the conduct charged to constitute the offense; or
- (c) it is given by a person whose improvident consent is sought to be prevented by the law defining the offense; or
- (d) it is induced by force, duress or deception of a kind sought to be prevented by the law defining the offense.

(II) S.B. 002.)

Part VII—De Minimis Infraction

§ 121.601. In General.

The Court shall dismiss a prosecution if, having regard to the nature of the conduct charged to constitute an offense and the nature of the attendant circumstances, it finds that the defendant's conduct:

- (a) was within a customary license or tolerance, neither expressly negated by the person whose interest was infringed nor inconsistent with the purpose of the law defining the offense; or
- (b) did not actually cause or threaten the harm or evil sought to be prevented by the law defining the offense or did so only to an extent too trivial to warrant the condemnation of conviction; or
- (c) presents such other extenuations that it cannot reasonably be regarded as envisaged by the legislature in forbidding the offense. The Court shall not dismiss a prosecution under Subsection (iii) of this Section without filing a written statement of its reasons.

(II) S.B. 002.)

Part XI—Entrapment

§ 121.701. In General.

A law enforcement official or a person acting in cooperation with such an official perpetrates an entrapment if for the purpose of obtaining evidence of the commission of an offense, he induces or encourages another person to engage in conduct constituting such offense by either:

- (a) making knowingly false representations designed to induce the belief that such conduct is not prohibited; or
- (b) employing methods of persuasion or inducement which create a substantial risk that such an offense will be committed by persons other than those who are ready to commit it.

(II) S.B. 002.)

§ 121.702. Affirmative Defense.

Except as provided in 6 R. Stat. § 121.703, a person prosecuted for an offense shall be acquitted if he proves by a preponderance of evidence that his conduct occurred in response to an entrapment. The issue of entrapment shall be tried by the Court in the absence of the jury

(II) S.B. 002.)

§ 121.703. Exclusion of Defense.

The defense afforded by this Chapter is unavailable when causing or threatening bodily injury is an element of the offense charged and the prosecution is based on conduct causing or threatening such injury to a person other than the person perpetrating the entrapment.

(II) S.B. 002.)

SUBCHAPTER II—PRINCIPLES OF JUSTIFICATION

Part I—Justification as Affirmative Defense; Civil Remedies Unaffected; Justification Generally; Choice of Evils

§ 122.001. Justification as Affirmative Defense.

In any prosecution based on conduct which is justifiable under this Title, justification is an affirmative defense.

(II) S.B. 002.)

§ 122.002. Civil Remedies Unaffected.

The fact that conduct is justifiable under this Subchapter does not abolish or impair any remedy for such conduct which is available in any civil action

(II) S.B. 002.)

§ 122.003. Justification Generally.

Conduct which the actor believes to be necessary to avoid a harm or evil to himself or to another is justifiable, provided that:

- (a) the harm or evil sought to be avoided by such conduct is greater than that sought to be prevented by the law defining the offense charged; and
- (b) neither the Code nor other law defining the offense provides exceptions or defenses dealing with the specific situation involved; and
- (c) a legislative purpose to exclude the justification claimed does not otherwise plainly appear.

(II) S.B. 002.)

§ 122.004. Choice of Evils.

When the actor was reckless or negligent in bringing about the situation requiring a choice of harms or evils or in appraising the necessity for his conduct, the justification afforded by this Chapter is unavailable in a prosecution for any offense for which recklessness or negligence, as the case may be, suffices to establish culpability

(II) S.B. 002.)

Part II—Execution of Public Duty

§ 122.101. Justifiable as Execution of Public Duty.

Except as provided in 6 R. Stat. § 122.102, conduct is justifiable when it is required or authorized by:

- (a) the law defining the duties or functions of a public officer or the assistance to be rendered to such officer in the performance of his duties; or
 - (b) the law governing the execution of legal process; or
 - (c) the judgment or order of a competent court or tribunal; or
 - (d) the law governing the armed services or the lawful conduct of war; or
 - (e) any other provision of law imposing a public duty.
- (II) S.B. 002.)

§ 122.102. Other Applications.

The other sections of this Subchapter apply to:

- (a) the use of force upon or toward the person of another for any of the purposes dealt with in such parts; and
- (b) the use of deadly force for any purpose, unless the use of such force is otherwise expressly authorized by law or occurs in the lawful conduct of war.

(II) S.B. 002.)

§ 122.103. Actor's State of Mind.

The justification afforded by 6 R. Stat. § 122.101 applies:

- (a) when the actor believes his conduct to be required or authorized by the judgment or direction of a competent court or tribunal or in the lawful execution of legal process, notwithstanding lack of jurisdiction of the court or defect in the legal process; and
- (b) when the actor believes his conduct to be required or authorized to assist a public officer in the performance of his duties, notwithstanding that the officer exceeded his legal authority.

(II) S.B. 002.)

Part III—Use of Force

§ 122.201. Use of Force Justifiable for Protection of the Person.

Subject to the provisions of this Part and of Part IV, the use of force upon or toward another person is justifiable when the actor believes that such force is immediately necessary for the purpose of protecting himself against the use of unlawful force by such other person on the present occasion.

(II) S.B. 002.)

§ 122.202. Limitations on Justifying Necessity for Use of Force.

The use of force is not justifiable under this Chapter:

- (a) to resist an arrest which the actor knows is being made by a peace officer, although the arrest is unlawful; or
- (b) to resist force used by the occupier or possessor of property or by another person on his behalf, where the actor knows that the person using the force is doing so under a claim of right to protect the property, except that this limitation shall not apply if:
 - (1) the actor is a public officer acting in the performance of his duties or a person lawfully assisting him therein or a person making or assisting in a lawful arrest; or
 - (2) the actor has been unlawfully dispossessed of the property and is making a re-entry or recaption justified by 6 R. Stat. § 122.204; or
 - (3) the actor believes that such force is necessary to protect himself against death or serious bodily harm.
- (c) The use of deadly force is not justifiable under this Part unless the actor believes that such force is necessary to protect himself against death, serious bodily harm or kidnapping compelled by force or threat;

nor is it justifiable if the actor, with the purpose of causing death or serious bodily harm, provoked the use of force against himself in the same encounter

- (d) Except as required by paragraphs 6 R. Stat. § 122.202 and 6 R. Stat. § 122.202(c), a person employing protective force may estimate the necessity thereof under the circumstances as he believes them to be when the force is used, without retreating, surrendering possession, doing any other act which he has no legal duty to do or abstaining from any lawful action.

(II) S.B. 002.)

§ 122.203. Use of Confinement as Protective Force.

The justification afforded by this Part extends to the use of confinement as protective force only if the actor takes all reasonable measures to terminate the confinement as soon as he knows that he safely can, unless the person confined has been arrested on a charge of crime.

(II) S.B. 002.)

§ 122.204. Use of Force for the Protection of Property.

Subject to the provisions of this Part and of Part IV, the use of force upon or toward the person of another is justifiable to protect a third person when:

- (a) the actor would be justified under 6 R. Stat. § 122.003, and 6 R. Stat. § 122.004 in using such force to protect himself against the injury he believes to be threatened to the person whom he seeks to protect; and
- (b) under the circumstances as the actor believes them to be, the person whom he seeks to protect would be justified in using such protective force; and
- (c) the actor believes that his intervention is necessary for the protection of such other person.

(II) S.B. 002.)

§ 122.205.

Notwithstanding 6 R. Stat. § 122.204:

- (a) when the actor would be obliged under 6 R. Stat. § 122.202 to retreat, to surrender the possession of a thing or to comply with a demand before using force in self-protection, he is not obliged to do so before using force for the protection of another person, unless he knows that he can thereby secure the complete safety of such other person; and
- (b) when the person whom the actor seeks to protect would be obliged under 6 R. Stat. § 122.202 to retreat, to surrender the possession of a thing or to comply with a demand if he knew that he could obtain complete safety by so doing, the actor is obliged to try to cause him to do so before using force in his protection if the actor knows that he can obtain complete safety in that way; and
- (c) neither the actor nor the person whom he seeks to protect is obliged to retreat when in the other's dwelling or place of work to any greater extent than in his own.

(II) S.B. 002.)

§ 122.206. Use of Force Justifiable to Effect an Arrest.

Subject to the provisions of this Part and of Part IV, the use of force upon or toward the person of another is justifiable when the actor is making or assisting in making an arrest and the actor believes that such force is immediately necessary to effect a lawful arrest.

(II) S.B. 002.)

§ 122.207. Limitations on the Use of Force.

The use of force is not justifiable under this Part unless:

- (a) the actor makes known the purpose of the arrest or believes that it is otherwise known by or cannot reasonably be made known to the person to be arrested; and
- (b) when the arrest is made under a warrant, the warrant is valid or believed by the actor to be valid.

((I) S.B. 002.)

§ 122.208.

The use of deadly force is not justifiable under 6 R. Stat. § 122.207 unless:

- (a) the arrest is for a felony; and
- (b) the person effecting the arrest is authorized to act as a peace officer or is assisting a person whom he believes to be authorized to act as a peace officer; and
- (c) he actor believes that the force employed creates no substantial risk of injury to innocent persons; and
- (d) the actor believes that:
 - (1) the crime for which the arrest is made involved conduct including the use or threatened use of deadly force; or
 - (2) there is a substantial risk that the person to be arrested will cause death or serious bodily harm if his apprehension is delayed.

((I) S.B. 002.)

§ 122.209. Use of Force to Prevent Escape from Custody.

The use of force to prevent the escape of an arrested person from custody is justifiable when the force could justifiably have been employed to effect the arrest under which the person is in custody, except that a guard or other person authorized to act as a peace officer is justified in using any force, including deadly force, which he believes to be immediately necessary to prevent the escape of a person from a jail, prison, or other institution for the detention of persons charged with or convicted of a crime.

((I) S.B. 002.)

§ 122.210. Use of Force by Private Person Assisting an Unlawful Arrest.

A private person who is summoned by a peace officer to assist in effecting an unlawful arrest is justified in using any force which he would be justified in using if the arrest were lawful, provided that he does not believe the arrest is unlawful.

- (a) A private person who assists another private person in effecting an unlawful arrest, or who, not being summoned, assists a peace officer in effecting an unlawful arrest, is justified in using any force which he would be justified in using if the arrest were lawful, provided that (i) he believes the arrest is lawful, and (ii) the arrest would be lawful if the facts were as he believes them to be.

((I) S.B. 002.)

§ 122.211. Use of Force to Prevent Suicide or the Commission of a Crime.

The use of force upon or toward the person of another is justifiable when the actor believes that such force is immediately necessary to prevent such other person from committing suicide, inflicting serious bodily harm upon himself, committing or consummating the commission of a crime involving or threatening bodily harm, damage to or loss of property or a breach of the peace, except that:

- (a) any limitations imposed by the other provisions of this Subchapter on the justifiable use of force in

self-protection, for the protection of others, the protection of property, the effectuation of an arrest or the prevention of an escape from custody shall apply notwithstanding the criminality of the conduct against which such force is used; and

- (b) the use of deadly force is not in any event justifiable under this Part unless:

- (1) the actor believes that there is a substantial risk that the person whom he seeks to prevent from committing a crime will cause death or serious bodily harm to another unless the commission or the consummation of the crime is prevented and that the use of such force presents no substantial risk of injury to innocent persons; or
- (2) the actor believes that the use of such force is necessary to suppress a riot or mutiny after the rioters or mutineers have been ordered to disperse and warned, in any particular manner that the law may require, that such force will be used if they do not obey.

- (c) The justification afforded by this Part extends to the use of confinement as preventive force only if the actor takes all reasonable measures to terminate the confinement as soon as he knows that he safely can, unless the person confined has been arrested on a charge of crime.

((I) S.B. 002.)

Part VI—Mistake of Law as to Unlawfulness of Force or Legality of Arrest; Reckless or Negligent Use of Otherwise Justifiable Force; Reckless or Negligent Injury or Risk of Injury to Innocent Persons

§ 122.301. Mistake of Law as to Unlawfulness of Force or Legality of Arrest.

The justification afforded by this Subchapter is unavailable when:

- (a) the actor's belief in the unlawfulness of the force or conduct against which he employs protective force or his belief in the lawfulness of an arrest which he endeavors to effect by force is erroneous; and
- (b) his error is due to ignorance or mistake as to the provisions of the Code, any other provision of the criminal law or the law governing the legality of an arrest or search.

((I) S.B. 002.)

§ 122.302. Reckless or Negligent Use of Otherwise Justifiable Force.

When the actor believes that the use of force upon or toward the person of another is necessary for any of the purposes for which such belief would establish a justification but the actor is reckless or negligent in having such belief or in acquiring or failing to acquire any knowledge or belief which is material to the justifiability of his use of force, the justification afforded is unavailable in a prosecution for an offense for which recklessness or negligence, as the case may be, suffices to establish culpability

((I) S.B. 002.)

§ 122.303. Reckless or Negligent Injury or Risk of Injury to Innocent Persons.

When the actor is justified in using force upon or toward the person of another but he recklessly or negligently injures or creates a risk of injury to innocent persons, the justification is unavailable in a prosecution for such recklessness or negligence towards innocent persons.

((I) S.B. 002.)

CHAPTER III—CRIMINAL PROCEDURE

SUBCHAPTER I—PROCEDURAL RULES

Part I—Arrests; Temporary Detention; Search Warrants

§ 131.001. Authority to Issue Arrest Warrants.

An arrest warrant authorized by law may be issued by any state judge, in a court having jurisdiction in the place where the offense occurred, to commit offenders of the law to imprisonment, and to recognize them to appear to answer an offense.

([I] S.B. 002.)

§ 131.002. Grounds to Issue Arrest Warrants.

A judge, upon examination of the complaint and evidence submitted, if satisfied that probable cause exists for the issuance of an arrest warrant for any crime committed within the court's jurisdiction, shall thereupon issue an arrest warrant signed by the judge. An arrest warrant shall be issued only where a complaint has been filed charging the commission of a misdemeanor and a summons issued to the defendant has been returned unserved or unanswered.

([I] S.B. 002.)

§ 131.003. Execution of Arrest Warrants.

Arrest warrants shall be directed to all sheriffs of the State and shall be executable by any sheriff, sheriff's deputies, police officers, or other persons authorized by law to execute process.

([I] S.B. 002.)

§ 131.004. Summons.

Where a misdemeanor complaint is filed before the Superior Court, the judge shall issue a summons instead of warrant, unless he reasonably believes that the defendant will not appear upon a summons, in which event, the judge shall issue a warrant. A summons shall set forth the nature of the offense and command the defendant against whom the complaint was made to appear at a stated time and place before the court.

([I] S.B. 002.)

§ 131.005. Service of Summons.

A summons shall be served in the same manner as a summons in a civil action.

([I] S.B. 002.)

§ 131.006. Warrantless Arrest.

A law enforcement officer may arrest a person without a warrant when:

- (a) The person has committed a felony or misdemeanor or violated a municipal or county ordinance in the presence of the officer. An arrest for the commission of a misdemeanor or the violation of a municipal or county ordinance shall be made immediately or in fresh pursuit.
- (b) A felony has been committed and he reasonably believes that the person committed it.
- (c) He reasonably believes that a felony has been or is being committed and that the person to be arrested has committed or is committing it.
- (d) A warrant for the arrest has been issued.
- (e) A violation of the Ridgeway Vehicle Code has been committed in the presence of the officer. An arrest may be made immediately or in fresh pursuit. Any law enforcement officer may arrest a driver for a violation of the law upon information relayed to them by a fellow officer, given that the law enforcement officer has reasonable and proper identification of

the vehicle and the violation has been communicated to the arresting officer.

- (f) A law enforcement officer of the Ridgeway National Guard, recognized as such by Title V, Subtitle IV, has probable cause to believe a felony or misdemeanor is being committed, or has been committed, on a state military installation, or against a national guardsman. [REPEALED by [11] S.B. 012]

- (g) A law enforcement officer of the Ridgeway National Guard, recognized as such by the Title V, Subtitle IV, has probable cause to believe that a felony is being committed, or has been committed in their presence. [REPEALED by [11] S.B. 012]

- (1) All law enforcement officers of the Ridgeway National Guard conducting felony arrests outside of state military installations shall promptly surrender all persons arrested and charged to civilian law enforcement officers unless actively deployed. Where no civilian law enforcement officer is available, a military law enforcement officer may exercise civilian law enforcement powers in their capacity as a military law enforcement officer. [REPEALED by [11] S.B. 012]

- (2) A law enforcement of the Ridgeway National Guard may exercise civilian law enforcement authority to conduct a felony arrest outside of a state military installation pursuant to 6 R. Stat. § 131.006(d). [REPEALED by [11] S.B. 012]

([I] S.B. 002.)

§ 131.007. Search of Person Arrested.

Where a law enforcement officer has effected a lawful arrest, such peace officer may search the person arrested and the area within the person's immediate presence such that they may protect themselves from attack, prevent the person from escaping, and discover fruits of the crime. A peace officer conducting a lawful search incident to arrest may seize all instruments, articles, or things discovered on the person arrested or within the person's immediate control, the seizure of which is reasonably necessary to fulfill the aforementioned goals.

([I] S.B. 002.)

§ 131.008. Arrest Outside Jurisdiction.

Any duly authorized state, county, or municipal arresting officer is authorized to arrest a person outside of the officer's jurisdiction when in fresh pursuit or providing mutual aid. Such an officer shall have the same authority to arrest and hold such a person in custody outside of his or her jurisdiction as any authorized arresting state, county, or municipal officer of this state to arrest and hold in custody a person not arrested in fresh pursuit.

([I] S.B. 002.)

§ 131.009. Authorization to Issue Search Warrants.

A search warrant authorized by law may be issued by any state judge, in a court having jurisdiction where the place, vehicle, or thing to be searched may be.

([I] S.B. 002.)

§ 131.010. Grounds to Issue a Search Warrant.

Upon proper affidavit being made by a law enforcement officer, or prosecutor, a search warrant may be issued upon any of the following grounds:

- (a) When the property shall have been stolen or embezzled in violation of state law;
- (b) When any property shall have been used as a means to commit any crime;
- (c) When any property constitutes evidence relevant to proving that a felony has been committed; or

- (d) When any property is being held or possessed in violation of any fish and game laws, firearms laws, or substance law.

((I) S.B. 002.)

§ 131.011. Application for Search Warrant.

Prior to the issuance of a search warrant, a judge must acquire the application of a law enforcement officer or prosecutor for said warrant having been duly sworn to and subscribed. An application for a search warrant shall be accompanied by an affidavit, supported by oath or affirmation, particularly describing the place to be searched and the person or thing to be seized.

((I) S.B. 002.)

§ 131.012. Blank Search Warrant.

No search warrant shall be issued in blank, authorizing law enforcement to search and seize without specification of the place or item to be searched or seized.

((I) S.B. 002.)

§ 131.013. Search Warrant.

An authorized judge, upon review of the application, affidavits, and evidence submitted, if satisfied that probable cause exists for the issuing of the search warrant, shall issue a search warrant signed by him, to any sheriff, sheriff's deputies, police officers, or other person authorized by law to execute process, commanding the law enforcement officer forthwith to search the property described in the warrant or the person named, for the property specified, and to bring the property and any person arrested in connection therewith before the judge or some other court having jurisdiction of the offense.

((I) S.B. 002.)

§ 131.014. Service of Search Warrant.

A search warrant shall in all cases be served and executed by any peace officer of the Ridgeway State Police or sheriff's office assigned to warrant service. Such peace officers responsible for the execution of the search warrant ensure that a copy of the warrant and inventory is left with the owner of the searched premises.

((I) S.B. 002.)

§ 131.015. Detention for Execution of Search.

A person subject to a search warrant may be held in detention where law enforcement awaits the execution of a search warrant for up to twenty (20) minutes. A person subject to a search warrant may be held in detention for an indeterminate amount of time while law enforcement executes a search warrant in good faith.

((I) S.B. 002.)

§ 131.016. Return and Inventory.

Upon the return of a search warrant by a law enforcement officer, the officer shall attach a true inventory of the property taken under the warrant, and shall swear the same by affidavit taken before another officer authorized to administer oaths, or before the issuing officer. The affidavit shall state the following:

- (a) I, [Law Enforcement Officer], the officer by whom the warrant was executed, do swear that the above inventory contains a true and detailed account of all the property taken by me on said warrant.

((I) S.B. 002.)

§ 131.017. Private Dwelling.

No search warrant upon a private dwelling shall issue unless:

- (a) It is being used for the unlawful sale, possession, or manufacture of a prohibited substance;
(b) Stolen or embezzled property is contained therein;

- (c) It is being used to perpetrate frauds and swindles;
(d) A weapon, instrumentality, or means by which a felony has been committed, or evidence relevant to proving said felony has been committed, is contained therein;
(e) It is being used for the unlawful sale, possession, or purchase of animals and objects in violation of fish and game laws.

((I) S.B. 002.)

Part II—Juries

§ 131.101. Number of Grand Jurors.

The grand jury shall consist of seven (7) persons.

((I) S.B. 002.)

§ 131.102. Procurement of Grand Jurors.

The presiding judge may provide for the replacement of any grand juror who, for good cause, is unable to complete the term of the grand jury, and shall be made by appropriate order from a list of prospective jurors from which the grand juror to be replaced was selected.

((I) S.B. 002.)

§ 131.103. Qualification of Grand Jurors.

The qualifications of grand jurors in criminal cases shall be lawful residents of the State of Ridgeway with no court conviction on record.

((I) S.B. 002.)

§ 131.104. Grounds to Challenge a Grand Jury.

A challenge to the grand jury panel may be made only on the ground that the grand jurors were not selected according to law, and shall be made only by the State of Ridgeway or a person who has been held to answer.

((I) S.B. 002.)

§ 131.105. Who May Be Present.

No person shall be present at the sessions of the grand jury except the witness under examination, one attorney representing the witness for the purpose of advising and consulting with the witness, the Attorney General and his or her state attorneys, the Clerk of the Superior Court, and the presiding judge.

((I) S.B. 002.)

§ 131.106. Assignment of Presiding Judge.

The Chief Judge of the Superior Court shall assign a Superior Court Judge or Visiting Justice to conduct grand jury proceedings, such assignment shall be made in accordance with the rules of procedure.

((I) S.B. 002.)

§ 131.107. Assignment of State Attorney.

The Attorney General shall assign a state attorney who shall attend sessions of the grand jury to examine witnesses and give legal advice about any matter cognizable to the grand jury.

((I) S.B. 002.)

§ 131.108. Swearing of Witnesses.

The foreperson, as appointed by the rules of procedure, and the assigned state attorney shall administer an oath or affirmation in the manner prescribed by law to any witness who testifies before the grand jury.

((I) S.B. 002.)

§ 131.109. Grand Juror Not Permitted to Testify.

A grand juror shall not be permitted to state or testify in any court how they or any other grand juror voted on

any matter before them or what opinion was expressed by themselves or any other grand juror about the matter.
(II) S.B. 002.)

§ 131.110. Secrecy of Proceedings.

Grand jury proceedings and the findings of indictment shall be secret, and no grand juror shall disclose the nature or substance of the deliberations or vote of the grand jury.
(II) S.B. 002.)

§ 131.111. Petit Juries When Allowed.

A defendant may demand a petit jury only when charged with the offense of treason.
(II) S.B. 002.)

§ 131.112. Grounds for Challenge.

A challenge for cause to an individual juror may be made only on the following grounds:

- (a) The juror does not have the qualifications required by law;
- (b) The juror has conscientious beliefs that would preclude him or her from finding the defendant guilty;
- (c) The juror served on the grant jury that found the indictment;
- (d) The juror served on a jury formerly sworn to try the defendant for the same offense;
- (e) The juror is an adverse party to the defendant in a civil action, or has complained or been accused by the defendant in a criminal prosecution; or
- (f) The juror was a witness for the state or the defendant.

(II) S.B. 002.)

§ 131.113. Peremptory Challenges.

The State of Ridgeway and the defendant shall each be allowed three (3) peremptory challenges.
(II) S.B. 002.)

§ 131.114. Number of Jurors.

Six (6) persons shall constitute a jury to try a charge of treason.
(II) S.B. 002.)

§ 131.115. Qualification of Jurors.

The qualifications of jurors in criminal cases shall be lawful residents of the State of Ridgeway with no court conviction on record.
(II) S.B. 002.)

Part III—Post-arrest Procedures

§ 131.201. Disposition of Defendant upon Incident.

Where a person is arrested subsequent to an in-game incident, he shall be booked and delivered to a Department of Corrections facility, and held within the custody of the Department of Corrections until the sentence of imprisonment expires.
(II) S.B. 002.)

§ 131.202. Disposition of Defendant upon Information.

Where a person is arrested subsequent to criminal information or indictment, he shall be booked and delivered to a Department of Corrections facility, and held within the custody of the Department of Corrections until the pre-trial detention period expires.

- (a) Where a person is found not guilty of an offense, the person shall be entitled to an expungement of the pre-trial detention record.

(II) S.B. 002.)

§ 131.203. Pre-trial Detention.

A person who is arrested subsequent to criminal information or indictment shall be held for the period coinciding with the sentencing timer applied subsequent to an arrestable incident for the same offense, yet may be held repeatedly in such sentencing timer where they fail to appear before the court, only where the court has issued a warrant for the person's re-arrest.

(II) S.B. 002.)

§ 131.204. Probable Cause Hearings.

A person who is arrested subsequent to an in-game incident may be diverted to a probable cause hearing upon the consent of the defendant.

- (a) Where an on-duty state judge of a court having jurisdiction over the matter is available to conduct a probable cause hearing, an arresting officer shall inform the defendant that they may challenge the arrest through a probable cause hearing before an on-duty judge. Such officer shall inform the defendant that the burden of proof in such hearings is lesser than beyond a reasonable doubt.
- (b) Where a defendant consents to attending a probable cause hearing, no defendant shall be held for a period exceeding ten (10) minutes. Where a defendant has not been given a hearing within ten (10) minutes of consent, and the peace officer has acted in good faith, the peace officer shall be authorized to conduct an arrest without a probable cause hearing.
- (c) No probable cause hearing shall take place without the appointment of a public defender or court-appointed counsel to represent the defendant.
- (d) A probable cause hearing shall permit the officer to present a statement of probable cause before the court, and shall permit the attorney representing the defendant to make a statement in opposition. No rebuttal shall be issued, and no statement shall be made by the defendant absent a waiver of Miranda.
- (e) The court shall make a determination as to whether or not probable cause has been met in the arrest.
 - (1) The court shall make no determination with regards to the sentencing or arrest timer of a defendant, except where it holds a defendant in direct criminal contempt, it shall set forth the timer of such defendant for the criminal contempt only.

(II) S.B. 002.)

§ 131.205. Bond Hearings.

No bond hearings shall take place throughout the State of Ridgeway, nor shall any Supreme Court Justice, Superior Court Judge, or Magistrate Judge levy any citation or collection against a defendant to collect bond for pre-detention release

- (a) It is the finding of the State Senate that absent the existence of the appropriate features to allow for securitized pre-trial release, any bond or bail hearing conducted serves only to enrich judges.

(II) S.B. 002.)

Part IV—Witnesses; Criminal Proceedings

§ 131.301. Subpoena.

The courts may subpoena witnesses in criminal cases and order any law enforcement officer to bring the witness before the court.

(II) S.B. 002.)

§ 131.302. Attendance of Witness.

A witness summoned shall remain available in attendance until the criminal proceeding is adjudicated, or until excused by the court. Departure without excusal or adjudication shall be eligible for criminal contempt of court. (IJ S.B. 002.)

§ 131.303. Compelling Testimony Incriminating Witness.

The testimony or evidence of a witness who has been ordered by the court to testify or produce evidence in regards to treason, espionage, sabotage, or conspiracy against the State of Ridgeway, after claiming her or his privilege against self-incrimination, shall not subsequently be used against the witness in a criminal prosecution, except where the witness perjures themselves. (IJ S.B. 002.)

§ 131.304. Competency of Evidence.

The law regarding the competency of evidence and witnesses in civil proceedings shall apply in criminal proceedings. (IJ S.B. 002.)

§ 131.305. Right to Speedy Trial.

The State of Ridgeway and the defendant shall each have a right to a speedy trial. (IJ S.B. 002.)

§ 131.306. Right to Trial by Jury.

In the prosecution of treason, the defendant shall have, upon demand, the right to a trial by an impartial jury. In all other circumstances, a bench trial shall be administered. (IJ S.B. 002.)

§ 131.307. Charge to Jury.

At the conclusion of the argument of counsel, the court shall charge the jury with the law of the case and the penalty for the offense for which the accused is being charged. (IJ S.B. 002.)

§ 131.308. Request for Instructions.

At or after the close of the evidence, a party may file written requests that the court instruct the jury on the law as stated in the requests. The court shall inform counsel of its proposed action on the requests before their arguments to the jury. (IJ S.B. 002.)

§ 131.309. Sentencing Guidelines.

The Supreme Court, through the Judicial Conference, shall have the power to prescribe the sentencing guidelines for the State of Ridgeway. (IJ S.B. 002.)

§ 131.310. Sentencing Multiplier.

A judge, upon entering a sentence against a convicted defendant, shall not exceed the maximum permitted sentence in accordance with sentencing game mechanics, nor shall any sentencing guideline recommend the imposition of any sentence that exceeds the multiplier limitation set in game mechanics. (IJ S.B. 002.)

§ 131.311. Credit for Time Served.

Credit for time served may, at the discretion of the state judge, be given in all cases where a convicted person was previously arrested for the same incident. (IJ S.B. 002.)

§ 131.312. Expungement Requirement.

A state judge, upon the sentencing phase of a criminal proceeding, may impose a period that the convicted person must wait to expunge their conviction. No period imposed shall exceed longer than six (6) months. (IJ S.B. 002.)

*Part V—Execution***§ 131.401. Court-issued Execution.**

No sentence of death shall be issued for an offense, except where a defendant is sentenced to such as a result of an adjudication of guilt in a court of law. (IJ S.B. 002.)

§ 131.402. Offenses Eligible.

A sentence of death shall be permitted only in cases of treason, felony murder, first-degree murder, and second-degree murder. (IJ S.B. 002.)

§ 131.403. Issuance of Warrant of Execution.

Where a person is sentenced to death, the Clerk of the Superior Court shall inform the Governor that a person has been sentenced to death and shall allow thirty (30) days for the Governor to issue a warrant of execution. (IJ S.B. 002.)

§ 131.404. Stay of Execution of Death Sentence.

The execution of a death sentence may be stayed by the Governor. (IJ S.B. 002.)

§ 131.405. Execution of Death Sentence.

A death sentence shall be executed by firing squad to be carried out in accordance with the warrant of execution. The warrant of execution may be administered at any point in time during or after pre-execution imprisonment. (IJ S.B. 002.)

§ 131.406. Pre-execution Imprisonment.

The sheriff shall deliver a person sentenced to death to a jail or prison facility for the allotted time determined during sentencing. (IJ S.B. 002.)

*Part VI—Absentia; Fugitives From Justice***§ 131.501. No Trial in Absentia.**

No trials in absentia shall be held before the criminal division of any court of law of the State of Ridgeway, except where a defendant waives their presence as a matter of right before a state judge. A defendant having waived their right to be present for trial shall waive any right to appeal any judgment, decision, verdict, or ruling as a result of such trial. (IJ S.B. 002.)

§ 131.502. Fugitive Status.

A state judge shall deem a defendant a fugitive from justice when the following circumstances apply:

- (a) a felony indictment, misdemeanor criminal information, or military charge sheet issued upon probable cause has identified the defendant;
- (b) the defendant has failed to appear before the court for an arraignment, or preliminary hearing, or has failed to enter a plea, appoint counsel or request counsel, or has renounced Ridgeway residency, or has left proceedings after notice, or fails to be present at the beginning of trial;
- (c) the defendant has been provided proper notice of the proceedings and the requirements of their presence;

- (d) where the defendant has failed to appoint counsel, the state judge has appointed a public defender or court-appointed counsel as standby counsel; and
- (e) the defendant has failed to show cause for failure to appear

([I] S.B. 002.)

§ 131.503. Petition to Declare Fugitive Status.

A state judge may only declare a defendant a fugitive from justice upon petition of the government. A petition to declare fugitive status must demonstrate the details of the defendant and that all requirements of 6 R. Stat. § 131.502 are satisfied.

([I] S.B. 002.)

§ 131.504. Order to Appear and Show Cause.

Upon granting the petition to declare fugitive status, a state judge shall enter an order to appear and show cause which shall be addressed to the defendant, inform them of the penalties, and order their appearance within at least forty-eight (48) hours of issuance. A state judge may enlarge appearance time at their discretion.

([I] S.B. 002.)

§ 131.505. Declaration of Fugitive Status.

Where a defendant has failed to appear and show cause after the expiration of the order to show cause, a state judge shall enter an order finding the defendant to be a fugitive from justice.

([I] S.B. 002.)

§ 131.506. Relief of Fugitive Status.

A fugitive from justice may seek relief from fugitive status as a matter of right by entering a petition for relief served before the government in open court. Such a petition shall affirm that the defendant will appear and comply with all proceedings. A state judge shall enter relief of fugitive status. Where a defendant has received relief from fugitive status, any further petitions of relief from subsequent declarations of fugitive status shall be reviewed at the state judge's discretion, not as a matter of right.

([I] S.B. 002.)

§ 131.507. State Records.

The Clerk of the Superior Court shall submit all orders of fugitive status before the State Recorder, attaching thereto a copy of the indictment or complaint. The State Recorder shall record the order and copy of the charging document pursuant to 2 R. Stat. § 222.301. The Clerk of the Superior Court shall transmit notice to the State Recorder where relief from fugitive status has been entered by a state judge. The State Recorder shall record such change pursuant to 2 R. Stat. § 222.301.

([I] S.B. 002.)

§ 131.508. Penalties of Status.

- (a) **EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS**—No fugitive of justice shall be permitted to hold public office or employment in the State Government, county governments, municipal governments, or any subordinate agencies or departments thereof.
- (b) **MILITARY SERVICE CONDITIONS**—No fugitive from justice shall be permitted to serve in the Ridgeway National Guard, and shall be dishonorably discharged from uniformed service.
- (c) **COMMERCE CONDITIONS**—No fugitive from justice shall be permitted to register a business or commerce within this State, nor shall any fugitive from justice be permitted to serve as an officer of any corporation under the laws of the State.

(d) **FIREARM CONDITIONS**—No fugitive from justice shall be permitted to own, carry, possess, or operate any deadly weapon, firearm, or object which may cause serious bodily injury.

(e) **LAW ENFORCEMENT CONDITIONS**—No fugitive from justice shall be permitted to serve as a law enforcement officer of the State, nor to engage in any law enforcement training program administered under an agency or department of the State, or of a county or municipality thereof.

(f) **LEGAL PRACTICE CONDITIONS**—No fugitive from justice shall be admitted to the Ridgeway State Bar. A fugitive from justice admitted to the practice of law shall be summarily suspended from the practice of law for the duration of their fugitive status.

(g) **ARREST CONDITIONS**—A declaration of fugitive status shall serve as a valid arrest warrant for the duration of the fugitive status.

([I] S.B. 002.)

Part VII—Expungement Procedure; Executive Clemency; Probation and Community Control

§ 131.601. Expungement Proceedings.

Expungement proceedings shall be ex parte. An expungement proceeding shall initiate within seven (7) days of the filing of an expungement petition, consisting of a hearing where the petitioner and the State may present their positions, with the petitioner being allowed to rebut the argument of the State. Upon completion of the hearing, the state judge shall enter a ruling granting or denying the petition.

([I] S.B. 002.)

§ 131.602. Community Service.

A state judge may conditionally authorize a Class II and Class III expungement upon the completion of an assigned community service program. The court shall not assign a community service program to exceed a period of thirty (30) days.

([I] S.B. 002.)

§ 131.603. Class I Expungement.

A person who possesses ten (10), or less, arrest-based criminal records, and no conviction-based criminal records, is eligible to petition the Superior Court of the State of Ridgeway to expunge their criminal history record if:

- (a) the person demonstrates that they are in good standing with the community;
- (b) the person demonstrates that they are capable of engaging within the community lawfully; and
- (c) the person has not committed, been arrested, or charged for any crime within the last fourteen (14) days.

([I] S.B. 002.)

§ 131.604. Class Ii Expungement.

A person who possesses sixty (60), or less, arrest-based criminal records, and no conviction-based criminal records, is eligible to petition the Superior Court of the State of Ridgeway to expunge their criminal history record if:

- (a) the person demonstrates that they are in good standing with the community;
- (b) the person demonstrates that they are capable of engaging within the community lawfully; and

- (c) the person has not committed, been arrested, or charged for any crime within the last thirty (30) days.

(II) S.B. 002.)

§ 131.605. Class Iii Expungement.

A person who possesses more than sixty (60) arrest-based criminal records, and no conviction-based criminal records, is eligible to petition the Superior Court of the State of Ridgeway to expunge their criminal history record if:

- (a) the person demonstrates that they are in good standing with the community;
- (b) the person demonstrates that they are capable of engaging within the community lawfully; and
- (c) the person has not committed, been arrested, or charged for any crime within the last sixty (60) days.

(II) S.B. 002.)

§ 131.606. Infraction Expungement.

A person who possesses any amount of civil infractions, no arrest-based criminal records, and no conviction-based criminal records, shall be eligible to petition the court for the removal of their infractions if they have not committed, been arrested, or charged of any crime within the last ten (10) days, or received any additional civil infractions within the last seven (7) days.

(II) S.B. 002.)

§ 131.607. Expungement of Convictions.

A person who adjudicated guilty in a court of law is eligible to petition the Superior Court of the State of Ridgeway to expunge their criminal history record if:

- (a) the expungement period has been met as defined in statute or as provided during sentencing;
- (b) the person demonstrates that they are in good standing with the community;
- (c) the person demonstrates that they are capable of engaging within the community lawfully; and
- (d) the person has not committed, been arrested, or charged for any crime within the last sixty (60) days.

(II) S.B. 002.)

§ 131.608. Authority to Vacate Arrest.

The Attorney General may, upon motion to the court, vacate an arrest of any person on the grounds that such arrest was not conducted in good faith, was a result of a corrupt practice by a law enforcement officer, or was conducted absent sufficient or adequate evidence

- (a) Such authority shall not apply to convictions by the court
- (b) Where such authority is exercised, the court shall grant the motion and issue an expungement of the offense record vacated.

(II) S.B. 002.)

§ 131.609. Clemency.

Except in cases of treason and in cases where impeachment results in conviction, the Governor may, by decree filed with the Secretary of State, suspend the collection of fines and forfeitures, grant full or conditional pardons, restore civil rights, and commute punishment.

- (a) Executive clemency shall not be interpreted to act as the expungement of a criminal offense.

(II) S.B. 002.)

§ 131.610. Application for Executive Clemency.

Where a person seeks to apply for executive clemency, he or she shall request an application from the Justice Department's pardon attorney. Such application may require the submission of a copy of the indictment or information, a copy of the judgment, and that the applicant

transmit notice to the Clerk of the Superior Court of the application for clemency.

(II) S.B. 002.)

§ 131.611. Restoration of Rights.

Any person who has been convicted or arrested may be entitled to the complete restoration of all the rights of citizenship enjoyed by him or her before conviction upon transmission of executive clemency, unless otherwise specified by statute.

(II) S.B. 002.)

§ 131.612. Civil Service Rights Exempt.

No person who has been convicted of a criminal offense and who is a recipient of executive clemency shall have their right to employment within the civil service restored, except where such person successfully has such record expunged by the courts.

(II) S.B. 002.)

§ 131.613. When Probation or Community Control May Be Used.

The court may determine the question of the probation of a defendant in a criminal case upon an adjudication of guilt, plea of guilty, or plea of nolo contendere.

(II) S.B. 002.)

§ 131.614. Notification to Sheriff's Office.

The court shall provide notice to the sheriff's office that a person has been granted probation or community control, the terms attached to the order, and the expiration of the order

(II) S.B. 002.)

§ 131.615. Imposition of Probation as Alternative.

Where authorized by sentencing guidelines, the court may, in its discretion, impose a fine, probation, or community control upon a defendant as an alternative to prison.

(II) S.B. 002.)

§ 131.616. Split Sentence of Probation.

The court may impose a split sentence whereby the defendant is to be placed on probation or community control upon completion of any specified period of such sentence.

(II) S.B. 002.)

§ 131.617. Terms and Conditions of Probation.

The court shall determine the terms and conditions of probation. These conditions may include among them the following, that the probationer or offender in community control shall:

- (a) Report to the probation officer as directed;
- (b) Permit the probation officer to visit them at their home;
- (c) Work faithfully at suitable employment insofar as may be possible;
- (d) Live without violating any law;
- (e) Make reparation or restitution to the aggrieved party for the damage or loss caused by his or her offense in an amount to be determined by the court;
- (f) Make payment of a debt due to the state; and
- (g) Not associate with persons engaged in criminal activities.

(II) S.B. 002.)

§ 131.618. Community Service.

The court may impose a requirement for community service approved by the Department of Corrections not to exceed thirty (30) days.

(II) S.B. 002.)

§ 131.619. Restitution.

The court may impose restitution as a condition of probation, and may revoke probation where a defendant fails to comply with the order within a reasonable time.

(II) S.B. 002.)

§ 131.620. Period of Probation.

Defendants found guilty of a felony and placed on probation shall be under supervision for a period not to exceed ninety (90) days, or thirty (30) days where the defendant is found guilty of a misdemeanor

(II) S.B. 002.)

*Part VIII—Victim Assistance***§ 131.701. Initial Contact Following Crime Report.**

A victim who reports criminal activity to the Justice Department, or the crime report hotline of any authorized investigative agency, shall receive contact within seventy-two (72) hours from the submission of their filing, unless the victim has chosen to remain anonymous.

(II) S.B. 002.)

§ 131.702. Prompt Adjudication.

An authorized investigative agency shall adjudicate a criminal report within fourteen (14) days of the report's filing. A failure to adjudicate within the prescribed time shall not constitute a basis for dismissal of a criminal proceeding.

(II) S.B. 002.)

§ 131.703. Referral to the Justice Department.

Upon adjudication of a law enforcement investigative inquiry, the investigative agency shall refer the report and their findings to the Justice Department. The investigative agency shall issue a recommendation of offenses to the Justice Department, or shall indicate that no recommendation is made.

(II) S.B. 002.)

§ 131.704. Notice of Investigation.

Where an authorized investigative agency receives a criminal report, it shall promptly notify the victim that an investigation is being conducted, or that no further inquiry will be conducted.

(II) S.B. 002.)

§ 131.705. Notice of Adjudication.

Upon completion of an investigative inquiry, the authorized investigative agency shall transmit notice to the victim describing the findings of the investigator and the referral to the Justice Department. Where a report is adjudicated with no recommendation for offenses, the investigative agency shall inform the victim of the reasons for the absence of a recommendation.

(II) S.B. 002.)

§ 131.706. Notice of Continued Investigation.

The assigned investigative agency shall contact the victim throughout the investigation to provide notice that the investigation continues to be in effect. Such notice shall take place no more than every seven (7) days since the latest contact with the victim regarding the investigation.

(II) S.B. 002.)

§ 131.707. Extension of Time.

Where an investigative agency finds that it requires additional time to conduct a law enforcement investigative inquiry in regards to a victim's complaint, the Attorney General may grant an extension of time. Such extension of time shall not be issued more than forty-eight (48) hours before the deadline, and shall accompany a notice

of extension to the victim, where possible, providing the reasons requiring an extension.

(II) S.B. 002.)

§ 131.708. Violation of Victim's Rights.

Where a victim's rights under this Title have been violated, such a victim may file a complaint with the Justice Department against the authorized investigative agency.

(II) S.B. 002.)

§ 131.709. Enforcement Provision.

The Attorney General, pursuant to the Title II Subtitle I, may conduct a personnel investigation, de-certify an authorized investigative agency, or modify the authorized investigative agency's workload, where it is found that an authorized investigative agency has violated a victim's rights.

(II) S.B. 002.)

*Part IX—Criminal Appeal***§ 131.801. Appeal as Matter of Right.**

Direct appeals of criminal proceedings are a matter of right.

(II) S.B. 002.)

§ 131.802. Appeal by One of Several Defendants.

One or more defendants who are tried jointly may appeal, but those who do not join shall not be affected by the appeal except by express provision of the Supreme Court.

(II) S.B. 002.)

§ 131.803. Terms and Conditions of Appeal and Post Conviction Review.

(a) An appeal may not be taken from a judgment or order of a trial court unless a prejudicial error is alleged and is properly preserved or, if not properly preserved, would constitute fundamental error. A judgment or sentence may be reversed on appeal only when the Supreme Court determines after a review of the complete record that prejudicial error occurred and was properly preserved in the court or, if not properly preserved, would constitute fundamental error.

(b) Where a defendant pleads nolo contendere without expressly reserving the right to appeal a legally dispositive issue, or if a defendant pleads guilty without expressly reserving the right to appeal a legally dispositive issue, the defendant may not appeal the judgment or sentence.

(c) The party challenging the judgment or order of the trial court has the burden of demonstrating that a prejudicial error occurred in the court. A conviction or sentence may not be reversed absent an express finding that a prejudicial error occurred in the court.

(II) S.B. 002.)

§ 131.804. Appeal by Defendant.

A defendant may appeal from a final judgment of conviction, an order granting probation, an order revoking probation, or a sentence. A defendant who pleads guilty with no express reservation of the right to appeal a legally dispositive issue, or a defendant who pleads nolo contendere with no express reservation of the right to appeal a legally dispositive issue, shall have no right to a direct appeal.

(II) S.B. 002.)

§ 131.805. Appeal by State.

The State of Ridgeway may appeal from an order dismissing an indictment or information, order dismissing

a count of an indictment or information, order dismissing an affidavit charging the commission of a criminal offense, order dismissing a violation of probation or community control, an order granting a new trial, an order arresting judgment, an order of sentencing, a judgment discharging a prisoner on habeas corpus, an order denying restitution, an order suppressing evidence or evidence in limine at trial, or an order withholding an adjudication of guilt.

(II) S.B. 002.)

§ 131.806. When Taken.

An appeal may be taken by either party only within the time provided by the Ridgeway Rules of Supreme Court after the judgment, sentence, or order appealed from is entered.

(II) S.B. 002.)

Part X—Exercise of Peace Officer Authority Against Civil Service Employees

§ 131.901. Exercise Against On-duty Law Enforcement Officer.

No on-duty law enforcement officer shall have the authority to arrest, cite, or detain another on-duty law enforcement officer except when the following circumstances have been met:

- (a) The arresting, citing, or detaining officer is acting under the direction of the Attorney General's Office; or
- (b) The arresting, citing, or detaining officer is a member of the Internal Affairs Division or another body dedicated to the enforcement of department policy as the officer subject to such actions; or
- (c) The arresting, citing, or detaining officer is holds a supervisory position within the same agency as the officer subject to such action; or
- (d) The officer subject to the detention, arrest, or citation belongs to a different law enforcement agency, and prior consent has been obtained from that agency's command members; or
- (e) The officer is acting in a rogue capacity and possesses an immediate threat to public safety, or is actively committing an offense that possesses a severe threat to life, and there is no reasonable opportunity to seek agency consent without compromising public safety or the integrity of the response.

(II) S.B. 002.)

§ 131.902. Exercise Against On-duty Civil Service Employee.

No on-duty law enforcement officer shall have the authority to arrest, cite, or detain another on-duty civil service employee except when the following circumstances have been met:

- (a) The arresting, citing, or detaining officer is acting under the direction of the Attorney General's Office;
- (b) The arresting, citing, or detaining officer is acting under direct orders from a supervisory official who has authority over the civil service employee's department or agency;
- (c) The arresting, citing, or detaining officer has obtained prior consent from a supervisory member of the civil service employee's department or agency; or
- (d) The civil service employee is actively engaged in criminal conduct which constitutes an immediate threat to public safety, or involves an offense posing a severe threat to life, and there is no reasonable means of obtaining supervisory consent without en-

dangering public safety or compromising the immediacy of the law enforcement response.

(II) S.B. 002.)

§ 131.903. Penalty for Exercise of Authority.

Any law enforcement officer who violates any portion of this Chapter, or who coordinates the arrest, citation, or detention, or who is involved in the coordination of the arrest, citation, or detention of an on-duty law enforcement officer or on-duty civil service employee shall be guilty of Official Misconduct.

(II) S.B. 002.)

SUBCHAPTER II—PRISON AND PRISONERS

Part I—Department of Corrections

§ 132.001. Corrections Department.

There shall be a Corrections Department, an agency of the state, under independent executive administration, at the direction of the Sheriff of Ridgeway County.

(II) S.B. 002.)

§ 132.002. Jurisdiction of Corrections Department.

The Department of Corrections shall have the supervisory and protective care, custody, and control of the inmates of the State of Ridgeway during post-arrest, pre-trial, and post-sentencing imprisonment, correction, and rehabilitation.

(II) S.B. 002.)

§ 132.003. Appointment of Chief Correctional Officer.

The Chief Correctional Officer shall be appointed by the Sheriff of Ridgeway County

(II) S.B. 002.)

§ 132.004. Oversight Board.

The Sheriff and Undersheriff of Ridgeway County shall serve as the oversight board of the Department of Corrections and shall appoint employees of the Ridgeway County Sheriff's Office as necessary to the oversight board.

(II) S.B. 002.)

§ 132.005. Authority to Promulgate Department Policy.

The Chief Correctional Officer and Corrections Oversight Board shall hold the authority to propose and promulgate all regulations, policies, rules, or codes of conduct to which employees of the Department of Corrections must be in compliance with

(II) S.B. 002.)

§ 132.006. Authority to Appoint Correctional Officers.

The Chief Correctional Officer shall hold the authority to appoint any number of correctional officers as are necessary to carry out the duties of the Department of Corrections

(II) S.B. 002.)

Part II—Jails and Penitentiaries

§ 132.101. Holding Cells.

A law enforcement agency may establish holding cells to be used for pre-booking detention, and which shall be jointly supervised by the Department of Corrections and the establishing agency.

(II) S.B. 002.)

§ 132.102. County Jail as Penitentiary.

The Department of Corrections shall operate and maintain the Ridgeway County Jail as the state penitentiary for post-booking, pre-trial, and post-sentencing imprisonment.

([I] S.B. 002.)

§ 132.103. Labor Force.

The Department of Corrections may employ all persons in their jails and penitentiaries under sentence of imprisonment upon booking or conviction of crime at labor upon the roads, bridges, or other public works of the State.

([I] S.B. 002.)

§ 132.104. Persons Authorized to Visit Jails and Penitentiaries.

The following persons may visit the facilities of the Department of Correction at their pleasure:

- (a) Members of the State Senate;
- (b) The Attorney General;
- (c) Supreme Court Justices;
- (d) Superior Court Judges; and
- (e) The State Public Defender.

([I] S.B. 002.)

§ 132.105. Persons Visiting Jails and Penitentiaries.

The Chief Correctional Officer shall establish policies and regulations determining which persons may visit a county jail or state penitentiary, yet shall promulgate no such policy or regulation prohibiting an attorney admitted to the practice of law in the State of Ridgeway from visiting a jail or penitentiary to meet with a defendant absent good cause.

([I] S.B. 002.)

Part III—Administration of Corrections Department

§ 132.201. Deputy Chief Correctional Officer.

The Deputy Chief Correctional Officer shall be appointed by the Chief Correctional Officer and shall aid in the administration of the Corrections Department.

([I] S.B. 002.)

§ 132.202. Correctional Officers.

The correctional officers shall be employees of the county government, whose qualifications shall be determined by the Corrections Oversight Board.

([I] S.B. 002.)

§ 132.203. Salary of Correctional Officers.

The salary of the correctional officers of the Department of Corrections shall be paid as established by game mechanics.

([I] S.B. 002.)

THE CODE OF STATUTES OF THE STATE OF RIDGEWAY

TITLE VII—CIVIL PRACTICE & PROCEDURE

Constituting, in part, the civil law of the State of Ridgeway

Chap.
7.1 The Torts and Civil Procedure Act of 2026 . 111.001

CHAPTER 7.1—THE TORTS AND CIVIL PROCEDURE ACT OF 2026

Sec.

CHAPTER I—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SUBCHAPTER I—LEGISLATIVE DETAIL

Part I—Definition

- 111.001 For purposes of this Subtitle, the term “Administrative Proceeding”...
- 111.002 For purposes of this Subtitle, the term “Complaint” includes any...

CHAPTER II—TORTS AND CIVIL CLAIMS

SUBCHAPTER I—TORTS

Part I—Personal Injury Torts

- 121.001 Assault
- 121.002 Battery
- 121.003 False Imprisonment
- 121.004 Wrongful Death

Part II—Property Torts

- 121.101 Trespass to Land
- 121.102 Trespass to Chattels
- 121.103 Trover

Part III—Economic Torts

- 121.201 Breach of Contract
- 121.202 Fraud
- 121.203 Tortious Interference

Part IV—Negligence Torts

- 121.301 Negligence
- 121.302 Negligence per Se

Part V—Other Claims

- 121.401 Civil Conspiracy
- 121.402 Abuse of Process
- 121.403 Deprivation of Rights under Color of Law
- 121.404 Official Misconduct

SUBCHAPTER II—CLAIMS INVOLVING THE GOVERNMENT

Part I—Claims Against the Government

- 122.001 Apologies as Relief
- 122.002 Sovereign Immunity
- 122.003 Monetary Damages
- 122.004 Official Capacity as Government
- 122.005 Duty of Solicitor General
- 122.006 Settlements
- 122.007 Government Intervention
- 122.008 Refusal to Defend
- 122.009 Qualified Immunity Invalid
- 122.010 Effect of Refusal
- 122.011 Dismissal with Prejudice Where Relief Provided

Sec. 122.012 Liability for Equitable Offenses

Part II—Government Claims

122.101 Civil Rights

CHAPTER III—CIVIL PROCEDURE

SUBCHAPTER I—INITIATION OF A CASE

Part I—Venue

- 131.001 Where Actions May Be Initiated
- 131.002 Defendants Not Residing in the State
- 131.003 Actions Against Corporations

Part II—Process and Service of Process

- 131.101 Process; How Directed
- 131.102 Process; by Whom Served
- 131.103 Service of Process Generally
- 131.104 Service on Corporations
- 131.105 Service on Public Agencies and Officers
- 131.106 Service on the State of Ridgeway
- 131.107 Acts Subjecting Person to Jurisdiction of State Courts

SUBCHAPTER II—RESOLUTION OF A CASE

Part I—Judgments

- 132.001 Judgments; Generally
- 132.002 Rate of Interest Applied to Judgments
- 132.003 Satisfaction of Judgments

Part II—Debt Delinquency

- 132.101 Delinquency; Powers
- 132.102 Delinquency; Requirement
- 132.103 Petition by Plaintiff
- 132.104 Petition for Order of Delinquency
- 132.105 Delinquency as a Matter of Right
- 132.106 Interest Accrued
- 132.107 Post-judgment Relief
- 132.108 Requirement for Post-judgment Relief
- 132.109 Effect of Post-judgment Relief
- 132.110 Compliant Defendant Protected from Writ
- 132.111 Discharge of Debt
- 132.112 Secretary of State to Archive
- 132.113 Prohibitions Against Debtors
- 132.114 Suspension from Civil Service
- 132.115 Wage Garnishment of Private Employment
- 132.116 Criminal Penalties
- 132.117 Referral
- 132.118 Petition for Writ of Execution
- 132.119 Writ of Execution
- 132.120 Market Rate of Items
- 132.121 Sheriff Responsible for Sale
- 132.122 Sheriff Responsible for Disbursement
- 132.123 Seizure of Collectors Items
- 132.124 Receipt of Assets Seized
- 132.125 Compensation for Surplus Sale
- 132.126 Execution and Discharge of Delinquency

Part III—Court Costs

- 132.201 Costs Beyond Those Collected by Mechanics
- 132.202 Record of Court Costs Assessed

132.203 Recovery of Legal Fees from Losing Party

Part IV—Sanctions of Unsupported Claims and Defenses

132.301 Sanctions Held Against Party and Attorney

132.302 Sanctions for Improper Delay

132.303 Motion for Sanctions

132.304 Defenses Against Sanction

Part V—Appellate Proceedings

132.401 Harmless Error

132.402 Appeal of Orders Granting New Trial

132.403 Amendment of Appellate Proceedings

132.404 Quashing Appeals

132.405 Misconception of Remedy

SUBCHAPTER III—MISCELLANEOUS PROCEEDINGS

Part I—Habeas Corpus

133.001 When Filed

133.002 Writ Addressed to Officer

133.003 Service of Petition

133.004 Relevant Court

133.005 Effect of Denial

Part II—Quo Warranto

133.101 Refusal to Institute

133.102 Control of Attorney General

133.103 Judgment of Ouster

133.104 Effect of Judgment

CHAPTER I—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SUBCHAPTER I—LEGISLATIVE DETAIL

*Part I—Definition***§ 111.001.**

For purposes of this Subtitle, the term “Administrative Proceeding” is limited to misconduct and internal affairs investigations of departments or agencies.

(II) S.B. 009.)

§ 111.002.

For purposes of this Subtitle, the term “Complaint” includes any exigent document, intelligence, information, communication, proceeding or pleading that initiates a court or administrative proceeding.

(II) S.B. 009.)

CHAPTER II—TORTS AND CIVIL CLAIMS

SUBCHAPTER I—TORTS

*Part I—Personal Injury Torts***§ 121.001. Assault.**

Any individual who intentionally and voluntarily causes reasonable apprehension of an immediate harmful or offensive contact commits assault and shall be liable for punitive damages of up to \$4,000.00.

(II) S.B. 009.)

§ 121.002. Battery.

Any individual who brings unconsented harmful or offensive contact against another person commits battery and shall be liable for compensatory damages; and may be liable for punitive damages of up to \$5,000.00.

(II) S.B. 009.)

§ 121.003. False Imprisonment.

Any individual who, without legal authority or justification, restrains or restricts a person’s movement within an area, or restrains the person’s permission commits

false imprisonment and shall be liable for punitive damages of up to \$6,000.00

(II) S.B. 009.)

§ 121.004. Wrongful Death.

Any individual who causes the death of another without legal cause or justification commits wrongful death and shall be liable for compensatory damages; and may be liable for punitive damages of up to \$15,000.00.

(a) Where a wrongful death action is pursued under a theory of negligence, the liability for punitive damages shall be of up to \$10,000.00.

(II) S.B. 009.)

*Part II—Property Torts***§ 121.101. Trespass to Land.**

Any individual who unlawfully enters the land of another individual without lawful excuse commits a trespass to land and shall be liable for compensatory damages; and may be liable for punitive damages of up to \$2,500.00.

(II) S.B. 009.)

§ 121.102. Trespass to Chattels.

Any individual who unlawfully and intentionally interferes with the possession or use of another individual’s personal property commits a trespass to chattels and shall be liable for compensatory damages; and may be liable for punitive damages of up to \$3,000.00.

(II) S.B. 009.)

§ 121.103. Trover.

Any individual who wrongfully takes another’s personal property without legal reason or justification commits trover and shall be liable for compensatory damages; and may be liable for punitive damages of up to \$2,500.00.

(II) S.B. 009.)

*Part III—Economic Torts***§ 121.201. Breach of Contract.**

Any individual who breaches a contract they have signed with another party commits a breach of contract and is liable for compensatory damages, injunctive relief, and punitive damages

(a) Where the breaching party is an organization then they shall be liable for compensatory damages; injunctive relief, and punitive damages up to \$15,000.00;

(b) Where the breaching party is an individual person, then they shall be liable for compensatory damages; injunctive relief, and punitive damages up to \$12,000.00.

(II) S.B. 009.)

§ 121.202. Fraud.

Any individual who intentionally deceives another party to secure unfair or unlawful gain, or deprive a victim of a legal right commits fraud and is liable for compensatory damages; injunctive relief, and punitive damages of up to \$5,000.00.

(II) S.B. 009.)

§ 121.203. Tortious Interference.

Any individual who damages another’s business relationships, contracts, or career with a third party causing economic and career harm to another commits tortious interference and is liable for compensatory damages; and may be liable for punitive damages of up to \$8,000.00.

(II) S.B. 009.)

*Part IV—Negligence Torts***§ 121.301. Negligence.**

Any individual who owes a duty of care to another individual, and that other individual suffers injury as a result of a breach of that duty to care commits negligence and shall be liable for compensatory damages; and punitive damages of up to \$5,000.00.

([I] S.B. 009.)

§ 121.302. Negligence per Se.

Any individual who is prescribed a duty by statute or administrative policy, and that individual breached such statute or administrative policy resulting in injury against another individual commits negligence per se, and is liable for compensatory damages; and punitive damages of up to \$7,500.00.

- (a) Negligence per se shall require that the statute or administrative policy must be intended to prevent the injury suffered.

([I] S.B. 009.)

*Part V—Other Claims***§ 121.401. Civil Conspiracy.**

Any individual who conspires or colludes between one or more parties to deprive a third party of a legal right, or deceive a third party to obtain an illegal objective commits civil conspiracy and shall be liable for compensatory damages for each offending party, injunctive relief, and up to \$5,000.00 in punitive damages for each offending party.

([I] S.B. 009.)

§ 121.402. Abuse of Process.

Any individual who abuses a legal process such as a court proceeding or administrative proceeding by means of providing vexatious, fraudulent, or frivolous complaints to get another in trouble commits abuse of process and shall be liable for injunctive relief and punitive damages of up to \$5,000.00.

- (a) A court shall provide injunctive relief in the form of restraining orders prohibiting the submission of administrative complaints, filing of complaints before a court without the authorization of an attorney, and with due discretion, the reversal of an administrative action.
- (b) A court shall permit subpoenas to investigative and professional conduct apparatuses to receive the original copy of a complaint, including the full name and contact information of the complainer if such complaint is connected to the case, and the plaintiff demonstrates a reasonable suspicion of abuse of process based on preliminary evidence.
- (c) A court shall permit “John Doe” proceedings in the event that the plaintiff does not know the individual who filed the complaint, however, the plaintiff must seek a subpoena for the complaint in full and name a defendant before trial.

([I] S.B. 009.)

§ 121.403. Deprivation of Rights under Color of Law.

Every person who, under color of any statute, ordinance, regulation, custom, or usage, subjects, or causes to be subjected, any citizen of the State of Ridgeway or other person within the jurisdiction thereof to the deprivation of any rights, privileges, or immunities secured by the Constitution and laws, commits deprivation of rights under color of law and shall be liable to the party injured in an action at law, suit in equity, or other proper

proceeding for redress, except that in any action brought against a judicial officer for an act or omission taken in such officer’s judicial capacity, injunctive relief shall not be granted unless a declaratory decree was violated or declaratory relief was unavailable.

([I] S.B. 009.)

§ 121.404. Official Misconduct.

Any individual who is a public servant and commits an act relating to his office but constitutes an unauthorized exercise of his official functions, knowing that such act is unauthorized; or refrains from performing a duty which is imposed upon him by law or is clearly inherent in the nature of his office commits official misconduct and shall be liable for compensatory damages; injunctive reliefs restraining the individual from performing a certain action, or orders instructing the individual to perform a certain action; and punitive damages of up to \$10,000.00.

- (a) The plaintiff must prove that the official misconduct from that individual caused concrete injury to himself, and are entitled to relief from the courts.
- (b) Such suits shall proceed in a form of quasi-official capacity, such that the defendants shall be named as parties in official capacity; however where the court imposes monetary damages to the plaintiff, it shall be the duty of the defendant’s individual capacity to pay such damages as ordered.
- (c) The Solicitor General shall have the authority to refuse to defend a public servant in an action of official misconduct in such circumstances where the Solicitor General follows such action with a criminal charge against the public servant, as well as providing injunctive relief in the form of an order that repairs the injury caused.
- (d) In the event that the Solicitor General refuses to defend a public servant then the action shall then be considered to be against the individual capacity of the defendant.

([I] S.B. 009.)

SUBCHAPTER II—CLAIMS INVOLVING THE GOVERNMENT*Part I—Claims Against the Government***§ 122.001. Apologies as Relief.**

No court shall provide any injunctive relief of apologies, letters of regret, or repentance for offenses as listed in this section.

([I] S.B. 009.)

§ 122.002. Sovereign Immunity.

The state government, county government, municipal government, and their agencies and departments shall be immune from all claims except those in this section, and such claims later established where liability is expressly created against the government.

([I] S.B. 009.)

§ 122.003. Monetary Damages.

Monetary damages may be awarded in a proceeding against the government, proceeding where the government is a party, or proceeding where the government has intervened, however, such damages shall not exceed \$8,000.00 in compensatory damages and \$5,000.00 in punitive damages.

- (a) This provision shall have no effect over claims involving persons in their official capacity where statute permits the court to assess damages against a defendant in their individual capacity.

(b) Monetary damages shall be awarded against a defendant through the manner established in game mechanics.

([I] S.B. 009.)

§ 122.004. Official Capacity as Government.

Proceedings against an individual in their official capacity as an agent of the government shall be construed as cases against the government.

([I] S.B. 009.)

§ 122.005. Duty of Solicitor General.

The Solicitor General shall defend all proceedings against government officers in their official capacities.

([I] S.B. 009.)

§ 122.006. Settlements.

The Solicitor General may accept settlements on behalf of the government and issue orders or decrees in line with those settlements such that they are within the bounds of state statute and the constitution.

([I] S.B. 009.)

§ 122.007. Government Intervention.

The Solicitor General may intervene with the government as a defendant in cases against one's individual capacity if they were in fact serving in an official capacity, or in such cases where the government has a substantial interest in the outcome of the proceedings.

([I] S.B. 009.)

§ 122.008. Refusal to Defend.

The Solicitor General may refuse to defend an agent of the government if they were clearly acting in an individual capacity, or a capacity that is not in line with the laws, directives, orders, policies, or standard operating procedures of the government and its agencies.

([I] S.B. 009.)

§ 122.009. Qualified Immunity Invalid.

Qualified immunity shall not be a valid affirmative defense if the Solicitor General refuses to defend an agent of the government.

([I] S.B. 009.)

§ 122.010. Effect of Refusal.

Where the Solicitor General refuses to defend an agent of the government, and the torts are alleged under 7 R. Stat. § 122.101, the Solicitor General shall provide the relief as requested within the bounds of state statute and the constitution.

([I] S.B. 009.)

§ 122.011. Dismissal with Prejudice Where Relief Provided.

The courts shall dismiss with prejudice all claims in which the Solicitor General refuses to defend an agent of the government and provides relief as requested within state statute and the constitution.

([I] S.B. 009.)

§ 122.012. Liability for Equitable Offenses.

If the Solicitor General refuses to defend an agent of the government, then that agent shall be liable for the equitable offenses in his official capacity, and the government shall cease to be a party and have interest in the case.

([I] S.B. 009.)

Part II—Government Claims

§ 122.101. Civil Rights.

Any policy, order, procedure, or directive that impedes on an individual's rights, immunities, or privileges secured by state statute or the constitution shall be subject to the injunctive relief of a permanent restraining order against the government prohibiting them from enacting this policy, order, procedure, or directive; and injunctive relief reversing any harm done.

(a) Plaintiffs must demonstrate that they received concrete, non-hypothetical harm from the policy, order, procedure, or directive.

(b) The courts may subpoena any sensitive policy, procedure, order, or directive that relates to the issue.

([I] S.B. 009.)

CHAPTER III—CIVIL PROCEDURE

SUBCHAPTER I—INITIATION OF A CASE

Part I—Venue

§ 131.001. Where Actions May Be Initiated.

An action shall be brought only in the county of the State of Ridgeway where the action accrued, or where the property in litigation is located.

([I] S.B. 009.)

§ 131.002. Defendants Not Residing in the State.

Actions against a defendant who does not bear residency of the State of Ridgeway shall be filed in the same manner specified in 7 R. Stat. § 131.001.

([I] S.B. 009.)

§ 131.003. Actions Against Corporations.

Actions against domestic corporations shall be brought in the county of the State of Ridgeway where the action accrued. Actions against foreign corporations doing business in this state shall be brought in the county where the action accrued or the county where the foreign corporation has agents or other representatives.

([I] S.B. 009.)

Part II—Process and Service of Process

§ 131.101. Process; How Directed.

All summons, subpoenas, and other process in civil actions shall run throughout the state. All process shall be directed to the sheriffs of the state.

([I] S.B. 009.)

§ 131.102. Process; by Whom Served.

All process shall be served by the Sheriff of the county where the person to be served is found, except where otherwise indicated by the Rules of Civil Procedure

([I] S.B. 009.)

§ 131.103. Service of Process Generally.

Service of original process is made by delivering a copy of it to the person to be served with a copy of the complaint, petition, or other initial pleading or paper through physical or electronic means. A person serving process shall file return of service with the court in such manner prescribed by the Rules of Civil Procedure.

([I] S.B. 009.)

§ 131.104. Service on Corporations.

A domestic or foreign corporation may be served with process required or authorized by law through the registered agent or its corporate officers.

([I] S.B. 009.)

§ 131.105. Service on Public Agencies and Officers.

Process against any agency, department, or officer of a county or municipal government shall be served upon the administrative head of the agency or department, and where applicable, against the individual government officer named in the action.

(II) S.B. 009.)

§ 131.106. Service on the State of Ridgeway.

Process against the State of Ridgeway shall be served upon the Attorney General or the Solicitor General.

(II) S.B. 009.)

§ 131.107. Acts Subjecting Person to Jurisdiction of State Courts.

A person, whether or not a resident of the State of Ridgeway, who personally or through an agent does any of the acts enumerated in this subsection thereby submits himself or herself and, if he or she is a natural person, his or her personal representative to the jurisdiction of the courts of this state for any cause of action arising from any of the following acts:

- (a) Operating, conducting, engaging in, or carrying on a business or business venture in this state or having an office or place in this state.
- (b) Committing a tortious act within this state.
- (c) Owning, using, possessing, or holding a rental property, mortgage or other lien on any real property within this state.
- (d) Contracting to insure a person, property, or risk located within this state at the time of contracting.
- (e) Causing injury to persons or property within this state arising out of an act or omission by the defendant outside this state, if, at or about the time of the injury, either:
 - (1) The defendant was engaged in solicitation or service activities within this state; or
 - (2) Products, materials, or things processed, serviced, or manufactured by the defendant anywhere were used or consumed within this state in the ordinary course of commerce, trade, or use.
- (f) Breaching a contract in this state by failing to perform acts required by the contract to be performed in this state.

(II) S.B. 009.)

SUBCHAPTER II—RESOLUTION OF A CASE

*Part I—Judgments***§ 132.001. Judgments; Generally.**

In all actions where either party recovers a sum of money, the amount to which he or she is entitled may be awarded by the judgment generally, without any distinction being therein made as to whether such sum is recovered by way of debt or damages.

(II) S.B. 009.)

§ 132.002. Rate of Interest Applied to Judgments.

Where a judgment or decree issued in this State assigned to a payment plan upon consent of the recovering party, the judgment or decree shall begin to accrue interest fourteen (14) days after issuance at a rate of five (5) percent a week, except where such judgment or decree is held in delinquency.

(II) S.B. 009.)

§ 132.003. Satisfaction of Judgments.

Upon payment in-full of a judgment or decree, the clerk of the court shall execute and record the satisfaction of

the judgment and discharge any lien imposed by the judgment.

(II) S.B. 009.)

*Part II—Debt Delinquency***§ 132.101. Delinquency; Powers.**

A state judge may hold a defendant in a civil proceeding who fails to satisfy a judgment as a matter of law as delinquent.

(II) S.B. 009.)

§ 132.102. Delinquency; Requirement.

A defendant may only be held delinquent where they fail to satisfy a judgment within seven (7) days of it being issued, and only upon petition of the plaintiff.

(II) S.B. 009.)

§ 132.103. Petition by Plaintiff.

A plaintiff may petition any judge authorized to hear civil cases for an order of delinquency.

(II) S.B. 009.)

§ 132.104. Petition for Order of Delinquency.

A petition for an order of delinquency shall contain the following:

- (a) An affidavit declaring:
 - (1) There is an outstanding debt as a result of a civil judgment;
 - (2) That they are authorized to collect on said debt;
 - (3) That the defendant has failed to pay such debt within (7) days of the order; and
 - (4) That the collector has attempted to collect such debt and failed because the defendant failed to respond or reply, or the defendant refused to pay;
- (b) A copy of a civil judgment issued by an authorized court of law in the State of Ridgeway.

(II) S.B. 009.)

§ 132.105. Delinquency as a Matter of Right.

A judge shall grant a petition for an order of delinquency as a matter of right to the plaintiff, unless:

- (a) They petition in accordance with 7 R. Stat. § 132.104.
- (b) The defendant has indicated they will be unavailable for a prolonged period of time, and the defendant has also stated a time when they will return;
- (c) The defendant has appeared to contest the order of delinquency.

(II) S.B. 009.)

§ 132.106. Interest Accrued.

All judgments and decrees in delinquency shall be subjected to a twenty (20) percent interest per week where the debt has not been paid after declaration of delinquency

(II) S.B. 009.)

§ 132.107. Post-judgment Relief.

A defendant may file for post-judgment relief of delinquency if he is unable to satisfy said judgment.

(II) S.B. 009.)

§ 132.108. Requirement for Post-judgment Relief.

For a judge to grant a petition for post-judgment relief of delinquency, the defendant must show in their petition:

- (a) Cause as to why they have failed to pay on time; and
- (b) Reason as to why there is no plausible way for the defendant to fulfill his obligations under current judgment.

(II) S.B. 009.)

§ 132.109. Effect of Post-judgment Relief.

A judge, upon granting a petition for post-judgment relief of delinquency may:

- (a) Retroactively remove and discharge any interest accrued;
- (b) Modify the amount of interest accrued so long as it is no greater than the original amount;
- (c) Relieve the defendant from all disabilities of law relating to delinquency; and
- (d) Create a payment plan for the defendant to repay all current debts.
- (e) Waive interest accrued contingent upon the defendant engaging in actions of community service

(II) S.B. 009.)

§ 132.110. Compliant Defendant Protected from Writ.

A defendant who has an active payment plan, and have actively fulfilled such obligations may not have any writ of execution entered against them nor may they be declared delinquent.

(II) S.B. 009.)

§ 132.111. Discharge of Debt.

A plaintiff may voluntarily discharge a debt held by a defendant, upon which their debt shall be cleared and status of delinquency revoked.

(II) S.B. 009.)

§ 132.112. Secretary of State to Archive.

The Secretary of State shall maintain a list of all persons who have been declared delinquent by a court.

- (a) Upon an order declaring a defendant delinquent, a judge shall order service of such order to the Secretary of State.

(II) S.B. 009.)

§ 132.113. Prohibitions Against Debtors.

Any person who has been declared delinquent on debt in a court of law may not:

- (a) Register a business;
- (b) Enroll in, admitted to, or take an examination of the Law Enforcement Training Center;
- (c) Attain employment in any civil service agency;
- (d) Contract or otherwise do business with the government;
- (e) Participate in a judicial liquidation sale or auction;
- (f) File civil litigation except for cases of equity against the government which allege grave constitutional violation;
- (g) File or petition for an expungement of a criminal record;
- (h) Be admitted to the practice of law before the Ridge-way State Bar.

(II) S.B. 009.)

§ 132.114. Suspension from Civil Service.

Any person who has been declared delinquent on debt in a court of law shall be suspended from any civil service employment they may have until relieved from such disability pursuant to 7 R. Stat. § 132.109 or they certify they have fulfilled and executed such debt.

(II) S.B. 009.)

§ 132.115. Wage Garnishment of Private Employment.

Any person who has been declared delinquent on debt in a court of law shall have their wages garnished and therefore suspended from any private employment they may have until relieved from such disability pursuant to

7 R. Stat. § 132.109 or they certify they have fulfilled and executed such debt.

(II) S.B. 009.)

§ 132.116. Criminal Penalties.

Any person who has been declared delinquent on debt in a court of law, has failed to satisfy said judgment after two (2) weeks of being declared delinquent, and the plaintiff has attempted to collect upon such debts through writ of execution but such efforts have failed, shall be guilty of:

- (a) Theft if the amount of debt, excluding interest is less than \$500; or
- (b) Grand theft if the amount of debt, excluding interest is more than \$500.

(II) S.B. 009.)

§ 132.117. Referral.

A plaintiff may refer a case applicable under 7 R. Stat. § 132.116 to the AttorneyGeneral who shall launch criminal charges against the defendant.

(II) S.B. 009.)

§ 132.118. Petition for Writ of Execution.

A plaintiff may petition, as a matter of right, any magistrate judge, superior court judge, associate justice, or Chief Justice of the Supreme Court for a writ of execution on a judgment involving a defendant declared delinquent.

- (a) Consecutive writs of execution may be issued so long as (3) days have passed since the execution of the last writ.

(II) S.B. 009.)

§ 132.119. Writ of Execution.

A judge shall provide a written order of a writ of execution, AND enter said writ through the in-game warrant system with the following text;

- (a) The order shall be addressed to the Sheriff of the county of which the judge who issued such writ sits, and shall direct the Sheriff to:
 - (1) Take into custody the defendant of the action;
 - (2) Inform the defendant that they have outstanding debts and such debts are being collected upon;
 - (3) Search the defendant of the action;
 - (4) Seize all legal property and sell said property at defined market rate until enough money is recovered to satisfy said debt;
 - (5) Seize all illegal property of the defendant; and
 - (6) Release the defendant once there is no more property to sell or such property sold satisfies the debt.
- (b) This shall not be constructed to preclude arrest if the defendant has illegal items in their possession or fails to comply.

(II) S.B. 009.)

§ 132.120. Market Rate of Items.

Defined market rate shall be the lowest retail value or resale value of the item subtracted by twenty (20) percent of that value.

(II) S.B. 009.)

§ 132.121. Sheriff Responsible for Sale.

The sheriff shall be responsible for ensuring that all persons who receive items as part of a liquidation sale or auction are legally authorized to receive such items; and

(II) S.B. 009.)

§ 132.122. Sheriff Responsible for Disbursement.

The sheriff shall be responsible for giving the plaintiff of the action the collected money from the sales and auctions executed.

(II) S.B. 009.)

§ 132.123. Seizure of Collectors Items.

A sheriff may seize any collectors item which is price-less or of undefined market rate and auction said item.

- (a) A sheriff shall not seize any collectors item under this section if the debt can be paid back through the sale of other items.

(II) S.B. 009.)

§ 132.124. Receipt of Assets Seized.

Upon the completion of a writ of execution, the sheriff shall create a log of all items seized, to whom they were sold to, and the price at which they were sold for and deliver such receipt to:

- (a) The defendant of whom the writ was executed against;
- (b) The plaintiff;
- (c) The judge who issued the writ of execution;
- (d) The judge who issued the original judgment and declared the defendant delinquent.

(II) S.B. 009.)

§ 132.125. Compensation for Surplus Sale.

The sheriff shall compensate the defendant for any surplus of the sale of their items which exceeded the balance of the debts they hold.

(II) S.B. 009.)

§ 132.126. Execution and Discharge of Delinquency.

If a writ of execution was successfully served and the plaintiff took receipt of the money, then the defendant shall be relieved of his delinquency and his debt shall be considered executed and discharged.

(II) S.B. 009.)

*Part III—Court Costs***§ 132.201. Costs Beyond Those Collected by Mechanics.**

A court may award court costs beyond those collected by game mechanics to the prevailing party where such costs are fees for expert witnesses and expenses for court reporters.

(II) S.B. 009.)

§ 132.202. Record of Court Costs Assessed.

The Clerk of the Superior Court shall maintain a record where they shall record all court costs assessed against a party to a proceeding, except where such costs are collected through game mechanics.

(II) S.B. 009.)

§ 132.203. Recovery of Legal Fees from Losing Party.

The party recovering judgment shall be entitled to recover all his or her court costs and charges which shall be included in the judgment.

(II) S.B. 009.)

*Part IV—Sanctions of Unsupported Claims and Defenses***§ 132.301. Sanctions Held Against Party and Attorney.**

Upon the court's initiative or motion of any party, the court shall award a reasonable attorney's fee to be paid to the prevailing party in equal amounts by the losing party and the losing party's attorney on any claim or defense at any time during a civil proceeding or action in which

the court finds that the losing party or the losing party's attorney knew or should have known that a claim or defense when initially presented to the court or at any time before trial:

- (a) Was not supported by the material facts necessary to establish the claim or defense; or
- (b) Would not be supported by the application of then-existing law to those material facts.

(II) S.B. 009.)

§ 132.302. Sanctions for Improper Delay.

At any time in any civil proceeding or action in which the moving party proves by a preponderance of the evidence that any action taken by the opposing party, including, but not limited to, the filing of any pleading or part thereof, the assertion of or response to any discovery demand, the assertion of any claim or defense, or the response to any request by any other party, was taken primarily for the purpose of unreasonable delay, the court shall award damages to the moving party for its reasonable expenses incurred in obtaining the order, which may include attorney's fees, and other loss resulting from the improper delay.

(II) S.B. 009.)

§ 132.303. Motion for Sanctions.

A motion by a party seeking sanctions under this section must be served but may not be filed with or presented to the court unless, within forty-eight (48) hours after service of the motion, the challenged paper, claim, defense, contention, allegation, or denial is not withdrawn or appropriately corrected.

(II) S.B. 009.)

§ 132.304. Defenses Against Sanction.

Monetary sanctions shall not be awarded where:

- (a) The court determines that the claim or defense was initially presented to the court as a good faith argument for the extension, modification, or reversal of existing law or the establishment of new law, as it applied to the material facts, with a reasonable expectation of success;
- (b) The losing party's attorney if he or she has acted in good faith, based on the representations of his or her client as to the existence of those material facts; or
- (c) The court acts on its own initiative and issues sanction after the voluntary dismissal or settlement of the challenged claims by the party to be sanctioned.

(II) S.B. 009.)

*Part V—Appellate Proceedings***§ 132.401. Harmless Error.**

No judgment shall be set aside or reversed, or new trial granted by any court of the state in any cause, civil or criminal, on the ground of improper admission or rejection of evidence or for error as to any matter of pleading or procedure, unless in the opinion of the court to which application is made, after an examination of the entire case it shall appear that the error complained of has resulted in a miscarriage of justice.

(II) S.B. 009.)

§ 132.402. Appeal of Orders Granting New Trial.

Upon the entry of an order granting a new trial, the party aggrieved may prosecute an appeal to the Supreme Court without waiting for final judgment.

(II) S.B. 009.)

§ 132.403. Amendment of Appellate Proceedings.

The Supreme Court may, at any time, in the furtherance of justice, upon such terms as may be just, permit appellate proceedings to be amended.

([I] S.B. 009.)

§ 132.404. Quashing Appeals.

The Supreme Court shall have power to quash appeals in all cases in which appeals do not lie, or where they are taken against good faith or merely for delay, and may decree in such case damages against the appellant not exceeding ten (10) percent.

([I] S.B. 009.)

§ 132.405. Misconception of Remedy.

If an appeal be improvidently taken where the remedy might have been more properly sought by certiorari, this alone shall not be a ground for dismissal; but the notice of appeal and the record thereon shall be regarded and acted on as a petition for certiorari duly presented to the Supreme Court.

([I] S.B. 009.)

SUBCHAPTER III—MISCELLANEOUS PROCEEDINGS

*Part I—Habeas Corpus***§ 133.001. When Filed.**

A person may, at any time, file a writ of habeas corpus to challenge an arrest against themselves. A writ of habeas corpus shall not be held moot on the basis that the person was released from prison.

([I] S.B. 009.)

§ 133.002. Writ Addressed to Officer.

A writ of habeas corpus shall be directed to the person who made the arrest, in their official capacity.

([I] S.B. 009.)

§ 133.003. Service of Petition.

The petitioner shall serve the respondent and the Solicitor General with a copy of the petition upon filing.

([I] S.B. 009.)

§ 133.004. Relevant Court.

Writs of habeas corpus shall be filed within the Superior Court of the State of Ridgeway, which shall grant or deny the petition based on its merits.

([I] S.B. 009.)

§ 133.005. Effect of Denial.

A denial of review shall be res judicata and shall not be appealed except in cases of plain and obvious error or abuse of discretion.

([I] S.B. 009.)

*Part II—Quo Warranto***§ 133.101. Refusal to Institute.**

No person claiming title to an office which is exercised by another shall enjoy the right to seek a writ of quo warranto where the Attorney General refuses consent to commence such an action.

([I] S.B. 009.)

§ 133.102. Control of Attorney General.

When the Attorney General commences an action setting forth the name of the person rightfully entitled, the Attorney General shall not dismiss the action without the consent of the claimant, but the court shall investigate the claim and determine the right, if so desired by the person on whose relation the petition is filed, and the

claimant may have counsel of his or her choice to control the action in the claimant's behalf.

([I] S.B. 009.)

§ 133.103. Judgment of Ouster.

When any petition is well-founded, a judgment of ouster may be issued without further amendments to the extent that the petition is well-founded.

([I] S.B. 009.)

§ 133.104. Effect of Judgment.

The party receiving judgment shall be entitled to exercise the office until removed by quo warranto or until his or her rights thereto shall otherwise cease.

([I] S.B. 009.)

THE CODE OF STATUTES OF THE STATE OF RIDGEWAY

TITLE VIII—VEHICLE CODE & TRANSPORTATION

Constituting, in part, the vehicle law of the State of Ridgeway

Chap.	Sec.
8.1	The Vehicle Code Act of 2026 111.001
8.2	The State Transportation Act of 2026 211.001

CHAPTER 8.1—THE VEHICLE CODE ACT OF 2026

Sec.

Part I—Codification

111.001 The offenses created by this Act are hereby codified and designated...

Part II—Classification of Vehicle Code Offenses

- 111.101 General Classification
- 111.102 Infractions
- 111.103 Misdemeanors
- 111.104 Felonies
- 111.105 Designation of Offenses
- 111.106 Administrative Authority Preserved
- 111.107 Concurrent Enforcement

Part III—Penalties Expressly Prescribed

111.201 Where a section of the Ridgeway Vehicle Code expressly provides a...

Part IV—Penalties Not Expressly Prescribed

111.301 Where a violation of the Ridgeway Vehicle Code does not specify a...

Part V—Enforcement Authority

- 111.401 Authority of Peace Officers
- 111.402 Authority to Remove Vehicle
- 111.403 Towing Authority
- 111.404 Towing at Request of Peace Officer
- 111.405 Towing Following Criminal Offense
- 111.406 Judicial Review

Part VI—Construction

111.501 The Ridgeway Vehicle Code shall be construed liberally to promote...

Part I—Codification

§ 111.001.

The offenses created by this Act are hereby codified and designated as the “Ridgeway Vehicle Code” (RVC). The Ridgeway Vehicle Code shall consist of the offenses established in this Act, including all subsections and penalty provisions contained therein.
([I] S.B. 012.)

Part II—Classification of Vehicle Code Offenses

§ 111.101. General Classification.

Violations of the Ridgeway Vehicle Code shall be classified as infractions, misdemeanors, or felonies, as provided by this Act or other applicable law.
([I] S.B. 012.)

§ 111.102. Infractions.

An infraction is a violation of the Ridgeway Vehicle Code punishable by a fine, administrative penalty, license restriction, or other non-custodial sanction authorized by law. Infractions may be enforced administratively by the Ridgeway Department of Transportation or by citation issued by a peace officer.
([I] S.B. 012.)

§ 111.103. Misdemeanors.

A misdemeanor under the Ridgeway Vehicle Code is a criminal offense punishable by fines, license suspension, imprisonment, or any combination thereof as authorized by law. Citations alleging misdemeanor violations may be issued only by peace officers and shall be subject to review and prosecution by the Department of Justice.
([I] S.B. 012.)

§ 111.104. Felonies.

A felony under the Ridgeway Vehicle Code is a serious criminal offense punishable by imprisonment or other penalties as authorized under the criminal laws of the State. Alleged felony violations shall be investigated and charged by peace officers and prosecuted by the Department of Justice.
([I] S.B. 012.)

§ 111.105. Designation of Offenses.

Specific violations established under the Ridgeway Vehicle Code shall designate whether the offense constitutes an infraction, misdemeanor, or felony.
([I] S.B. 012.)

§ 111.106. Administrative Authority Preserved.

Nothing in this section shall limit the authority of the Ridgeway Department of Transportation to impose administrative actions, including license suspension, restriction, or regulatory enforcement, pursuant to this Act independent of criminal penalties.
([I] S.B. 012.)

§ 111.107. Concurrent Enforcement.

Administrative enforcement actions by the Ridgeway Department of Transportation may occur independently of criminal prosecution for the same conduct where authorized under this Act.
([I] S.B. 012.)

Part III—Penalties Expressly Prescribed

§ 111.201.

Where a section of the Ridgeway Vehicle Code expressly provides a fine, term of imprisonment, or other sanction, the offense shall be punishable only as provided in that section.

((I) S.B. 012.)

*Part IV—Penalties Not Expressly Prescribed***§ 111.301.**

Where a violation of the Ridgeway Vehicle Code does not specify a monetary fine, term of imprisonment, or other sanction, a peace officer may issue a citation for the violation; however, only a court of competent jurisdiction may impose a penalty for such violation. Any monetary penalty imposed by a court pursuant to this section shall not exceed five thousand dollars (\$5,000) unless otherwise provided by law. In determining the appropriate penalty, the court shall consider the nature and severity of the violation and resulting harm, and the degree to which the violation endangered the public,

((I) S.B. 012.)

*Part V—Enforcement Authority***§ 111.401. Authority of Peace Officers.**

An on-duty peace officer of the State of Ridgeway may investigate violations, conduct traffic stops, and issue citations for infractions, misdemeanors, and felonies as authorized by law.

((I) S.B. 012.)

§ 111.402. Authority to Remove Vehicle.

The Ridgeway Department of Transportation may impound, remove or cause the removal of any vehicle that is: abandoned upon a public roadway; parked in violation of the provisions of the Ridgeway Vehicle Code; obstructing the normal movement of traffic; blocking access to emergency routes, government facilities, or roadway entrances; or creating a hazard to public safety.

((I) S.B. 012.)

§ 111.403. Towing Authority.

The Ridgeway Department of Transportation may tow or impound any vehicle described above at the discretion of the Department.

((I) S.B. 012.)

§ 111.404. Towing at Request of Peace Officer.

The Ridgeway Department of Transportation may tow or impound any vehicle upon the request of a peace officer where the vehicle is involved in a violation of the Ridgeway Vehicle Code

((I) S.B. 012.)

§ 111.405. Towing Following Criminal Offense.

The Ridgeway Department of Transportation may tow or impound a vehicle used in the commission of a misdemeanor under this Act when removal of the vehicle is reasonably necessary to enforce the law or ensure roadway safety.

((I) S.B. 012.)

§ 111.406. Judicial Review.

All violations of the Ridgeway Vehicle Code shall be reviewable by the courts of competent jurisdiction of the State of Ridgeway, which retain exclusive authority to impose penalties except where administrative action is expressly required by this Act.

((I) S.B. 012.)

*Part VI—Construction***§ 111.501.**

The Ridgeway Vehicle Code shall be construed liberally to promote roadway safety, orderly traffic regulation, and the effective enforcement of motor vehicle laws within the State of Ridgeway.

((I) S.B. 012.)

CHAPTER 8.2—THE STATE TRANSPORTATION ACT OF 2026

Sec.

CHAPTER I—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SUBCHAPTER I—LEGISLATIVE DETAIL

Part I—Definitions

- 211.001 For the purposes of this Subtitle, the term “Department” means the...
- 211.002 For the purposes of this Subtitle, the term “Driver” or “Operator”...
- 211.003 For the purposes of this Subtitle, the term “Motor Vehicle” means any...
- 211.004 For the purposes of this Subtitle, the term “Commercial Motor...”
- 211.005 For the purposes of this Subtitle, the term “Driver License” means...
- 211.006 For the purposes of this Subtitle, the term “Highway” of “Public...”
- 211.007 For the purposes of this Subtitle, the term “Peace Officer” means any...
- 211.008 For the purposes of this Subtitle, the term “Violation” means any act...
- 211.009 For the purposes of this Subtitle, the term “Citation” means a...
- 211.010 For the purposes of this Subtitle, the term “Resident” means any...
- 211.011 For the purposes of this Subtitle, the term “Emergency Official”...

CHAPTER II—DRIVER'S LICENSES

SUBCHAPTER I—THE CLASS C DRIVER LICENSE

Part I—Class C Driver License Established by Operation of Law

- 221.001 General Rule
- 221.002 Legal Status of License
- 221.003 Scope of Authorization
- 221.004 Reservation of Authority
- 221.005 Administrative Recordkeeping
- 221.006 Compliance with Traffic Laws

Part II—Rights and Privileges of a Class C Driver License

- 221.101 General Privilege to Operate Motor Vehicles
- 221.102 Recognition as Lawful Driver
- 221.103 Privilege of Roadway Access
- 221.104 Privilege of Roadway Access
- 221.105 Protection Against Arbitrary Denial
- 221.106 Scope of Authorization

SUBCHAPTER II—THE COMMERCIAL DRIVER LICENSE

Part I—Commercial Driver License Privileges

- 222.001 Commercial Driver License Authorization
- 222.002 Right to Obtain Cdl Card
- 222.003 Privilege to Operate Commercial Vehicles
- 222.004 Relationship to Class C Driver License
- 222.005 Regulatory Authority Preserved

Part II—Commercial Driver License Not Conferred by Operation of Law

- 222.101 Not Conferred by Operation of Law
- 222.102 Voluntary Participation

Part III—Commercial Driver Regulatory Agreement

- 222.201 Commercial Driver Agreement
- 222.202 Inspection and Compliance Obligations

222.203 Scope of Inspection Authority
 222.204 Refusal of Inspection
 222.205 Regulatory Authority Preserved
Part IV—Regulatory Authority Over Commercial Driver License Holders

222.301 Authority of the Department
 222.302 Scope of Regulation
 222.303 Compliance Requirement
 222.304 Relation to Other Authority

Part V—Duty of Commercial Driver to Submit to Inspections

222.401 Inspection Requirement
 222.402 Scope of Inspection
 222.403 Driver Cooperation
 222.404 Refusal of Inspections
 222.405 Relation to Other Enforcement Authority

Part VI—Commercial Driver License Verification

222.501 Duty to Identify
 222.502 Verification by Peace Officer
 222.503 Failure to Identify

CHAPTER III—ADMINISTRATION OF TRANSPORTATION

SUBCHAPTER I—ADMINISTRATIVE RECORDS AND NOTICE

Part I—Administrative Records of Driver License Status

231.001 Maintenance of Records
 231.002 Contents of Record
 231.003 Legal Effect of Records
 231.004 Non-creation of License

Part II—Notice of License Suspension by Revocation

231.101 Notice Required
 231.102 Contents of Notice
 231.103 Methods of Service
 231.104 Effect of Notice

SUBCHAPTER II—ADMINISTRATIVE SUSPENSION

Part I—Administrative Suspension

232.001 Authority of the Department
 232.002 Counting of Violations
 232.003 Escalating Suspension Thresholds
 232.004 Mandatory Referral to the Department of Justice
 232.005 Recording of the Violations
 232.006 Effect of the Expungement
 232.007 Administrative Course Reversal
 232.008 Commercial Driver License Restrictions
 232.009 Judicial Authority Preserved

SUBCHAPTER III—DRIVER IDENTIFICATION AND LICENSE VERIFICATION

Part I—Driver Identification and License Status Verification

233.001 Duty to Identify
 233.002 Verification Through Department Records
 233.003 Failure to Identify
 233.004 Administrative Records Controlling

CHAPTER IV—AUTHORITY OVER PUBLIC ROADWAYS AND CITIZENS

SUBCHAPTER I—DEPARTMENT AUTHORITY OVER PUBLIC ROADWAYS

Part I—Authority to Close Roadways

241.001 Authority to Restrict or Close Roadways
 241.002 Grounds for Closure or Restriction
 241.003 Methods of Closure
 241.004 Compliant Required
 241.005 Enforcement Authority
 241.006 Emergency Action

SUBCHAPTER II—PEACE OFFICER AUTHORITY OVER PUBLIC ROADWAYS

Part I—Authority to Establish Traffic Safety and Vehicle Inspection Checkpoints

242.001 Authority to Establish Checkpoints
 242.002 Permitted Purposes
 242.003 Limitation on Scope
 242.004 Supervisory Authorization

242.005 Neutral Stopping Method
 242.006 Safety and Visibility
 242.007 Limited Duration of Detention
 242.008 Compliance Required
 242.009 Regulatory Authority

Part II—Authority of Peace Officers to Enforce the Ridgeway Vehicle Code

242.101 General Enforcement Authority
 242.102 Authority to Stop Vehicles
 242.103 Authority to Issue Citations
 242.104 Traffic Direction and Control
 242.105 Inspection Authority
 242.106 Statewide Authority

Part III—Duty of Drivers to Obey Traffic Control Devices

242.201 Obedience Required
 242.202 Traffic Control Devices Defined
 242.203 Placement Authority
 242.204 Presumption of Valid Placement
 242.205 Compliance Required
 242.206 Temporary Traffic Control Devices

Part IV—Duty of Drivers to Obey Lawful Orders of Peace Officers

242.301 Traffic Direction Authority
 242.302 Superseding Authority
 242.303 Duty of Compliance

Part V—Citation Authority and Referral for Prosecution.

242.401 Peace Officer Citation Authority
 242.402 Department Citation Authority
 242.403 Limitations on Citation Authority
 242.404 Contents of Citation
 242.405 Administrative Recording
 242.406 Referral to the Department of Justice
 242.407 Discretion of the Department of Justice
 242.408 Relation to Arrest Authority

CHAPTER I—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SUBCHAPTER I—LEGISLATIVE DETAIL

Part I—Definitions

§ 211.001.

For the purposes of this Subtitle, the term “Department” means the Ridgeway Department of Transportation (RDOT).
 (II) S.B. 013.)

§ 211.002.

For the purposes of this Subtitle, the term “Driver” or “Operator” means any person who drives or is in actual physical control of a motor vehicle upon a public roadway.
 (II) S.B. 013.)

§ 211.003.

For the purposes of this Subtitle, the term “Motor Vehicle” means any vehicle that is self-propelled and designed for operation upon a public roadway.
 (II) S.B. 013.)

§ 211.004.

For the purposes of this Subtitle, the term “Commercial Motor Vehicle” means any motor vehicle used for the transportation of goods, cargo, or commercial freight, including semi-trucks and tractor-trailer combinations, and for which a Commercial Driver License is required under this Subtitle.
 (II) S.B. 013.)

§ 211.005.

For the purposes of this Subtitle, the term “Driver License” means authorization issued or recognized by the

State permitting an individual to operate a motor vehicle upon the public roadways of the State.
(II) S.B. 013.)

§ 211.006.

For the purposes of this Subtitle, the term “Highway” of “Public Roadway” means any road, street, highway, or thoroughfare that is open to the public for the purposes of vehicular travel.
(II) S.B. 013.)

§ 211.007.

For the purposes of this Subtitle, the term “Peace Officer” means any law enforcement officer of the State or any political subdivision thereof who is authorized by law to enforce the provisions of this Subtitle.
(II) S.B. 013.)

§ 211.008.

For the purposes of this Subtitle, the term “Violation” means any act or omission that constitutes an offense or infraction under the Ridgeway Vehicle Code.
(II) S.B. 013.)

§ 211.009.

For the purposes of this Subtitle, the term “Citation” means a written notice issued by a peace officer alleging that a person has committed a violation of the Ridgeway Vehicle Code.
(II) S.B. 013.)

§ 211.010.

For the purposes of this Subtitle, the term “Resident” means any person who resides in the State of Ridgeway.
(II) S.B. 013.)

§ 211.011.

For the purposes of this Subtitle, the term “Emergency Official” means any person authorized by law to direct traffic or restrict roadway access in the course of emergency response operations, including but not limited to emergency medical personnel, fire officials, and authorized government safety officers.
(II) S.B. 013.)

CHAPTER II—DRIVER’S LICENSES

SUBCHAPTER I—THE CLASS C DRIVER LICENSE

Part I—Class C Driver License Established by Operation of Law

§ 221.001. General Rule.

Every person residing within the State shall be deemed, by operation of law, to hold a Class C driver license issued by the State of Ridgeway.
(II) S.B. 013.)

§ 221.002. Legal Status of License.

A driver license conferred under this section shall possess the same legal force and effect as a Class C driver license issued by the Ridgeway Department of Transportation pursuant to the Ridgeway Vehicle Code.
(II) S.B. 013.)

§ 221.003. Scope of Authorization.

A Class C driver license recognized under this section authorizes the holder to operate any motor vehicle for which a commercial driver license or other specialized license is not required under the laws of this State.
(II) S.B. 013.)

§ 221.004. Reservation of Authority.

Nothing in this section shall be construed to limit, impair, or otherwise affect the authority of the courts of the State of Ridgeway or the Ridgeway Department of Transportation to suspend, revoke, restrict, or otherwise regulate a driver license recognized under this section in accordance with this Act or any other applicable law.
(II) S.B. 013.)

§ 221.005. Administrative Recordkeeping.

The absence of a license record within the administrative systems of the Ridgeway Department of Transportation shall not invalidate the license status established under this section.
(II) S.B. 013.)

§ 221.006. Compliance with Traffic Laws.

Nothing in this section shall be interpreted to exempt any person from compliance with traffic laws, vehicle regulations, or penalties established under the laws of this State.
(II) S.B. 013.)

Part II—Rights and Privileges of a Class C Driver License

§ 221.101. General Privilege to Operate Motor Vehicles.

A person holding a Class C driver license under this Act is authorized to operate a motor vehicle upon the public highways and roads of the State of Ridgeway, subject to the provisions of this Act and any other applicable law.
(II) S.B. 013.)

§ 221.102. Recognition as Lawful Driver.

A person recognized as holding a Class C driver license under this Act shall be deemed a lawful driver within the State of Ridgeway for purposes of operating motor vehicles not requiring a commercial driver license or other specialized license classification.
(II) S.B. 013.)

§ 221.103. Privilege of Roadway Access.

The possession of a Class C driver license under this Act confers the privilege to travel upon the public roadways of the State by motor vehicle, subject to lawful regulation enacted pursuant to this Act.
(II) S.B. 013.)

§ 221.104. Privilege of Roadway Access.

The possession of a Class C driver license under this Act confers the privilege to travel upon the public roadways of the State by motor vehicle, subject to lawful regulation enacted pursuant to this Act.
(II) S.B. 013.)

§ 221.105. Protection Against Arbitrary Denial.

No person otherwise entitled to the status of a Class C driver license holder under this Act shall be denied the ability to operate a motor vehicle except pursuant to lawful suspension, revocation, restriction, or other enforcement action authorized by this Act or other applicable law.
(II) S.B. 013.)

§ 221.106. Scope of Authorization.

The authorization granted by this section shall extend to all motor vehicles for which a commercial driver license, motorcycle endorsement, or other specialized license classification is not required.
(II) S.B. 013.)

SUBCHAPTER II—THE COMMERCIAL DRIVER LICENSE

*Part I—Commercial Driver License Privileges***§ 222.001. Commercial Driver License Authorization.**

A Commercial Driver License, hereinafter referred to as a CDL, shall constitute a credential issued by the State of Ridgeway authorizing the holder to operate commercial motor vehicles upon the public highways and roadways of the State.

((I) S.B. 013.)

§ 222.002. Right to Obtain Cdl Card.

Any resident of the State of Ridgeway may purchase and obtain a Commercial Driver License Card issued by the Ridgeway Department of Transportation.

(a) Such license shall be purchased and obtained in the manner prescribed by game mechanics.

((I) S.B. 013.)

§ 222.003. Privilege to Operate Commercial Vehicles.

The possession of a valid CDL Card issued by the Ridgeway Department of Transportation shall confer upon the holder the privilege to operate semi-trucks and other commercial motor vehicles upon the public roadways of the State of Ridgeway, subject to the provisions of this Act and any other applicable law.

((I) S.B. 013.)

§ 222.004. Relationship to Class C Driver License.

A Commercial Driver License shall operate as an additional authorization beyond the Class C driver license established under the Ridgeway Driver Licensing Act and shall not replace or extinguish the privileges granted under a Class C driver license unless otherwise provided by law.

((I) S.B. 013.)

§ 222.005. Regulatory Authority Preserved.

Nothing in this section shall be construed to limit the authority of the Ridgeway Department of Transportation to establish additional requirements, qualifications, endorsements, or restrictions for the issuance and use of Commercial Driver Licenses under subsequent provisions of this Act.

((I) S.B. 013.)

*Part II—Commercial Driver License Not Conferred by Operation of Law***§ 222.101. Not Conferred by Operation of Law.**

A Commercial Driver License shall not be deemed to be held by operation of law. No person shall be considered a holder of a Commercial Driver License unless the individual has purchased and obtained a Commercial Driver License Card issued by the Ridgeway Department of Transportation.

((I) S.B. 013.)

§ 222.102. Voluntary Participation.

Any resident who elects to purchase and obtain a Commercial Driver License Card does so voluntarily, and by doing so accepts the additional regulatory obligations applicable to the operation of commercial motor vehicles upon the public roadways of the State.

((I) S.B. 013.)

*Part III—Commercial Driver Regulatory Agreement***§ 222.201. Commercial Driver Agreement.**

By obtaining a Commercial Driver License Card issued by the Ridgeway Department of Transportation, the holder enters into a regulatory agreement with the State of Ridgeway governing the operation of commercial motor vehicles.

((I) S.B. 013.)

§ 222.202. Inspection and Compliance Obligations.

As a condition of holding a Commercial Driver License, the holder agrees that any commercial motor vehicle operated by the holder upon the public roadways of the State may be subject to inspection by peace officers or other authorized enforcement officials for the purpose of ensuring compliance with commercial vehicle safety regulations and applicable provisions of the Ridgeway Vehicle Code.

((I) S.B. 013.)

§ 222.203. Scope of Inspection Authority.

Inspections conducted pursuant to this section may include examination of the commercial motor vehicle, required operating documentation, safety equipment, cargo securement, and other matters reasonably related to the safe operation of commercial motor vehicles.

((I) S.B. 013.)

§ 222.204. Refusal of Inspection.

Refusal to comply with a lawful inspection conducted pursuant to this section may constitute grounds for administrative suspension, restriction, or revocation of the Commercial Driver License.

((I) S.B. 013.)

§ 222.205. Regulatory Authority Preserved.

Nothing in this section shall be construed to limit the authority of the Ridgeway Department of Transportation to establish additional inspection procedures, safety standards, or compliance requirements applicable to commercial motor vehicle operators.

((I) S.B. 013.)

*Part IV—Regulatory Authority Over Commercial Driver License Holders***§ 222.301. Authority of the Department.**

The Ridgeway Department of Transportation may promulgate regulations governing the operation of commercial motor vehicles and the use of Commercial Driver Licenses upon the public roadways of the State.

((I) S.B. 013.)

§ 222.302. Scope of Regulation.

Regulations adopted pursuant to this section may include requirements relating to: the safe operation of semi-trucks and other commercial motor vehicles; the mechanical condition and safety equipment of commercial motor vehicles; inspection of commercial motor vehicles operated upon public roadways; documentation required to be carried by commercial vehicle operators; routing, stopping, and operational requirements for commercial motor vehicles upon public highways.

((I) S.B. 013.)

§ 222.303. Compliance Requirement.

Any person operating a commercial motor vehicle pursuant to a Commercial Driver License issued under this Act shall comply with all regulations lawfully adopted by the Ridgeway Department of Transportation under this section.

((I) S.B. 013.)

§ 222.304. Relation to Other Authority.

Nothing in this section shall be construed to limit the authority of peace officers or the courts of the State of Ridgeway to enforce the provisions of this Act.
(II) S.B. 013.)

Part V—Duty of Commercial Driver to Submit to Inspections

§ 222.401. Inspection Requirement.

Any person operating a commercial motor vehicle pursuant to a Commercial Driver License issued under this Act shall submit the commercial motor vehicle to inspection by a peace officer or other authorized enforcement official upon lawful request while the vehicle is operating upon the public roadways of the State.
(II) S.B. 013.)

§ 222.402. Scope of Inspection.

An inspection conducted pursuant to this section shall be described in Part III.
(II) S.B. 013.)

§ 222.403. Driver Cooperation.

The operator of a commercial motor vehicle shall reasonably cooperate with the inspecting officer and shall provide any required documentation relating to the lawful operation of the commercial motor vehicle when requested.
(II) S.B. 013.)

§ 222.404. Refusal of Inspections.

Refusal to submit to a lawful inspection conducted pursuant to this section may constitute grounds for administrative suspension, restriction, or revocation of the Commercial Driver License in accordance with the provisions of this
(II) S.B. 013.)

§ 222.405. Relation to Other Enforcement Authority.

Nothing in this section shall be construed to limit the authority of peace officers or the courts of the State of Ridgeway to enforce any other provision of this Act or other applicable law.
(II) S.B. 013.)

Part VI—Commercial Driver License Verification

§ 222.501. Duty to Identify.

Where a person is operating a commercial motor vehicle requiring a Commercial Driver License, the driver shall identify themselves and provide any information reasonably necessary for a peace officer to verify the existence and validity of the Commercial Driver License.
(II) S.B. 013.)

§ 222.502. Verification by Peace Officer.

A peace officer may verify the existence and validity of a Commercial Driver License through the administrative records maintained by the Ridgeway Department of Transportation.
(II) S.B. 013.)

§ 222.503. Failure to Identify.

A person who refuses to provide identifying information sufficient to allow verification of Commercial Driver License status by a peace officer may be cited for violation of the Ridgeway Vehicle Code.
(II) S.B. 013.)

CHAPTER III—ADMINISTRATION OF TRANSPORTATION

SUBCHAPTER I—ADMINISTRATIVE RECORDS AND NOTICE

Part I—Administrative Records of Driver License Status

§ 231.001. Maintenance of Records.

The Ridgeway Department of Transportation shall maintain administrative records of driver license status, including records of suspension, revocation, restriction, or reinstatement imposed pursuant to this Act or any other law of the State.
(II) S.B. 013.)

§ 231.002. Contents of Record.

Administrative records maintained under this section shall include, at minimum: the identity of the driver subject to action; the statutory basis for the action taken; the effective date of suspension, revocation, or restriction; the duration of such action; and the conditions for reinstatement, if any.
(II) S.B. 013.)

§ 231.003. Legal Effect of Records.

Records maintained by the Department under this section shall constitute prima facie evidence of the license status of a driver for purposes of enforcement and judicial proceedings.
(II) S.B. 013.)

§ 231.004. Non-creation of License.

The maintenance or absence of a record under this section shall not create or extinguish the legal license status established by 2 R. Stat. § 411.001, but shall serve solely as the official administrative record of enforcement actions taken under the laws of this State.
(II) S.B. 013.)

Part II—Notice of License Suspension by Revocation

§ 231.101. Notice Required.

Prior to the effective date of any administrative suspension or revocation imposed by the Ridgeway Department of Transportation, the Department shall provide written notice to the affected driver.
(II) S.B. 013.)

§ 231.102. Contents of Notice.

The notice shall include: the legal basis for the proposed suspension or revocation; the date on which the action shall take effect; the duration of the suspension or revocation; and the procedures available for administrative review or reinstatement, if provided by law.
(II) S.B. 013.)

§ 231.103. Methods of Service.

Notice may be provided by:

- (a) electronic notice through Discord,
- (b) by publication in a publishing method regularly used by the government; or any other method reasonably calculated to provide actual notice only if direct notice fails after reasonable attempts.

(II) S.B. 013.)

§ 231.104. Effect of Notice.

A suspension or revocation shall take effect upon the date specified in the notice, provided the Department has made reasonable efforts to deliver notice under this section.
(II) S.B. 013.)

SUBCHAPTER II—ADMINISTRATIVE SUSPENSION

*Part I—Administrative Suspension***§ 232.001. Authority of the Department.**

The Ridgeway Department of Transportation may suspend the driver license of any person who repeatedly violates the provisions of the Ridgeway Vehicle Code in accordance with this section.

(II) S.B. 013.)

§ 232.002. Counting of Violations.

For purposes of this section, each conviction, citation, or adjudicated violation of the Ridgeway Vehicle Code shall constitute one violation. Violations shall be counted within a rolling period of two (2) weeks.

(II) S.B. 013.)

§ 232.003. Escalating Suspension Thresholds.

Upon determining that a driver has accumulated violations within the period described above, the Ridgeway Department of Transportation may impose suspension periods as follows:

- (a) Upon the accumulation of three (3) violations within two (2) weeks, the Department may impose a suspension of five (5) days.
- (b) Upon the accumulation of four (4) violations within two (2) weeks, the Department may impose a suspension of seven (7) days.
- (c) Upon the accumulation of five (5) violations within two (2) weeks, the Department may impose a suspension of fourteen (14) days.
- (d) Upon the accumulation of six (6) violations within two (2) weeks, the Department may impose a suspension of twenty-one (21) days.
- (e) Upon the accumulation of seven (7) or more violations within two (2) weeks, the Department may impose a suspension of twenty (28) days.
- (f) Where any number of violations was conducted while in the use of a commercial vehicle, whether such use was licensed or not, the Department may add an additional five (5) day suspension.
- (g) Suspension periods shall not accumulate, and shall be issued consistent with the amount of violations at the time of suspension.

(II) S.B. 013.)

§ 232.004. Mandatory Referral to the Department of Justice.

Upon the accumulation of six (6) or more violations within the two (2) week period, the Ridgeway Department of Transportation shall transmit the individual's enforcement record to the Ridgeway Department of Justice for review and determination of whether criminal enforcement, habitual offender designation, or additional penalties under the laws of the State are warranted.

(II) S.B. 013.)

§ 232.005. Recording of the Violations.

Each adjudicated violation of the Ridgeway Vehicle Code shall be recorded on the individual's driving enforcement record maintained by the State, and the Ridgeway Department of Transportation may rely upon that record in determining violations accumulated under this section.

(II) S.B. 013.)

§ 232.006. Effect of the Expungement.

A citation or violation that has been expunged, vacated, dismissed, or otherwise removed from the individual's

criminal enforcement record shall not be counted for purposes of suspension under this section.

(II) S.B. 013.)

§ 232.007. Administrative Course Reversal.

Where a suspension imposed under this section relied upon a citation or violation that is subsequently expunged or vacated, the affected individual may petition the Ridgeway Department of Transportation for administrative course reversal, and the Department may modify, shorten, or terminate the suspension in accordance with the corrected enforcement record.

(II) S.B. 013.)

§ 232.008. Commercial Driver License Restrictions.

Where the individual subject to suspension holds a Commercial Driver License, the Ridgeway Department of Transportation may require the surrender of that license for the duration of any suspension imposed under this section and may impose additional restrictions necessary to enforce compliance with commercial vehicle safety regulations.

(II) S.B. 013.)

§ 232.009. Judicial Authority Preserved.

Nothing in this section shall be construed to limit the authority of the courts of the State of Ridgeway to impose additional suspension, revocation, fines, or criminal penalties pursuant to the laws of this State.

(II) S.B. 013.)

SUBCHAPTER III—DRIVER IDENTIFICATION AND LICENSE VERIFICATION

*Part I—Driver Identification and License Status Verification***§ 233.001. Duty to Identify.**

Any person operating a motor vehicle upon a public roadway of the State shall, upon lawful request of a peace officer, provide sufficient identifying information to allow the officer to determine the driver's license status under this Act.

(II) S.B. 013.)

§ 233.002. Verification Through Department Records.

A peace officer may verify the driver's license status through records maintained by the Ridgeway Department of Transportation.

(II) S.B. 013.)

§ 233.003. Failure to Identify.

A person who refuses to provide identifying information sufficient to allow verification of license status by a peace officer may be cited pursuant to R.V.C. § 5.02.

(II) S.B. 013.)

§ 233.004. Administrative Records Controlling.

The license status recorded in the administrative records of the Ridgeway Department of Transportation shall constitute prima facie evidence of whether a driver is authorized to operate a motor vehicle under this Act.

(II) S.B. 013.)

CHAPTER IV—AUTHORITY OVER PUBLIC ROADWAYS AND CITIZENS

SUBCHAPTER I—DEPARTMENT AUTHORITY OVER PUBLIC
ROADWAYS

Part I—Authority to Close Roadways

§ 241.001. Authority to Restrict or Close Roadways.

The Ridgeway Department of Transportation may temporarily restrict, regulate, or close any public highway or roadway under its jurisdiction whenever the Department determines that such action is necessary in the interest of public safety, the protection of roadway infrastructure, or the orderly movement of traffic.

(II) S.B. 013.)

§ 241.002. Grounds for Closure or Restriction.

Roadways may be closed or restricted when the Department determines that conditions render travel unsafe or impracticable, including but not limited to: hazardous weather conditions; roadway damage or structural concerns; construction, maintenance, or repair operations; traffic hazards or emergencies; or any condition that presents a risk to public safety or the safe operation of motor vehicles.

(II) S.B. 013.)

§ 241.003. Methods of Closure.

The Department may implement roadway closures or restrictions through the use of: traffic control devices or barricades; signage or posted notices; electronic notification systems or other public communication methods; or any other method reasonably calculated to provide notice to motorists.

(II) S.B. 013.)

§ 241.004. Compliant Required.

No person shall operate a motor vehicle upon a roadway that has been lawfully closed or restricted pursuant to this section except as authorized by the Ridgeway Department of Transportation or by a peace officer acting within the scope of lawful authority.

(II) S.B. 013.)

§ 241.005. Enforcement Authority.

Peace officers may enforce roadway closures or restrictions implemented pursuant to this section and may direct traffic as necessary to ensure compliance and public safety.

(II) S.B. 013.)

§ 241.006. Emergency Action.

Nothing in this section shall prevent a peace officer, emergency official, or other authorized government official from temporarily restricting traffic or closing a roadway where immediate action is required to protect life, property, or public safety.

(II) S.B. 013.)

SUBCHAPTER II—PEACE OFFICER AUTHORITY OVER PUBLIC
ROADWAYS

*Part I—Authority to Establish Traffic Safety and Vehicle
Inspection Checkpoints*

§ 242.001. Authority to Establish Checkpoints.

Peace officers of the State of Ridgeway may establish and operate traffic safety and vehicle inspection checkpoints upon public roadways for the purpose of enforcing the provisions of the Ridgeway Vehicle Code and ensuring the safe operation of motor vehicles.

(II) S.B. 013.)

§ 242.002. Permitted Purposes.

Checkpoints conducted pursuant to this section may be established for purposes including: verification of driver licensing; inspection of commercial motor vehicles; verification of compliance with vehicle safety requirements; and enforcement of other provisions of the Ridgeway Vehicle Code relating to roadway safety.

(II) S.B. 013.)

§ 242.003. Limitation on Scope.

No checkpoint conducted pursuant to this section shall be used primarily for the purpose of detecting general criminal activity unrelated to the enforcement of the Ridgeway Vehicle Code. Evidence of unrelated criminal activity observed in plain view during a checkpoint shall not be suppressed solely on the basis of the checkpoint having been conducted.

(II) S.B. 013.)

§ 242.004. Supervisory Authorization.

A checkpoint conducted pursuant to this section shall be authorized and planned by supervisory personnel within the enforcing agency, and the operational procedures for the checkpoint shall be established prior to the commencement of checkpoint operations.

(II) S.B. 013.)

§ 242.005. Neutral Stopping Method.

Vehicles shall be stopped according to a neutral and predetermined formula, including but not limited to stopping every vehicle or stopping vehicles according to a systematic numerical sequence.

(II) S.B. 013.)

§ 242.006. Safety and Visibility.

Checkpoints shall be conducted in a manner reasonably designed to ensure the safety of motorists and officers and shall utilize clearly visible signs, lighting, marked law enforcement vehicles, or other indicia of official authority sufficient to notify approaching motorists of the checkpoint.

(II) S.B. 013.)

§ 242.007. Limited Duration of Detention.

Motorists stopped at a checkpoint shall be detained only for the time reasonably necessary to conduct the checkpoint purpose, unless further enforcement action is justified by lawful cause.

(II) S.B. 013.)

§ 242.008. Compliance Required.

Any driver approaching a checkpoint established pursuant to this section shall comply with lawful directions given by peace officers conducting the checkpoint.

(II) S.B. 013.)

§ 242.009. Regulatory Authority.

Appropriate law enforcement agencies may establish written procedures governing the location, safety conditions, and operational standards for checkpoints conducted under this section.

(II) S.B. 013.)

*Part II—Authority of Peace Officers to Enforce the
Ridgeway Vehicle Code*

§ 242.101. General Enforcement Authority.

Peace officers of the State of Ridgeway are authorized to enforce the provisions of the Ridgeway Vehicle Code upon all public roadways within the State.

(II) S.B. 013.)

§ 242.102. Authority to Stop Vehicles.

A peace officer may stop a motor vehicle when the officer has reasonable grounds to believe that a violation of the Ridgeway Vehicle Code has occurred or when necessary to enforce the provisions of this Act.

(II) S.B. 013.)

§ 242.103. Authority to Issue Citations.

Peace officers may issue citations to any person alleged to have committed a violation of the Ridgeway Vehicle Code in lieu of custodial arrest where authorized by law.

(II) S.B. 013.)

§ 242.104. Traffic Direction and Control.

Peace officers may direct traffic, control the movement of vehicles, and take such actions as are reasonably necessary to ensure roadway safety and enforce the provisions of this Act.

(II) S.B. 013.)

§ 242.105. Inspection Authority.

Peace officers may conduct inspections of vehicles and required documentation where authorized by this Act or by regulations adopted pursuant to it.

(II) S.B. 013.)

§ 242.106. Statewide Authority.

The enforcement authority granted under this section shall apply upon all highways and public roadways within the jurisdiction of the State of Ridgeway.

(II) S.B. 013.)

*Part III—Duty of Drivers to Obey Traffic Control Devices***§ 242.201. Obedience Required.**

The driver of any motor vehicle shall obey the instructions of any official traffic control device applicable to the driver and placed in accordance with law upon a public roadway of the State.

(II) S.B. 013.)

§ 242.202. Traffic Control Devices Defined.

"Traffic Control Device" includes any sign, signal, marking, barricade, or other device placed or erected by lawful authority for the purpose of regulating, warning, or guiding traffic.

(II) S.B. 013.)

§ 242.203. Placement Authority.

Traffic control devices may be placed or authorized by the Ridgeway Department of Transportation or other lawful authority responsible for roadway regulation within the State.

(II) S.B. 013.)

§ 242.204. Presumption of Valid Placement.

Any traffic control device placed upon a public roadway by the Ridgeway Department of Transportation or other lawful authority shall be presumed to have been placed in accordance with law unless evidence demonstrates otherwise.

(II) S.B. 013.)

§ 242.205. Compliance Required.

No person shall operate a motor vehicle in violation of the instructions conveyed by an official traffic control device.

(II) S.B. 013.)

§ 242.206. Temporary Traffic Control Devices.

Drivers shall also obey temporary traffic control devices placed for purposes including roadway construction, maintenance, hazard control, or emergency conditions.

(II) S.B. 013.)

*Part IV—Duty of Drivers to Obey Lawful Orders of Peace Officers***§ 242.301. Traffic Direction Authority.**

Peace officers may direct traffic and control the movement of vehicles upon public roadways whenever necessary to ensure public safety, respond to emergencies, conduct lawful checkpoints, or enforce the provisions of this Act.

(II) S.B. 013.)

§ 242.302. Superseding Authority.

The lawful orders or directions of a peace officer given pursuant to this section shall take precedence over conflicting instructions conveyed by traffic control devices or roadway markings.

(II) S.B. 013.)

§ 242.303. Duty of Compliance.

No person shall willfully fail or refuse to comply with a lawful order, signal, or direction of a peace officer issued under the authority of this section.

(II) S.B. 013.)

*Part V—Citation Authority and Referral for Prosecution.***§ 242.401. Peace Officer Citation Authority.**

A peace officer who has reasonable grounds to believe that a person has committed a violation of the Ridgeway Vehicle Code may issue a citation to the person in lieu of custodial arrest, except where otherwise authorized by law.

(II) S.B. 013.)

§ 242.402. Department Citation Authority.

The Ridgeway Department of Transportation may petition the Superior Court of the State of Ridgeway to issue a citation for an infraction of the Ridgeway Vehicle Code as prescribed by the internal regulations and administrative procedures of the Department.

(II) S.B. 013.)

§ 242.403. Limitations on Citation Authority.

Only peace officers may issue citations alleging violations of the Ridgeway Vehicle Code classified as misdemeanors or felonies.

(II) S.B. 013.)

§ 242.404. Contents of Citation.

A citation issued pursuant to this section shall include: the name or identifying information of the alleged violator; the alleged violation of the Ridgeway Vehicle Code; the date and location of the alleged violation; and any other information necessary to identify the incident or driver involved. Such requirement shall be automatically met where such citation was issued in-game.

(II) S.B. 013.)

§ 242.405. Administrative Recording.

Citations issued under this section shall be recorded in the administrative records maintained by the Ridgeway Department of Transportation and may be used for purposes of enforcement, suspension determinations, or other regulatory actions under this Act.

(II) S.B. 013.)

§ 242.406. Referral to the Department of Justice.

Citations alleging misdemeanor or felony violations of the Ridgeway Vehicle Code shall be referred to the Department of Justice for prosecutorial review in accordance with the laws of the State.

([I] S.B. 013.)

§ 242.407. Discretion of the Department of Justice.

The Department of Justice may determine whether a citation shall be pursued through criminal prosecution or other legal proceedings authorized by law.

([I] S.B. 013.)

§ 242.408. Relation to Arrest Authority.

Nothing in this section shall be construed to limit the authority of a peace officer to make a custodial arrest where such arrest is authorized by law.

([I] S.B. 013.)

THE CODE OF STATUTES OF THE STATE OF RIDGEWAY

TITLE IX—INTERNAL SECURITY & PUBLIC SAFETY

As codified in the 2026 Ridgeway Code of Statutes

Chap.		Sec.
9.1	The Classified Information Act of 2026	111.001
9.2	The Crime Control Act of 2026	211.001
9.3	The Incorporation of Ridgeway County Act of 2026	311.001
9.4	The Firearm Licenses Act of 2026	411.001
9.5	The Ridgeway County Fire Code	511.001

CHAPTER 9.1—THE CLASSIFIED INFORMATION ACT OF 2026

Sec.

CHAPTER I—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SUBCHAPTER I—LEGISLATIVE DETAIL

Part I—Definitions

111.001	For purposes of this Subtitle, the term “Authorized Investigative...”
111.002	For purposes of this Subtitle, the term “Classified Information”...
111.003	For purposes of this Subtitle, the term “State Security” means the...
111.004	For purposes of this Subtitle, the term “Justice Directive” means any...
111.005	For purposes of this Subtitle, the term “Freedom Of Information Act”...

CHAPTER II—CLASSIFIED INFORMATION

SUBCHAPTER I—ACCESS TO CLASSIFIED INFORMATION

Part I—Executive Access; Classifications

121.001	Access as an Executive Function
121.002	Security Clearances Process
121.003	Sensitive Compartmentalized Information (Sci)
121.004	Top Secret (Ts)
121.005	Secret (S)
121.006	Confidential (C)
121.007	Sensitive but Unclassified (Sbu)
121.008	Unclassified (U)

Part II—Authority in Security Determinations

121.101	Law Enforcement and Counterintelligence
121.102	Employment Determinations
121.103	Security Clearance Determinations
121.104	Prohibition of Certain Disclosure

Part III—Security Clearance of Judges

121.201	Access to Information
121.202	Background Investigation
121.203	Assignment of Security Clearance

Part IV—Security Clearance of Senators

121.301	Access to Information
121.302	Background Investigation

121.303	Assignment of Security Clearance
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SUBCHAPTER II—PROTECTION OF CLASSIFIED INFORMATION

Part I—Operational Files of the State Bureau of Investigation

122.001	Exemption of Files
122.002	Files to Remain Subject to Search
122.003	Non-operational Files

Part II—Operational Files of the Defense Department

122.101	Exemption of Files
122.102	Files to Remain Subject to Search
122.103	Non-operational Files

Part III—Classified Information in Court

122.201	Classification Status
122.202	Precautions by the Court
122.203	Taking of Testimony
122.204	Pre-trial Conferences
122.205	Protective Orders
122.206	DISCOVERY OF CLASSIFIED INFORMATION BY DEFENDANTS:
122.207	NOTICE OF DEFENDANT'S INTENTION TO DISCLOSE CLASSIFIED INFORMATION:
122.208	PROCEDURE FOR CASES INVOLVING CLASSIFIED INFORMATION:
122.209	Security Procedures

SUBCHAPTER III—FREEDOM OF INFORMATION

Part I—Freedom of Information

123.001	Right to Information
123.002	Exemption of Records
123.003	Appointment
123.004	Responsibility

Part II—Requests for Information

123.101	Manner Made
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CHAPTER I—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SUBCHAPTER I—LEGISLATIVE DETAIL

Part I—Definitions

§ 111.001.

For purposes of this Subtitle, the term “Authorized Investigative Agency” means any investigative apparatus certified by the Attorney General under 2 R. Stat. § 122.201.
(II) S.B. 004.)

§ 111.002.

For purposes of this Subtitle, the term “Classified Information” means any information or material that has been determined by the State of Ridgeway pursuant to an Executive order, statute, or regulation, to require protec-

tion against unauthorized disclosure for reasons of state security.

((I) S.B. 004.)

§ 111.003.

For purposes of this Subtitle, the term “State Security” means the state defense and foreign relations of the State of Ridgeway.

((I) S.B. 004.)

§ 111.004.

For purposes of this Subtitle, the term “Justice Directive” means any directive, order, or instruction provided pursuant to 2 R. Stat. § 121.102.

((I) S.B. 004.)

§ 111.005.

For purposes of this Subtitle, the term “Freedom Of Information Act” extends to Chapter II, Subchapter III, Freedom of Information, of this Subtitle.

((I) S.B. 004.)

CHAPTER II—CLASSIFIED INFORMATION

SUBCHAPTER I—ACCESS TO CLASSIFIED INFORMATION

Part I—Executive Access; Classifications

§ 121.001. Access as an Executive Function.

The production, management, and access of classified information shall be an executive function under the management of the State Security Council.

((I) S.B. 004.)

§ 121.002. Security Clearances Process.

The Governor, with the advice of the State Security Council, shall develop and implement the process and requisites for the attainment of security clearances by employees requiring access to classified information relevant to state security.

((I) S.B. 004.)

§ 121.003. Sensitive Compartmentalized Information (Sci).

A Secretive Compartmentalized Information (SCI) classification shall supplement other classifications where the information is of a need-to-know nature which would require the limitation of access beyond persons having a Top Secret security clearance.

((I) S.B. 004.)

§ 121.004. Top Secret (Ts).

A Top Secret (TS) classification shall be issued to information which, if disclosed, could reasonably be expected to cause exceptionally grave damage to the state security or the operations of the State that the classifying authority is able to identify or describe.

((I) S.B. 004.)

§ 121.005. Secret (S).

A Secret (S) classification shall be issued to information which, if disclosed, could reasonably be expected to cause exceptionally grave damage to the state security or the operations of the State that the classifying authority is able to identify or describe

((I) S.B. 004.)

§ 121.006. Confidential (C).

A Confidential (C) classification shall be issued to information which, if disclosed, could reasonably be expected to cause exceptionally grave damage to the state security

or the operations of the State that the classifying authority is able to identify or describe.

((I) S.B. 004.)

§ 121.007. Sensitive but Unclassified (Sbu).

A Sensitive but Unclassified (SBU) classification shall be issued to information which, while not classified, may contain sensitive information that may harm privacy, security, or operations

((I) S.B. 004.)

§ 121.008. Unclassified (U).

An Unclassified (U) classification shall be issued to information that does not require protection against unauthorized disclosure and would not affect state security if it were.

((I) S.B. 004.)

Part II—Authority in Security Determinations

§ 121.101. Law Enforcement and Counterintelligence.

An authorized investigative agency may request from any commercial entity any financial information or records as may be necessary in order to conduct any authorized law enforcement investigation, or counterintelligence inquiry.

((I) S.B. 004.)

§ 121.102. Employment Determinations.

An authorized investigative agency may request any financial information or records from any commercial entity within the State of Ridgeway pertaining to an employee of the State, County, or Municipal Governments of the State of Ridgeway during their period of consideration for employment, while employed, and for one (1) month thereafter.

((I) S.B. 004.)

§ 121.103. Security Clearance Determinations.

An authorized investigative agency may request from any commercial entity within the State of Ridgeway pertaining to a candidate for security clearance during their period of candidacy, while they hold a security clearance, and for three (3) months thereafter.

((I) S.B. 004.)

§ 121.104. Prohibition of Certain Disclosure.

Where an authorized investigative agency has made a request for information in accordance with these provisions, no governmental or private entity, or officer, employee, or agent of such entity, may disclose to any person, other than those necessary to comply with the request or with an attorney to obtain legal assistance regarding the request, that such entity has received or satisfied a request made by an authorized investigative agency under this section.

((I) S.B. 004.)

Part III—Security Clearance of Judges

§ 121.201. Access to Information.

Any Supreme Court Justice, Superior Court Judge, Administrative Court Judge, or Magistrate Judge, assigned a security clearance pursuant to this statute shall access only such classified information that has been submitted before them in a court proceeding.

((I) S.B. 004.)

§ 121.202. Background Investigation.

Upon confirmation by the State Senate of a Supreme Court Justice, Superior Court Judge, Administrative Court Judge, or Magistrate Judge, the Attorney General

shall direct the State Bureau of Investigation to conduct a background investigation to determine the judge's eligibility to receive a security clearance, and to recommend the limitations of security clearance. Such background investigation shall be adjudicated by the State Bureau of Investigation within seven (7) days from the date of confirmation.

([I] S.B. 004.)

§ 121.203. Assignment of Security Clearance.

At the conclusion of the prescribed background investigation, the State Bureau of Investigation shall present before the Attorney General an adjudication of security clearance. The Attorney General shall confer the recommended security clearance, or in the case of a denial, a written finding of cause for denial. An assignment of security clearance shall be revoked effective upon retirement, impeachment, or finding of adequate cause by the State Security Council.

([I] S.B. 004.)

Part IV—Security Clearance of Senators

§ 121.301. Access to Information.

Any senator assigned a security clearance pursuant to this statute shall access only such classified information that has been submitted before their committee for their review.

([I] S.B. 004.)

§ 121.302. Background Investigation.

Upon certification of election results, the Lieutenant Governor shall direct the State Bureau of Investigation to conduct a background investigation to determine the senator's eligibility to receive a security clearance, and to recommend the limitations of security clearance. Such background investigation shall be adjudicated by the State Bureau of Investigation within seven (7) days from the date of certification of result.

([I] S.B. 004.)

§ 121.303. Assignment of Security Clearance.

At the conclusion of the prescribed background investigation, the State Bureau of Investigation shall submit before the Lieutenant Governor an adjudication of security clearance. The Lieutenant Governor shall confer the recommended security clearance, or in the case of a denial, a written finding of cause for denial. An assignment of security clearance shall be revoked effective upon retirement, end of term, removal from the State Senate, or finding of adequate cause by the State Security Council.

([I] S.B. 004.)

SUBCHAPTER II—PROTECTION OF CLASSIFIED INFORMATION

Part I—Operational Files of the State Bureau of Investigation

§ 122.001. Exemption of Files.

The Special Agent-in-Charge of the State Bureau of Investigation, with coordination of the Attorney General, may exempt operational files of the State Bureau of Investigation from the Freedom of Information provisions of Chapter II, Subchapter III.

([I] S.B. 004.)

§ 122.002. Files to Remain Subject to Search.

Exempted operational files shall continue to be subject to search and review for information concerning the specific subject matter of an investigation by the Senate Public Safety & Intelligence Committee or the Justice Department for any impropriety, or violation of state

statute, executive order, justice directive, or gubernatorial directive, in the conduct of the agency's operations.

([I] S.B. 004.)

§ 122.003. Non-operational Files.

The non-operational files not exempted under this statute shall remain subject for search and review under freedom of information procedures.

([I] S.B. 004.)

Part II—Operational Files of the Defense Department

§ 122.101. Exemption of Files.

The designated chief of the military intelligence apparatus, with coordination of the Secretary of Defense, may exempt operational files of the Defense Department from the Freedom of Information provisions of Chapter II, Subchapter III.

([I] S.B. 004.)

§ 122.102. Files to Remain Subject to Search.

Exempted operational files shall continue to be subject to search and review for information concerning the specific subject matter of an investigation by the Senate Public Safety & Intelligence Committee or the Justice Department for any impropriety, or violation of state statute, executive order, justice directive, or gubernatorial directive, in the conduct of the agency's operations.

([I] S.B. 004.)

§ 122.103. Non-operational Files.

The non-operational files not exempted under this statute shall remain subject for search and review under freedom of information procedures.

([I] S.B. 004.)

Part III—Classified Information in Court

§ 122.201. Classification Status.

Evidence containing classified information may be admitted into evidence without change in their classification status.

([I] S.B. 004.)

§ 122.202. Precautions by the Court.

The court, in order to prevent the unnecessary disclosure of classified information involved in any criminal proceeding, may order admission into evidence portions of the relevant classified material, unless the whole ought in fairness be considered.

([I] S.B. 004.)

§ 122.203. Taking of Testimony.

During the examination of a witness in any criminal proceeding, the State of Ridgeway may object to any question or line of inquiry that may require the witness to disclose classified information not previously found to be admissible. Following such an objection, the court shall take suitable action to determine whether the response is admissible as will safeguard against the compromise of any classified information. The court may require the State of Ridgeway to provide the court with a proffer of the witness' response to the question or line of inquiry and require the defendant to provide the court with a proffer of the nature of the information he seeks to elicit.

([I] S.B. 004.)

§ 122.204. Pre-trial Conferences.

At any time after the filing of an indictment or information, any party may move for a pre-trial conference to consider matters relating to classified information that may arise in connection with the prosecution. Following

such motion, or sua sponte, the court shall promptly hold a pretrial conference to establish the timing of requests for discovery, the provision of notice, and initiation of procedures for cases involving classified information disclosures. No admission by the defendant or any attorney for the defendant during this conference may be used against the defendant.

([I] S.B. 004.)

§ 122.205. Protective Orders.

Upon motion of the State of Ridgeway, the court shall issue an order to protect against the disclosure of any classified information disclosed by the State of Ridgeway to any defendant in any criminal proceeding before a court of law.

([I] S.B. 004.)

§ 122.206.

DISCOVERY OF CLASSIFIED INFORMATION BY DEFENDANTS:

- (a) **AUTHORIZATION TO DELETE; SUBSTITUTION**—The court, upon a sufficient showing, may authorize the State of Ridgeway to delete specified items of classified information from documents to be made available to the defendant through discovery under the Ridgeway Rules of Criminal Procedure, to substitute a summary of the information for such classified documents, or to substitute a statement admitting relevant facts that the classified information would tend to prove.
- (b) **EVALUATION BY THE COURT**—The court may permit the State of Ridgeway to make a request for such authorization in the form of a written statement to be inspected by the court alone.
- (c) **PRESERVATION OF THE RECORD**—Where the court enters an order granting relief following an ex parte showing, the entire text of the statement shall be sealed and preserved in the records of the court to be made available to the appellate court in the event of an appeal.

([I] S.B. 004.)

§ 122.207.

NOTICE OF DEFENDANT'S INTENTION TO DISCLOSE CLASSIFIED INFORMATION:

- (a) **NOTICE BY DEFENDANT**—Where a defendant reasonably expects to disclose or cause the disclosure of classified information in any manner during the proceeding, the defendant shall notify the attorney for the State of Ridgeway and the court in writing. Notice shall require a brief description of the classified information expected to be disclosed, and shall be amended where the defendant learns of new classified information that will be disclosed.
- (b) **PROHIBITION AGAINST DISCLOSURE**—No defendant shall disclose any information known or believed to be classified in connection with a trial or pretrial proceeding until such notice has been given under subsection (a) and until the State of Ridgeway has been afforded a reasonable opportunity to seek a determination pursuant to the procedures in 9 R. Stat. § 122.208.
- (c) **FAILURE TO COMPLY**—If a defendant fails to comply with the requirements of 9 R. Stat. §§ 122.207(a-b), the court may preclude the disclosure of any classified information not made the subject of notification and may prohibit the examination by the defendant of any witness with respect to such information.

([I] S.B. 004.)

§ 122.208.

PROCEDURE FOR CASES INVOLVING CLASSIFIED INFORMATION:

- (a) **MOTION FOR HEARING**—The State of Ridgeway may request the court conduct a hearing to make all determinations concerning the use, relevant, or admissibility of classified information that would otherwise be made during the trial or pretrial proceeding. Any such hearing shall be held in camera. The court shall issue a determination in writing for each item of classified information.
- (b) **NOTICE**—Before any hearing is conducted pursuant to the request of the State of Ridgeway, the State of Ridgeway shall provide the defendant with notice of the classified information that is at issue whenever that information previously has been made available to the defendant. Where that information has not been provided to the defendant, the notice may describe by generic category, in such form as the court may approve, rather than by identification of specific information.
- (c) **ALTERNATE PROCEDURE FOR DISCLOSURE OF CLASSIFIED INFORMATION**—Upon a determination by the court authorizing the disclosure of specific classified information, the State of Ridgeway may move, in lieu of such specific disclosure, the court may order—
 - (1) the substitution for such classified information of a statement admitting relevant facts that the specific classified information would tend to prove; or
 - (2) the substitution for such classified information of a summary of the specific classified information.
 - (3) The court shall grant such a motion of the State of Ridgeway if it finds that the statement or summary will provide the defendant with substantially the same ability to make his defense as would disclosure of the specific classified information.
- (d) **SEALING OF RECORDS OF IN CAMERA HEARINGS**—Where at the close of an in camera hearing, the court determines that the classified information at issue may not be disclosed or elicited at the trial or pretrial proceeding, the record of such in camera hearing shall be sealed and preserved for use in the event of an appeal.
- (e) **PROHIBITION ON DISCLOSURE OF CLASSIFIED INFORMATION BY DEFENDANT, RELIEF FOR DEFENDANT WHEN STATE OPPOSES DISCLOSURE**—Whenever the court denies a motion that it issue an order under 9 R. Stat. § 122.208(c) and the State of Ridgeway files an affidavit of the Attorney General objecting to disclosure of the classified information at issue, the court shall order the defendant not disclose or cause the disclosure of such information.
- (f) **RECIPROCITY**—If the court determines that classified information may be disclosed in connection with a trial or pretrial proceeding, the court shall, unless the interests of fairness do not require so, order the State of Ridgeway to provide the defendant with the information it intends to use to rebut the classified information. If the State of Ridgeway fails to comply, the court may exclude any evidence not made the subject of a required disclosure and may prohibit examination by the State of Ridgeway of

any witness with respect to such information.

([I] S.B. 004.)

§ 122.209. Security Procedures.

The Judicial Conference of the State of Ridgeway, in consultation with the Attorney General, Special Agent-in-Charge of the State Bureau of Investigation, and Secretary of Defense, shall prescribe rules of procedure for protection against unauthorized disclosure of any classified information in the custody of the Administrative Court, Superior Court, and Supreme Court.

([I] S.B. 004.)

SUBCHAPTER III—FREEDOM OF INFORMATION

Part I—Freedom of Information

§ 123.001. Right to Information.

Any Resident of the State of Ridgeway shall have the right to request access to the records of the State of Ridgeway and its counties and municipalities, except to the extent the records are protected from disclosure by exemption.

([I] S.B. 004.)

§ 123.002. Exemption of Records.

The following records are exempt from the Freedom of Information Act:

- (a) Classified information or material for State defense or foreign policy;
- (b) Internal personnel rules and practices;
- (c) Information that is exempt under other state statutes;
- (d) Trade secrets and confidential business information;
- (e) Inter-agency or intra-agency memoranda or letters that are protected by legal privileges;
- (f) Personnel files; and
- (g) Law enforcement records or information.

([I] S.B. 004.)

§ 123.003. Appointment.

All agencies and departments of the State of Ridgeway, including agencies and departments of the judiciary and legislative branches, shall retain a civilian employee, or designate an existing officer or employee, to serve as a Freedom of Information Officer.

([I] S.B. 004.)

§ 123.004. Responsibility.

A Freedom of Information Officer shall be responsible for the receipt and management of all Freedom of Information requests and maintain a publicly accessible FOIA request form for said agency.

([I] S.B. 004.)

Part II—Requests for Information

§ 123.101. Manner Made.

A resident may submit a request by writing to the relevant department FOIA officer or via electronic submission to the form provided by the FOIA officer. Such FOIA officer shall make initial contact with the requestor within 3 days of the submission of the request, and either:

- (a) Provide the requested information;
- (b) Provide parts of the requested information, and inform the requestor that some information requested falls under exemptions, citing the specific exemption;
- (c) Inform the requestor that the scope of the information requested or other factors necessitates ad-

ditional time to process the request. If such a situation exists, the FOIA officer may use up to four (4) additional days to send a final response to the request after informing the requestor; and

- (d) Request clarification to the records or content requested by the requestor. Where such a situation exists, the FOIA officer may use up to four (4) additional days to send a final response to the request after informing the requestor.

([I] S.B. 004.)

CHAPTER 9.2—THE CRIME CONTROL ACT OF 2026

Sec.

CHAPTER I—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SUBCHAPTER I—LEGISLATIVE DETAIL

Part I—Definitions

- 211.001 For purposes of this Subtitle, the term “Peace Officer” means any...
- 211.002 For purposes of this Subtitle, the term “Law Enforcement Agency”...
- 211.003 For purposes of this Subtitle, the term “Law Enforcement Academy”...
- 211.004 For purposes of this Subtitle, the term “Internal Affairs” and...

CHAPTER II—THE LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING CENTER

SUBCHAPTER I—ESTABLISHMENT

Part I—Law Enforcement Training Center

- 221.001 Establishment
- 221.002 Authority

Part II—Director of the Law Enforcement Training Center

- 221.101 Appointment
- 221.102 Qualification
- 221.103 Authority to Promulgate Center Policy
- 221.104 Structure Modifiable

Part III—Administration of the Law Enforcement Training Center

- 221.201 Deputy Director
- 221.202 Assistant Director
- 221.203 Employees
- 221.204 Authority to Promulgate Examination Policy
- 221.205 Authority to Promulgate Curriculum
- 221.206 Authority to Certify Peace Officers
- 221.207 Authority to Conduct Standards Enforcement

SUBCHAPTER II—STANDARDS & CURRICULUM

Part I—Law Enforcement Standards and Curriculum

- 222.001 Accreditation of Law Enforcement Academy
- 222.002 Authority Granted to Candidates
- 222.003 Law Enforcement Standards
- 222.004 Training Curriculum

Part II—Certifications Issued

- 222.101 Peace Officer Certification
- 222.102 Peace Officer-pilot Certification
- 222.103 Additional Certifications

Part III—Compliance and Misconduct

- 222.201 Mandatory Reporting
- 222.202 Center Not as Investigative Authority
- 222.203 Requirement for Revocation
- 222.204 Incompetence
- 222.205 Harmless Error
- 222.206 Revocation for Criminal Conduct
- 222.207 Reliance on Recommendation
- 222.208 Internal Affairs Investigation Prerequisite
- 222.209 Warnings and Strikes

222.210 Suspension of Certification

SUBCHAPTER III—THE RIDGEWAY STATE POLICE

Part I—Establishment

223.001 State Police

223.002 Peace Officer Authority

223.003 Authority

223.004 Duties

223.005 Jurisdiction

Part II—The Superintendent of the State Police

223.101 Appointment

223.102 Authority as Peace Officer

Part III—The Colonel of the State Police

223.201 Appointment

223.202 Superintendence

223.203 Authority as Peace Officer

223.204 Authority to Promulgate Policy

223.205 Authority to Appoint State Troopers

Part IV—Administration of the State Police

223.301 Lieutenant Colonel

223.302 State Troopers

223.303 Salary of State Troopers

Part V—Structure of the State Police

223.401 State Police Headquarters

223.402 Patrol Operations Bureau

223.403 Administrative and Support Services Bureau

223.404 Counter-terrorism and Special Operations Bureau

Part VI—Security of Officials and State Property

223.501 State Government Officials

223.502 Other Government Officials

223.503 State Property

223.504 Assignment of Security Detail

223.505 Protection Methods

SUBCHAPTER IV—THE STATE BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Part I—Establishment

224.001 State Bureau of Investigation

224.002 Investigative Authority

Part II—Special Agent-in-charge

224.101 Appointment

224.102 Dismissal

Part III—Authority, Duties, and Jurisdiction

224.201 Authority

224.202 Duties

224.203 Jurisdiction

Part IV—Appointment of Special Agents

224.301 Appointment

224.302 Appointment by Attorney General

224.303 Dismissal

Part V—Administration of the State Bureau of Investigations

224.401 Authorization to Investigate

224.402 Workload Management

224.403 Salary of Special Agents

SUBCHAPTER V—CAPITOL PROTECTION

Part I—Capitol Security Oversight Board

225.001 Capitol Security Oversight Board

225.002 Purpose of the Oversight Board

225.003 Composition of the Oversight Board

225.004 Authority of the Oversight Board

Part II—Protection of the State Capitol Square

225.101 Local Law Enforcement as Security

225.102 Authority of Local Law Enforcement

225.103 Authority of Sergeant-at-arms and Marshal

225.104 Authority of the State Police

225.105 Security Procedures

Part III—Security Events

225.201 Restriction of Access

225.202 Effect on Operations of the Senate and Supreme Court

225.203 Binding upon Officials

CHAPTER I—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SUBCHAPTER I—LEGISLATIVE DETAIL

*Part I—Definitions***§ 211.001.**

For purposes of this Subtitle, the term “Peace Officer” means any person, who having completed the training standards and testing requirements of the Law Enforcement Training Center, has been authorized to execute police powers in service to a law enforcement agency. (II) S.B. 008.)

§ 211.002.

For purposes of this Subtitle, the term “Law Enforcement Agency” means any department, agency, or organization of the State of Ridgeway, county governments, or municipal governments, responsible for the enforcement of criminal or vehicular codes, including but not limited to the:

- (a) Ridgeway State Police;
- (b) Ridgeway National Guard Military Police;
- (c) Ridgeway Parks Service;
- (d) Ridgeway County Sheriff’s Office;
- (e) Milton City Police Department;
- (f) Sterling Heights Police Department;
- (g) Palmer Police Department; and
- (h) Ridgeway County Fire Department. [(11) S.B. 016]

(II) S.B. 008.)

§ 211.003.

For purposes of this Subtitle, the term “Law Enforcement Academy” means any state-sponsored educational institution administered by a law enforcement agency for the purpose of proposing non-certified peace officers for certification before the Law Enforcement Training Center.

(II) S.B. 008.)

§ 211.004.

For purposes of this Subtitle, the term “Internal Affairs” and “Professional Conduct Organization” means a bureau, division, unit, group, or detail within a law enforcement agency responsible for the investigation of misconduct by its employees.

(II) S.B. 008.)

CHAPTER II—THE LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING CENTER

SUBCHAPTER I—ESTABLISHMENT

*Part I—Law Enforcement Training Center***§ 221.001. Establishment.**

There shall be a Law Enforcement Training Center, an agency of the state, under the independent administration of the Director of the Law Enforcement Training Center.

(II) S.B. 008.)

§ 221.002. Authority.

The Law Enforcement Training Center shall hold the authority to designate the training standards and curriculum for peace officer certifications, regulate the professional conduct of peace officers, conduct training and

education for peace officer candidates, and certify all peace officers of the State of Ridgeway.
([I] S.B. 008.)

Part II—Director of the Law Enforcement Training Center

§ 221.101. Appointment.

The Director of the Law Enforcement Training Center shall be appointed by Developer Oversight in such manner or means as they decide.
([I] S.B. 008.)

§ 221.102. Qualification.

The Director of the Law Enforcement Training Center shall be selected from the certified peace officers of the State, and shall be an experienced peace officer.
([I] S.B. 008.)

§ 221.103. Authority to Promulgate Center Policy.

The Director of the Law Enforcement Training Center shall have the authority to propose and promulgate all regulations, policies, rules, or codes of conduct to which employees of the Law Enforcement Training Center must be in compliance with.
([I] S.B. 008.)

§ 221.104. Structure Modifiable.

The Director of the Law Enforcement Training Center shall retain the authority to structure the Law Enforcement Training Center in such a manner which is necessary to effectively discharge the responsibilities of his or her office.
([I] S.B. 008.)

Part III—Administration of the Law Enforcement Training Center

§ 221.201. Deputy Director.

The Deputy Director shall be appointed by the Director of the Law Enforcement Training Center.
([I] S.B. 008.)

§ 221.202. Assistant Director.

An Assistant Director shall be a senior executive officer, appointed by the Director, and who may administer a section of the Law Enforcement Training Center.
([I] S.B. 008.)

§ 221.203. Employees.

The Director of the Law Enforcement Training Center shall be authorized to appoint the general staff, instructors, and compliance staff of the Law Enforcement Training Center.
([I] S.B. 008.)

§ 221.204. Authority to Promulgate Examination Policy.

The Law Enforcement Training Center shall have the authority to promulgate policies and regulations for the integrity of certification examinations, whether such examinations are to be conducted in a theoretical or practical setting.
([I] S.B. 008.)

§ 221.205. Authority to Promulgate Curriculum.

The Law Enforcement Training Center shall have the authority to promulgate the minimum teaching and training curriculum requirements to be used by law enforcement agency academies prior to admitting a candidate for peace officer certification examination.
([I] S.B. 008.)

§ 221.206. Authority to Certify Peace Officers.

The Law Enforcement Training Center, under the authority of its Director, shall have the authority to certify persons as peace officers of the State of Ridgeway upon completion of such training standards it sets forth, and shall revoke such certifications upon findings of misconduct.
([I] S.B. 008.)

§ 221.207. Authority to Conduct Standards Enforcement.

The Law Enforcement Training Center shall have the authority to review investigations of peace officer misconduct and review law enforcement agency training standards, and may hold hearings and take sworn testimony to accomplish such duties.
([I] S.B. 008.)

SUBCHAPTER II—STANDARDS & CURRICULUM

Part I—Law Enforcement Standards and Curriculum

§ 222.001. Accreditation of Law Enforcement Academy.

The Law Enforcement Training Center shall establish guidelines for the accreditation of academies operated by law enforcement agencies, where such academies shall be permitted to recruit candidates for peace officer certification and submit such candidates for examination.
([I] S.B. 008.)

§ 222.002. Authority Granted to Candidates.

Candidates of accredited law enforcement academies shall at all times serve under the direction and supervision of a certified peace officer, and under such supervision shall have the power to bear arms and detain persons to effectuate an arrest. No candidate of an accredited law enforcement academy shall be authorized to submit a person for pre-detention booking.
([I] S.B. 008.)

§ 222.003. Law Enforcement Standards.

The Law Enforcement Training Center shall set forth the standards of the profession of law enforcement, including but not limited to:

- (a) Peace officer code of ethics;
- (b) Detention proceedings;
- (c) Use of force standards;
- (d) Firearms and non-lethal weapons standards;
- (e) Selection practices and procedures;
- (f) Professional and legal requirements; and
- (g) Disciplinary standards and procedures.

([I] S.B. 008.)

§ 222.004. Training Curriculum.

The Law Enforcement Training Center shall set forth a curriculum to which all accredited law enforcement academies must comply with, and which shall delineate the minimum content which such academies must cover prior to submitting a candidate for an examination to receive their peace officer certification.
([I] S.B. 008.)

Part II—Certifications Issued

§ 222.101. Peace Officer Certification.

A peace officer certification shall be acquirable upon completion of all prerequisite qualifications designated by the Law Enforcement Training Center, and shall grant

the holder the capacity to exercise law enforcement authority while employed by a law enforcement agency. (II) S.B. 008.)

§ 222.102. Peace Officer-pilot Certification.

A peace officer-pilot certification shall be issued to certified peace officers upon completion of all prerequisite qualifications designated by the Law Enforcement Training Center, and shall grant the holder the capacity to operate aircraft for law enforcement purposes. (II) S.B. 008.)

§ 222.103. Additional Certifications.

The Director of the Law Enforcement Training Center may form additional certifications, and promulgate the curriculum and qualifications of such certifications, to address developments in technology as they are adapted by law enforcement agencies throughout the State. (II) S.B. 008.)

Part III—Compliance and Misconduct

§ 222.201. Mandatory Reporting.

All incidents arising where a peace officer is deprived a citizen of rights under color of law or where a peace officer effectuates an arrest which he knows to be improper shall be reported to the Law Enforcement Training Center by the Justice Department and the heads of law enforcement agencies. (II) S.B. 008.)

§ 222.202. Center Not as Investigative Authority.

The Law Enforcement Training Center shall not conduct investigations into any wrongdoing or misconduct, and shall rely upon the investigative dispositions and evidence acquired by law enforcement agency heads, professional conduct organizations and the Justice Department. (II) S.B. 008.)

§ 222.203. Requirement for Revocation.

No revocation of a peace officer certification shall be issued without due process of law. (II) S.B. 008.)

§ 222.204. Incompetence.

No revocation of a peace officer certification shall be issued in single instances of incompetence. (II) S.B. 008.)

§ 222.205. Harmless Error.

No revocation of a peace officer certification shall be issued where an honest mistake or harmless error was solely responsible. (II) S.B. 008.)

§ 222.206. Revocation for Criminal Conduct.

No revocation of a peace officer certification shall be issued for criminal conduct without conviction on record by a court of law. (II) S.B. 008.)

§ 222.207. Reliance on Recommendation.

The Law Enforcement Training Center shall rely upon the recommendations of law enforcement agency heads, internal affairs organizations, and the Justice Department. (II) S.B. 008.)

§ 222.208. Internal Affairs Investigation Prerequisite.

The Law Enforcement Training Center shall not take any action to revoke a certification unless an internal affairs organization or the Justice Department has:

- (a) Made an affirmative finding of guilt or wrongdoing;
- (b) Such wrongdoing constitutes a violation of the standards set forth by the Law Enforcement Training Center; and
- (c) The egregious nature of the wrongdoing is evident in the punishment recommendation being a suspension of certification or any other significant punitive action.

(II) S.B. 008.)

§ 222.209. Warnings and Strikes.

The Director may record strikes and warnings onto a certification record, upon report by a law enforcement agency head, professional conduct organization, or the Justice Department, unless such action was an honest-mistake or harmless error.

(II) S.B. 008.)

§ 222.210. Suspension of Certification.

The Director may record a suspension onto a certification record in such a manner as he would record a warning or strike.

(II) S.B. 008.)

SUBCHAPTER III—THE RIDGEWAY STATE POLICE

Part I—Establishment

§ 223.001. State Police.

There shall be a Ridgeway State Police, an agency of the state, under executive administration, at the direction of the Colonel of the Ridgeway State Police. (II) S.B. 008.)

§ 223.002. Peace Officer Authority.

The State Police shall hold the authority of sworn peace officers, as set forth in Title VI, Chapter III, to enforce the laws of the state, and may effectuate an arrest, without warrant, against any person who, in the presence of a state trooper, is engaged in the violation of any such laws. (II) S.B. 008.)

§ 223.003. Authority.

State troopers shall hold the same authority as other peace officers, including:

- (a) To carry a firearm in the exercise of their duties;
- (b) To seize weapons to protect himself against attack, prevent the escape of an arrested person, or assure the lawful custody of the fruits of a crime or the articles used in the commission of a crime;
- (c) To serve warrants and subpoenas issued under the authority of the State;
- (d) To make a warrantless arrest of any person who has committed a felony or misdemeanor as defined by state statute, in the presence of the trooper while the trooper is engaged in the exercise of his law enforcement duties;
- (e) To make a warrantless search incident to the arrest of a person, and to conduct any other constitutionally permissible search pursuant to the trooper's lawful duties; and
- (f) To use any force which the trooper reasonably believes to be necessary to defend himself or another from bodily injury while making an arrest, or any force necessarily committed in arresting any felon fleeing from justice when the trooper believes either

that the fleeing felon poses a threat of death or serious physical harm to the trooper or that the fleeing felon has committed a crime involving the infliction or threatened inflict of serious physical harm to another person.

(II) S.B. 008.)

§ 223.004. Duties.

State troopers shall hold the duty to:

- (a) Enforce the laws of the State;
- (b) Enforce on all roads and highways the laws relating to the operation and use of motor vehicles;
- (c) Enforce and prevent the violation of laws relating to the operation of commercial motor vehicles;
- (d) Regulate the movement of traffic on the roads and highways of the state;
- (e) Enforce the criminal laws on all state properties and state institutions;
- (f) Arrest offenders against the criminal laws wherever they may be found within the state;
- (g) Enforce the criminal laws in areas threatened by riot, civil disorder, or insurrection;
- (h) Provide mutual aid to counties and municipalities of the State;
- (i) Provide security for state properties and state officials; and
- (j) Provide security for state properties and state officials; and

(II) S.B. 008.)

§ 223.005. Jurisdiction.

State troopers shall hold jurisdiction to exercise peace officer authority and duties throughout the State, and shall be primarily responsible for the highways and unincorporated roads of the State. The jurisdiction conferred on the State Police is supplementary to, and in no way a limitation on, the powers and duties of sheriffs or other peace officers of the state.

(II) S.B. 008.)

Part II—The Superintendent of the State Police

§ 223.101. Appointment.

The Superintendent of the State Police shall be appointed by the Developer Oversight in such manner or means as they decide.

(II) S.B. 008.)

§ 223.102. Authority as Peace Officer.

The Superintendent of the State Police shall serve as a civilian peace officer of the State.

(II) S.B. 008.)

Part III—The Colonel of the State Police

§ 223.201. Appointment.

The Colonel of the State Police shall be appointed by the Governor with the recommendation of the Superintendent of the State Police, with the advice and consent of the State Senate. The Colonel shall be appointed from within the eligible ranks of the State Police, and shall serve at the pleasure of the Governor for a term of six (6) months.

(II) S.B. 008.)

§ 223.202. Superintendence.

The Colonel of the State Police shall retain superintendence over the State Police and rename units and subdivisions under his authority, and shall appoint peace officers to accomplish the responsibilities of the State Police.

(II) S.B. 008.)

§ 223.203. Authority as Peace Officer.

The Colonel of the State Police shall serve as a civilian peace officer of the State and head of the Ridgeway State Police during his appointment.

(II) S.B. 008.)

§ 223.204. Authority to Promulgate Policy.

The Colonel of the State Police shall prescribe rules for instruction and discipline, make all administrative rules, and assign state troopers to the bureaus of the State Police.

(II) S.B. 008.)

§ 223.205. Authority to Appoint State Troopers.

The Colonel of the State Police shall hold the authority to appoint any number of state troopers as are necessary to carry out the duties of the State Police. A prospective state trooper shall attend the State Police Academy and shall graduate having met all training and licensure standards set forth in 9 R. Stat. § 222.101 prior to appointment.

(II) S.B. 008.)

Part IV—Administration of the State Police

§ 223.301. Lieutenant Colonel.

The Lieutenant Colonel of the State Police shall be appointed by the Governor with the recommendation of the Superintendent of the State Police and the advice and consent of the State Senate, and who shall serve at the pleasure of the Colonel for a term of six (6) months. The Lieutenant Colonel shall become the acting Colonel in the Colonel's absence.

(II) S.B. 008.)

§ 223.302. State Troopers.

A state trooper shall be a peace officer of any rank of the State Police, appointed by the Colonel of the State Police, who has completed such training requirements as defined by the State Police Academy, and who has been charged with the exercise of peace officer authority by the Colonel.

(II) S.B. 008.)

§ 223.303. Salary of State Troopers.

The salary of the state troopers of the Ridgeway State Police shall be paid as established by game mechanics.

(II) S.B. 008.)

Part V—Structure of the State Police

§ 223.401. State Police Headquarters.

The Headquarters Bureau shall be established as the oversight bureau of the State Police.

(II) S.B. 008.)

§ 223.402. Patrol Operations Bureau.

The Patrol Operations Bureau shall be established as the general patrol and enforcement bureau of the State Police. The Colonel of the State Police shall set forth the troops and enforcement groups and appoint state troopers to serve in those groups.

- (a) TROOPS—The Patrol Operations Bureau shall hold the patrol troops of the State Police.
- (b) TRAFFIC ENFORCEMENT—The Patrol Operations Bureau shall hold a unit dedicated to the enforcement of traffic statutes and highway safety

(II) S.B. 008.)

§ 223.403. Administrative and Support Services Bureau.

The Administrative and Support Services Bureau shall be established as the general management and administrative bureau of the State Police. The Colonel of the

State Police shall set forth the administrative groups and appoint state troopers to serve in those groups.

- (a) **INTERNAL AFFAIRS**—The Administrative and Support Services Bureau shall hold an office responsible for the review of professional conduct, use of force, and violations of regulation by employees of the State Police.
- (b) **TRAINING AND EDUCATION**—The Administrative and Support Services Bureau shall hold an office responsible for the training and education of state troopers and state trooper candidates, and which shall manage the State Police Academy.
- (c) **FIREARMS LICENSING**—The Administrative and Support Services Bureau shall hold an office responsible for the management of the licensing of automatic firearms under Section.
- (d) **ADMINISTRATIVE**—The Administrative and Support Services Bureau shall hold an office responsible for administrative necessities and policymaking of the Ridgeway State Police.

(II) S.B. 008.)

§ 223.404. Counter-terrorism and Special Operations Bureau.

The Counter-Terrorism and Special Operations Bureau shall be established as the tactical component and specialized bureau of the State Police. The Colonel of the State Police shall set forth the tactical and specialized groups and appoint state troopers to serve in those groups.

- (a) **TACTICAL TEAMS**—The Counter-Terrorism and Special Operations Bureau shall hold the tactical teams of the State Police.
- (b) **AIR SUPPORT**—The Counter-Terrorism and Special Operations Bureau shall hold the air support service of the State Police.
- (c) **STATE INVESTIGATIONS**—The Counter-Terrorism and Special Operations Bureau shall hold state troopers assigned to the State Bureau of Investigation.

(II) S.B. 008.)

Part VI—Security of Officials and State Property

§ 223.501. State Government Officials.

The State Police shall provide security for the Governor and Lieutenant Governor of the State, and shall provide security for other officials of the state government of this state at the direction of the Governor.

(II) S.B. 008.)

§ 223.502. Other Government Officials.

At the direction of the Governor, the State Police shall provide security for officials of the state governments of other states who are visiting this state, or other officials and dignitaries visiting this state.

(II) S.B. 008.)

§ 223.503. State Property.

The State Police shall provide security for the capitol square, the State Supreme Court, and the Governor's Mansion. At the direction of the Governor, the State Police shall provide security for other state properties.

- (a) This section shall not be interpreted to provide the State Police with superior authority over the protection of the State Capitol above the Milton City Police Department.

(II) S.B. 008.)

§ 223.504. Assignment of Security Detail.

In order to carry out the protective duties of the State Police, the Colonel may assign state troopers to security details at his discretion.

(II) S.B. 008.)

§ 223.505. Protection Methods.

The State Police shall be authorized to conduct motorcades and implement protection methods not otherwise unlawful for the protection of its protectees, and shall be authorized to establish protection perimeters, static or otherwise, preventing unauthorized persons from accessing those perimeters.

(II) S.B. 008.)

SUBCHAPTER IV—THE STATE BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Part I—Establishment

§ 224.001. State Bureau of Investigation.

The State Bureau of Investigation shall be an agency of the state, under the joint executive administration of the Justice Department and State Police, at the direction of the Special Agent-in-Charge of the State Bureau of Investigation.

(II) S.B. 008.)

§ 224.002. Investigative Authority.

The State Bureau of Investigation may investigate any criminal activity within this state and may provide investigative personnel and equipment as requested to any sheriff, chief of police, or authorized law enforcement officer to aid and assist in the investigation or control of criminal activity.

(II) S.B. 008.)

Part II—Special Agent-in-charge

§ 224.101. Appointment.

The Special Agent-in-Charge shall be appointed by the Colonel of the State Police, with the consent of the Attorney General, from within the eligible ranks of the State Police.

(II) S.B. 008.)

§ 224.102. Dismissal.

The Special Agent-in-Charge shall serve at the pleasure of the Colonel of the State Police and the Attorney General, and may be dismissed with or without cause as necessary with the consent of both.

(II) S.B. 008.)

Part III—Authority, Duties, and Jurisdiction

§ 224.201. Authority.

Special agents shall retain their peace officer authority as state troopers and shall carry the authority to investigate all criminal offenses.

(II) S.B. 008.)

§ 224.202. Duties.

Special agents shall retain their duties as state trooper and:

- (a) Uphold justice on and off duty;
- (b) Conduct criminal investigations as directed by the Attorney General;
- (c) Conduct counterintelligence investigations;
- (d) Petition for search warrants in relation to firearms and contraband offenses;
- (e) Make expert testimony before a grand jury and courts of record as to offenses or evidence discovered;

- (f) Provide hearsay testimony of witness accounts in cases where such witness is not present in court and is unable to be present to reaffirm such statements; and
- (g) Conduct any other form of investigation as determined by the Attorney General.

(II) S.B. 008.)

§ 224.203. Jurisdiction.

The State Bureau of Investigation shall hold jurisdiction to investigate criminal offenses throughout the State above all other agencies and departments.

(II) S.B. 008.)

*Part IV—Appointment of Special Agents***§ 224.301. Appointment.**

The Special Agent-in-Charge shall appoint special agents from within the eligible ranks of the State Police.

(II) S.B. 008.)

§ 224.302. Appointment by Attorney General.

The Attorney General may appoint special agents to serve a period not to exceed fourteen (14) days, unless otherwise authorized by the Colonel of the State Police, and who must be duly certified peace officers of the State of Ridgeway, and who shall serve at the pleasure of the Special Agent-in-Charge.

(II) S.B. 008.)

§ 224.303. Dismissal.

Special agents appointed in either manner prescribed shall be dismissable with or without cause as necessary, and may be dismissed as a result of a personnel or professional conduct investigation.

(II) S.B. 008.)

*Part V—Administration of the State Bureau of Investigations***§ 224.401. Authorization to Investigate.**

The State Bureau of Investigation shall serve as an authorized investigative agency, consistent with 2 R. Stat. § 122.203.

(II) S.B. 008.)

§ 224.402. Workload Management.

The Attorney General shall oversee the conduct of investigations by the State Bureau of Investigation and may manage the type and manner of investigations conducted.

(II) S.B. 008.)

§ 224.403. Salary of Special Agents.

Special agents of the State Bureau of Investigation shall collect their salary as state troopers of the State Police.

(II) S.B. 008.)

SUBCHAPTER V—CAPITOL PROTECTION*Part I—Capitol Security Oversight Board***§ 225.001. Capitol Security Oversight Board.**

There shall be a Capitol Security Oversight Board, a joint oversight board of the executive and legislative branch, at the direction of the Chair of the Capitol Security Oversight Board.

(II) S.B. 008.)

§ 225.002. Purpose of the Oversight Board.

The Capitol Security Oversight Board shall oversee and support the security operations of the State Capitol building, and advance coordination between the Milton City Police Department, the Sergeant-at-Arms of the State Senate, the Marshal of the Supreme Court, and the State Police.

(II) S.B. 008.)

§ 225.003. Composition of the Oversight Board.

The Capitol Security Oversight Board shall consist of the following statutorily-required members:

- (a) the Sergeant-at-Arms of the State Senate,
- (b) the Marshal of the Supreme Court,
- (c) the Colonel of the State Police, and
- (d) the Chief of the Department of the Milton City Police Department, who shall serve in an ex-officio capacity and be a non-voting member.

(II) S.B. 008.)

§ 225.004. Authority of the Oversight Board.

The Capitol Security Oversight Board shall hold the authority to:

- (a) Set forth the security procedures of the capitol square;
- (b) Authorize the comprehensive security plan of the capitol square;
- (c) Review and evaluate reports of incidents within the capitol square, including security breaches and emergency responses;
- (d) Issue advisory opinions in furtherance of the capitol security; and
- (e) Resolve jurisdictional and operational disputes between emergency agencies pertaining to the capitol square.

(II) S.B. 008.)

*Part II—Protection of the State Capitol Square***§ 225.101. Local Law Enforcement as Security.**

The Milton City Police Department shall serve as the primary law enforcement jurisdiction over the capitol square.

(II) S.B. 008.)

§ 225.102. Authority of Local Law Enforcement.

The Milton City Police Department shall enforce all state statutes, maintain public order, conduct criminal investigations, implement access controls, and direct security operations within the capitol square.

- (a) The Milton City Police Department shall serve as the coordinator to all incident responses within the capitol square.

(II) S.B. 008.)

§ 225.103. Authority of Sergeant-at-arms and Marshal.

No provision of this Subtitle, including such pertaining to security events and procedures, shall limit or supersede the authorities of the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate and the Marshal of the Supreme Court, who shall retain authority over their chambers and be subject only to the authority of their respective appointing body.

(II) S.B. 008.)

§ 225.104. Authority of the State Police.

No provision of this Subtitle, including such pertaining to security events and procedures, shall limit or supersede the authority of the State Police in regards to their protectee program and the security of the Governor,

Lieutenant Governor, and such other officials subject to protectee status.
([I] S.B. 008.)

§ 225.105. Security Procedures.

Law enforcement shall, under the coordination of the Milton City Police Department, implement the security procedures as established by the Capitol Security Oversight Board.
([I] S.B. 008.)

Part III—Security Events

§ 225.201. Restriction of Access.

The Capitol Security Oversight Board, and such persons it designates, shall have the authority to order the partial restriction or complete restriction of access to the capitol square.
([I] S.B. 008.)

§ 225.202. Effect on Operations of the Senate and Supreme Court.

Where a restriction of access to the capitol square takes place, resulting in a lockdown of the capitol building, such shall not impede the operations of the State Senate or of the Supreme Court of the State of Ridgeway.
([I] S.B. 008.)

§ 225.203. Binding upon Officials.

No restriction of access to the capitol square shall be binding upon the State Senators and the Justices of the Supreme Court, except where access to the square endangers the lives of such.
([I] S.B. 008.)

CHAPTER 9.3—THE INCORPORATION OF RIDGEWAY COUNTY ACT OF 2026

Sec.

CHAPTER I—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SUBCHAPTER I—LEGISLATIVE DETAIL

Part I—Definitions

311.001 [Reserved]

CHAPTER II—COUNTY OF RIDGEWAY

SUBCHAPTER I—RIDGEWAY COUNTY

Part I—Incorporation of Ridgeway County

321.001 Incorporation

321.002 Corporate Limits

Part II—County Government

321.101 Incorporation of County Government

321.102 County Officers

321.103 Sheriff

321.104 County Ordinances

Part III—Municipal Government

321.201 Incorporation of Municipal Government

321.202 Municipal Officers

321.203 Chiefs of Police

321.204 City Ordinances

SUBCHAPTER II—THE CITY OF PALMER

Part I—Incorporation of the City of Palmer

322.001 Incorporation

322.002 Corporate Limits

SUBCHAPTER III—THE CITY OF MILTON

Part I—Incorporation of the City of Milton

323.001 Incorporation

323.002 Corporate Limits

CHAPTER III—RIDGEWAY COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE

SUBCHAPTER I—ESTABLISHMENT

Part I—Ridgeway County Sheriff's Office

331.001 Establishment

331.002 Peace Officer Authority

Part II—Sheriff of Ridgeway County

331.101 Elected

331.102 Chief Bailiff

331.103 Superintendence

331.104 Authority as Peace Officer

331.105 Authority to Promulgate Department Policy

Part III—Authority, Duties, and Jurisdiction of the Sheriff's Office

331.201 Authority

331.202 Duties

331.203 Jurisdiction

Part IV—Administration of the Ridgeway County Sheriff's Office

331.301 Undersheriff

331.302 Assistant Sheriff

331.303 Deputies

331.304 Salary of Deputies

Part V—Structure of the Ridgeway County Sheriff's Office

331.401 Headquarters

331.402 Field Operations Bureau

331.403 Administrative Bureau

331.404 Corrections and Court Services Bureau

331.405 Investigations Bureau

331.406 Special Operations Bureau

CHAPTER IV—RIDGEWAY COUNTY FIRE DEPARTMENT

SUBCHAPTER I—ESTABLISHMENT

Part I—Ridgeway County Fire Department

341.001 Establishment

Part II—Fire Chief

341.101 Appointment

341.102 Superintendence

Part II—Authority, Duties, and Jurisdiction of the Fire Department

341.201 Authority

341.202 Duties

341.203 Jurisdiction

Part III—Administration of the Fire Department

341.301 Deputy Chief

341.302 Battalion Chief

341.303 Firefighter

341.304 Salary of Firefighters

Part IV—Structure of the Fire Department

341.401 Office of the Fire Chief

341.402 Emergency Operations Bureau

341.403 Support Services Bureau

Part V—Fire Marshal

341.501 Fire Chief as Fire Marshal

341.502 Fire Investigator as Peace Officer.

341.503 Peace Officer Authority of Fire Investigators

341.504 Exclusive Authority of Fire Investigators

SUBCHAPTER II—FUNCTIONS OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT

Part I—Fire Code

342.001 Authority to Promulgate Fire Code

342.002 Modification of Statute

342.003 Monetary Sanction

342.004 Authority to Enforce

Part II—County Health

342.101 Health Warnings

342.102 Simulation of Health-related Events

Part III—Controlled Burns

342.201 Manner Conducted

342.202 Permit to Conduct Burns

342.203 Requirement to Conduct

CHAPTER V—PALMER POLICE DEPARTMENT

SUBCHAPTER I—ESTABLISHMENT

Part I—Palmer Police Department

351.001 Establishment

351.002 Peace Officer Authority

Part II—Chief of Police

351.101 Appointment

351.102 Superintendence

351.103 Mutual Aid Agreements

351.104 Authority as Peace Officer

351.105 Authority to Promulgate Department Policy

351.106 Authority to Appoint Police Officers

Part III—Authority, Duties, and Jurisdiction of the Palmer Police Department

351.201 Authority

351.202 Duties

351.203 Jurisdiction

Part IV—Administration of the Palmer Police Department

351.301 Deputy Chief of Police

351.302 Assistant Chief of Police

351.303 Police Officer

351.304 Salary of Officers

Part V—Structure of the Palmer Police Department

351.401 Police Headquarters

351.402 Field Patrol Bureau

351.403 Administration Bureau

351.404 Special Operations Bureau

CHAPTER VI—MILTON CITY POLICE DEPARTMENT

SUBCHAPTER I—ESTABLISHMENT

Part I—Milton City Police Department

361.001 Establishment

361.002 Peace Officer Authority

Part II—Police Commissioner

361.101 Appointment

361.102 Authority as Peace Officer

Part III—Chief of Department

361.201 Appointment

361.202 Superintendence

361.203 Mutual Aid Agreements

361.204 Authority as Peace Officer

361.205 Authority to Promulgate Department Policy

361.206 Authority to Appoint Police Officers

Part III—Authority, Duties, and Jurisdiction of the Milton City Police Department

361.301 Authority

361.302 Duties

361.303 Jurisdiction

Part IV—Administration of the Milton City Police Department

361.401 Deputy Chief of Department

361.402 Bureau Chief

361.403 Police Officer

361.404 Salary of Officers

Part V—Structure of the Milton City Police Department

361.501 Office of the Chief of Department

361.502 Field Service Bureau

361.503 Detectives Bureau

361.504 Support Services Bureau

CHAPTER I—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SUBCHAPTER I—LEGISLATIVE DETAIL

*Part I—Definitions***§ 311.001. [Reserved.]**

CHAPTER II—COUNTY OF RIDGEWAY

SUBCHAPTER I—RIDGEWAY COUNTY

*Part I—Incorporation of Ridgeway County***§ 321.001. Incorporation.**

Ridgeway County, within its corporate limits as now established or as hereafter established in the manner provided by law, shall be corporate by the name of The County of Ridgeway.

(II) S.B. 011.)

§ 321.002. Corporate Limits.

The corporate limits of Ridgeway County shall be enclosed by all land south of Fairfax County, east of Brighton County, north of Sinclair County, and west of Madison County.

(II) S.B. 011.)

*Part II—County Government***§ 321.101. Incorporation of County Government.**

No county government, county commission, or county councils shall be incorporated as the governing bodies of the County of Ridgeway.

(II) S.B. 011.)

§ 321.102. County Officers.

No county executive, county commissioner, county administrator, district attorney, county attorney, or other government officer shall be elected or appointed to administer the County of Ridgeway.

(II) S.B. 011.)

§ 321.103. Sheriff.

The Sheriff of Ridgeway County shall be the sole county officer elected, yet who shall not administer the County of Ridgeway and shall be limited to the administration of the Ridgeway County Sheriff's Office and other organizations in the manner prescribed by state statute.

(II) S.B. 011.)

§ 321.104. County Ordinances.

No person shall be permitted to promulgate a county ordinance, nor shall any county ordinance be held as binding law in the jurisdiction of Ridgeway County.

(II) S.B. 011.)

*Part III—Municipal Government***§ 321.201. Incorporation of Municipal Government.**

No municipal government, municipal commission, or municipal council shall be incorporated as the governing body of any city or village of Ridgeway County.

(II) S.B. 011.)

§ 321.202. Municipal Officers.

No mayor, city counselor, city attorney, or other government officer shall be elected or appointed to administer a governing body over any city or village of Ridgeway County.

(II) S.B. 011.)

§ 321.203. Chiefs of Police.

The Chief of Police of each municipality shall be the sole municipal officer appointed, yet who shall not administer the municipality and who shall be limited to the administration of his department.
(II) S.B. 011.)

§ 321.204. City Ordinances.

No person shall be permitted to promulgate a city ordinance, nor shall any city ordinance be held as binding law within a municipality of Ridgeway County.
(II) S.B. 011.)

SUBCHAPTER II—THE CITY OF PALMER

*Part I—Incorporation of the City of Palmer***§ 322.001. Incorporation.**

The inhabitants of Palmer, within its corporate limits as now established or as hereafter established in the manner provided by law, shall be corporate by the name of the City of Palmer.
(II) S.B. 011.)

§ 322.002. Corporate Limits.

The corporate limits of the City of Palmer shall be enclosed by all land and territory north of Overlook Road, including the beach south of the road, all land and territory south of Dana Street, and all land and territory west of the Palmer International Airport.
(II) S.B. 011.)

SUBCHAPTER III—THE CITY OF MILTON

*Part I—Incorporation of the City of Milton***§ 323.001. Incorporation.**

The inhabitants of Palmer, within its corporate limits as now established or as hereafter established in the manner provided by law, shall be corporate by the name of the City of Palmer.
(II) S.B. 011.)

§ 323.002. Corporate Limits.

The corporate limits of the City of Palmer shall be enclosed by all land and territory north of Overlook Road, including the beach south of the road, all land and territory south of Dana Street, and all land and territory west of the Palmer International Airport.
(II) S.B. 011.)

CHAPTER III—RIDGEWAY COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE

SUBCHAPTER I—ESTABLISHMENT

*Part I—Ridgeway County Sheriff's Office***§ 331.001. Establishment.**

There shall be a Ridgeway County Sheriff's Office, an agency of the County of Ridgeway, at the direction of the Sheriff and which shall have jurisdiction over the County of Ridgeway.
(II) S.B. 011.)

§ 331.002. Peace Officer Authority.

The Ridgeway County Sheriff's Office shall hold the authority of sworn peace officers, as set forth in Title VI, Subtitle I, Chapter III, to enforce the laws of the state, and may effectuate an arrest, without warrant, against

any person who, in the presence of a deputy, is engaged in the violation of any such laws.

(II) S.B. 011.)

*Part II—Sheriff of Ridgeway County***§ 331.101. Elected.**

The Sheriff shall be an elected office of the County, which shall serve a term of six (6) months, and who shall be a certified peace officer selected from the current and former peace officers of the Ridgeway County Sheriff's Office.

(II) S.B. 011.)

§ 331.102. Chief Bailiff.

The Sheriff shall be the Chief Bailiff of the Superior Court of the State of Ridgeway sitting in Ridgeway County, and shall be a bona-fide peace officer with the power to enforce the law of the State.

(II) S.B. 011.)

§ 331.103. Superintendence.

The Sheriff shall retain superintendence over the Sheriff's Office and rename units and subdivisions under his authority, and shall deputize peace officers to accomplish the responsibilities of the Sheriff's Office.

(II) S.B. 011.)

§ 331.104. Authority as Peace Officer.

The Sheriff shall serve as a civilian peace officer of the County and head of the Ridgeway County Sheriff's Office during his tenure.

(II) S.B. 011.)

§ 331.105. Authority to Promulgate Department Policy.

The Sheriff shall have the authority to propose and promulgate all regulations, policies, rules, or codes of conduct to which employees of the Ridgeway County Sheriff's Office must be in compliance with.

(II) S.B. 011.)

*Part III—Authority, Duties, and Jurisdiction of the Sheriff's Office***§ 331.201. Authority.**

The Sheriff and his deputies shall hold the same authority as other peace officers, including:

- (a) To carry a firearm in the exercise of their duties;
- (b) To seize weapons to protect himself against attack, prevent the escape of an arrested person, or assure the lawful custody of the fruits of a crime or the articles used in the commission of a crime;
- (c) To serve warrants and subpoenas issued under the authority of the State;
- (d) To make a warrantless arrest of any person who has committed a felony or misdemeanor as defined by state statute, in the presence of the deputy while the officer is engaged in the exercise of his law enforcement duties;
- (e) To make a warrantless search incident to the arrest of a person, and to conduct any other constitutionally permissible search pursuant to the deputy's lawful duties; and
- (f) To use any force which the deputy reasonably believes to be necessary to defend himself or another from bodily injury while making an arrest, or any force necessarily committed in arresting any felon fleeing from justice when the deputy believes either that the fleeing felon poses a threat of death or serious physical harm to the deputy or that the fleeing felon has committed a crime involving the infliction

or threatened inflict of serious physical harm to another person.

(II) S.B. 011.)

§ 331.202. Duties.

The Sheriff and his deputies shall hold the duty to:

- (a) Enforce the laws of the State;
- (b) Preserve the public peace;
- (c) Attend upon the courts sitting in Ridgeway County;
- (d) Provide for the security of the courts sitting in Ridgeway County;
- (e) Execute all warrants, writs, and other process directed to the sheriff by any proper and lawful authority of this state;
- (f) Enforce on all roads and highways the laws relating to the operation and use of motor vehicles;
- (g) Regulate the movement of traffic on the roads of the county;
- (h) Arrest offenders against the criminal laws wherever they may be found within the state;
- (i) Enforce the criminal laws in areas threatened by riot, civil disorder, or insurrection; and
- (j) Provide mutual aid to the municipalities of the State.

(II) S.B. 011.)

§ 331.203. Jurisdiction.

The Ridgeway County Sheriff's Office shall hold jurisdiction to exercise peace officer authority within the corporate limits of Ridgeway County, and shall be responsible for the unincorporated roads of Ridgeway County. The jurisdiction conferred on the Ridgeway County Sheriff's Office is supplementary to, and in no way a limitation on, the powers and duties of state troopers or other peace officers of the state.

(II) S.B. 011.)

Part IV—Administration of the Ridgeway County Sheriff's Office

§ 331.301. Undersheriff.

The Undersheriff shall be appointed by the Sheriff and shall become the acting Sheriff in the Sheriff's absence.

(II) S.B. 011.)

§ 331.302. Assistant Sheriff.

An Assistant Sheriff shall be appointed by the Sheriff who shall administer a branch of the Sheriff's Office.

(II) S.B. 011.)

§ 331.303. Deputies.

A deputy shall be a certified peace officer of any rank of the Ridgeway County Sheriff's Office, appointed by the Sheriff, who has been charged with the exercise of peace officer authority by the Sheriff.

(II) S.B. 011.)

§ 331.304. Salary of Deputies.

The salary of the deputies of the Ridgeway County Sheriff's Office shall be paid as established by game mechanics.

(II) S.B. 011.)

Part V—Structure of the Ridgeway County Sheriff's Office

§ 331.401. Headquarters.

The Headquarters Bureau shall be established as the central command and oversight bureau of the Sheriff's Office.

(II) S.B. 011.)

§ 331.402. Field Operations Bureau.

The Field Operations Bureau shall be established as the general patrol and traffic enforcement bureau of the Sheriff's Office. The Sheriff shall set forth the patrol divisions and traffic divisions and appoint deputies to serve in such divisions.

(II) S.B. 011.)

§ 331.403. Administrative Bureau.

The Administrative Bureau shall be established as the general training and public relations bureau of the Sheriff's Office. The Sheriff shall set forth the training and public relations divisions and appoint deputies to serve in such divisions.

- (a) TRAINING—The Administrative Bureau shall have an office responsible for the training and education of deputies and deputy candidates, and which shall manage the Sheriff's Office Academy.
- (b) PUBLIC RELATIONS—The Sheriff shall be authorized to employ persons not certified as peace officers to manage the public relations of the Sheriff's Office and may hold such employees as non-deputized and non-peace officer employees of the County.

(II) S.B. 011.)

§ 331.404. Corrections and Court Services Bureau.

The Corrections and Court Services Bureau shall be established as the court bailiffs, probation officer, and correction officer bureau. The Sheriff shall set forth the corrections and court services divisions and appoint deputies to serve in such divisions.

- (a) COURT SERVICES—The Sheriff shall appoint deputies to serve as bailiffs, probation officers, and process servers for the courts.
- (b) CORRECTIONS—The Sheriff shall be authorized to appoint persons not certified as peace officers to serve as corrections officers, and shall designate them to be employees of the Corrections Department under his oversight.

(II) S.B. 011.)

§ 331.405. Investigations Bureau.

The Investigations Bureau shall be established as the criminal investigations and professional conduct bureau. The Sheriff shall set forth the investigative and conduct review divisions and appoint deputies to serve in such divisions.

- (a) INTERNAL AFFAIRS—The Investigations Bureau shall hold an office responsible for the review of professional conduct, use of force, and violations of regulation by employees of the Sheriff's Office.
- (b) CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION—The Investigations Bureau shall hold a criminal investigative division which shall be responsible for the investigation of violent crime within the jurisdiction of the Ridgeway County Sheriff's Office, or other types of crime as determined by the Attorney General.

(II) S.B. 011.)

§ 331.406. Special Operations Bureau.

The Special Operations Bureau shall be established as the tactical and air support bureau. The Sheriff shall set forth the tactical teams and air support divisions and appoint deputies to serve in such divisions.

- (a) SPECIAL RESPONSE TEAMS—The Special Operations Bureau shall hold the special response teams of the Ridgeway County Sheriff's Office, who shall be authorized and primarily responsible for the enforcement of warrants and fugitive recovery.

(b) AIR SUPPORT UNITS—The Special Operations Bureau shall hold the air support service of the Ridgeway County Sheriff's Office.
(II) S.B. 011.)

CHAPTER IV—RIDGEWAY COUNTY FIRE DEPARTMENT

SUBCHAPTER I—ESTABLISHMENT

Part I—Ridgeway County Fire Department

§ 341.001. Establishment.

There shall be a Ridgeway County Fire Department, an agency of the County of Ridgeway, at the direction of the Fire Chief and which shall have jurisdiction over the County of Ridgeway.
(II) S.B. 011.)

Part II—Fire Chief

§ 341.101. Appointment.

The Fire Chief shall be appointed by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the State Senate, and who shall serve at the pleasure of the Governor for a term of four (4) months.
(II) S.B. 011.)

§ 341.102. Superintendence.

The Fire Chief shall retain superintendence over the Fire Department and rename units and subdivisions under his authority, and shall appoint firefighters to accomplish the responsibilities of the Fire Department.
(II) S.B. 011.)

Part II—Authority, Duties, and Jurisdiction of the Fire Department

§ 341.201. Authority.

The Fire Chief and his firefighters shall hold the authority to fight all fires, investigate fire-related incidents, and administer medical care.
(II) S.B. 011.)

§ 341.202. Duties.

The Fire Chief and his firefighters shall hold the duty to:

- (a) Secure all properties from fires;
- (b) Provide for the safety of the people of Ridgeway from disasters; and
- (c) Provide medical aid to persons suffering from medical emergencies.

(II) S.B. 011.)

§ 341.203. Jurisdiction.

The Ridgeway County Fire Department shall be authorized to exercise its authority throughout the County of Ridgeway
(II) S.B. 011.)

Part III—Administration of the Fire Department

§ 341.301. Deputy Chief.

The Deputy Chief shall be appointed by the Fire Chief and shall become the Fire Chief in the Fire Chief's absence.
(II) S.B. 011.)

§ 341.302. Battalion Chief.

A Battalion Chief shall be appointed by the Fire Chief, who shall administer a bureau or section of the Fire Department.

(II) S.B. 011.)

§ 341.303. Firefighter.

A firefighter shall be any trained person employed by the Fire Chief to fight fires, investigate the cause of fires, or administer medical care under the supervision of the Fire Department.

(II) S.B. 011.)

§ 341.304. Salary of Firefighters.

The salary of the firefighters of the Ridgeway County Fire Department shall be paid as established by game mechanics.

(II) S.B. 011.)

Part IV—Structure of the Fire Department

§ 341.401. Office of the Fire Chief.

The Office of the Fire Chief shall be established as the general administrative and oversight bureau. The Fire Chief shall set forth the administrative divisions and appoint firefighters and civilians to serve within such divisions.

(II) S.B. 011.)

§ 341.402. Emergency Operations Bureau.

The Emergency Operations Bureau shall be established as the bureau responsible for response to all fires and requests for emergency medical care. The Fire Chief shall set forth the fire stations, emergency medical service units, and training and education boards and appoint firefighters to serve within such groups.

- (a) MEDICAL CERTIFICATION—No person shall be appointed to serve as an emergency medical responder, emergency medical technician, or paramedic absent certification from the State Board of Emergency Medicine.

(II) S.B. 011.)

§ 341.403. Support Services Bureau.

The Support Services Bureau shall be established as the special operations and fire investigative bureau. The Fire Chief shall set forth the investigative divisions and special operations teams and appoint firefighters to serve in such divisions.

- (a) FIRE INVESTIGATIONS DIVISION—The Support Services Bureau shall hold an office responsible for the investigation of all fires for the possibility of arson and such other crimes as determined by the Attorney General.
- (b) TECHNICAL RESCUE—The Support Services Bureau shall hold an office responsible for special operations, technical rescues, the management of hazardous materials, and the response to tactical events.

(II) S.B. 011.)

Part V—Fire Marshal

§ 341.501. Fire Chief as Fire Marshal.

The Fire Chief shall serve as the County Fire Marshal and may appoint and designate members of the Fire Department to serve as fire investigators of the Fire Investigations Division. No Fire Chief shall exercise the peace officer authorities of their position absent certification from the Ridgeway Law Enforcement Training Center.

- (a) PEACE OFFICER CERTIFICATION—No person shall be appointed to serve as a fire investigator un-

der the Fire Investigations Division or under the direct supervision of the Fire Marshal absent certification from the Ridgeway Law Enforcement Training Center.

(II) S.B. 011.)

§ 341.502. Fire Investigator as Peace Officer.

A fire investigator shall hold the authority of a sworn peace officer, as set forth in Title VI, Subtitle I, Chapter III, to enforce the laws of the state, and may effectuate an arrest, without warrant, against any person who, in the presence of the fire investigator, is engaged in the violation of any such laws.

(II) S.B. 011.)

§ 341.503. Peace Officer Authority of Fire Investigators.

The Fire Marshal and his investigators shall hold the same authority as other peace officers, including:

- (a) To carry a firearm in the exercise of their duties;
- (b) To seize weapons to protect himself against attack, prevent the escape of an arrested person, or assure the lawful custody of the fruits of a crime or the articles used in the commission of a crime;
- (c) To serve warrants and subpoenas issued under the authority of the State;
- (d) To make a warrantless arrest of any person who has committed a felony or misdemeanor as defined by state statute, in the presence of the investigator while the officer is engaged in the exercise of his law enforcement duties;
- (e) To make a warrantless search incident to the arrest of a person, and to conduct any other constitutionally permissible search pursuant to the investigator's lawful duties; and
- (f) To use any force which the investigator reasonably believes to be necessary to defend himself or another from bodily injury while making an arrest, or any force necessarily committed in arresting any felon fleeing from justice when the investigator believes either that the fleeing felon poses a threat of death or serious physical harm to the investigator or that the fleeing felon has committed a crime involving the infliction or threatened inflict of serious physical harm to another person.

(II) S.B. 011.)

§ 341.504. Exclusive Authority of Fire Investigators.

The Fire Marshal and his investigators shall hold the authority to order an operation or use stopped or the evacuation of any premises, building, or vehicle or portion thereof which has or is a fire or life safety hazard.

(II) S.B. 011.)

SUBCHAPTER II—FUNCTIONS OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT

Part I—Fire Code

§ 342.001. Authority to Promulgate Fire Code.

The Fire Marshal shall have the power to prescribe the County Fire Code for the County of Ridgeway, and shall submit such before the State Senate, who shall ratify the County Fire Code and amend it by act.

(II) S.B. 011.)

§ 342.002. Modification of Statute.

The County Fire Code shall not conflict with the state statutes. All provisions of the Fire Code in conflict with state statute shall be of no further force or effect.

(II) S.B. 011.)

§ 342.003. Monetary Sanction.

The Fire Code may only provide monetary sanction for violations of the Fire Code, yet no sanction shall exceed \$2,500.00.

(II) S.B. 011.)

§ 342.004. Authority to Enforce.

The Fire Marshal and his fire investigators shall be authorized to issue and deliver citations to persons accused of violating the Fire Code.

(II) S.B. 011.)

Part II—County Health

§ 342.101. Health Warnings.

The Fire Chief, or his designee, shall be responsible for the issuing of public health warnings alerting the State of Ridgeway and its residents of potential issues in regards to the public health.

(II) S.B. 011.)

§ 342.102. Simulation of Health-related Events.

The Fire Chief may, upon due notification to the State of Ridgeway, employ the Fire Department to mimic or act in parallel to real-life health-related events or occurrences, and shall do so in the manner that conforms with all state statutes.

(II) S.B. 011.)

Part III—Controlled Burns

§ 342.201. Manner Conducted.

An authorized peace officer, firefighter, or fire investigator may conduct a controlled burn of a vehicle only where the vehicle has been moved to a secluded location with little to no risk for the ignition of wilderness or damage to property, and may conduct a burn through the use of munitions.

(II) S.B. 011.)

§ 342.202. Permit to Conduct Burns.

The Fire Marshal may grant a burn permit to conduct a controlled burn to a peace officer, firefighter, or fire investigator upon completion of a course on controlled burns.

(II) S.B. 011.)

§ 342.203. Requirement to Conduct.

No vehicle shall be destroyed in a controlled burn except where the vehicle contains more than fifteen (15) firearms which, under the laws of the state, would be considered contraband and subject to confiscation. No vehicle shall be destroyed in a controlled burn to remove the vehicle as an obstruction.

(II) S.B. 011.)

CHAPTER V—PALMER POLICE DEPARTMENT

SUBCHAPTER I—ESTABLISHMENT

Part I—Palmer Police Department

§ 351.001. Establishment.

There shall be a Palmer Police Department, an agency of the City of Palmer, at the direction of the Chief of Police and which shall have jurisdiction over the City of Palmer. (II) S.B. 011.)

§ 351.002. Peace Officer Authority.

The Palmer Police Department shall hold the authority of sworn peace officers, as set forth in Title VI, Subtitle I, Chapter III, to enforce the laws of the state, and may effectuate an arrest, without warrant, against any person who, in the presence of a police officer, is engaged in the violation of any such laws. (II) S.B. 011.)

*Part II—Chief of Police***§ 351.101. Appointment.**

The Chief of Police shall be appointed by the Governor, with advice and consent of the State Senate, and who shall serve at the pleasure of the Governor for a term of four (4) months (II) S.B. 011.)

§ 351.102. Superintendence.

The Chief of Police shall retain superintendence over the Palmer Police Department and rename units and subdivisions under his authority, and shall appoint peace officers to accomplish the department's responsibilities. (II) S.B. 011.)

§ 351.103. Mutual Aid Agreements.

The Chief of Police may enter, on behalf of the State or with another entity of the State, mutual aid agreements. (II) S.B. 011.)

§ 351.104. Authority as Peace Officer.

The Chief of Police shall serve as a civilian peace officer of the City of Palmer and head of the Palmer Police Department during his tenure. (II) S.B. 011.)

§ 351.105. Authority to Promulgate Department Policy.

The Chief of Police shall have the authority to propose and promulgate all regulations, policies, rules, or codes of conduct to which employees of the Palmer Police Department must be in compliance with. (II) S.B. 011.)

§ 351.106. Authority to Appoint Police Officers.

The Chief of Police shall hold the authority to appoint any number of police officers as are necessary to carry out the duties of the Palmer Police Department. A prospective police officer shall attend the Palmer Police Academy and shall graduate having met all training and licensure standards set forth in 9 R. Stat. § 222.101 prior to appointment. (II) S.B. 011.)

*Part III—Authority, Duties, and Jurisdiction of the Palmer Police Department***§ 351.201. Authority.**

The Chief of Police and his officers shall hold the same authority as other peace officers, including:

- (a) To carry a firearm in the exercise of their duties;
- (b) To seize weapons to protect himself against attack, prevent the escape of an arrested person, or assure the lawful custody of the fruits of a crime or the articles used in the commission of a crime;
- (c) To serve warrants and subpoenas issued under the authority of the State;

(d) To make a warrantless arrest of any person who has committed a felony or misdemeanor as defined by state statute, in the presence of the officer while the officer is engaged in the exercise of his law enforcement duties;

(e) To make a warrantless search incident to the arrest of a person, and to conduct any other constitutionally permissible search pursuant to the officer's lawful duties; and

(f) To use any force which the officer reasonably believes to be necessary to defend himself or another from bodily injury while making an arrest, or any force necessarily committed in arresting any felon fleeing from justice when the officer believes either that the fleeing felon poses a threat of death or serious physical harm to the officer or that the fleeing felon has committed a crime involving the infliction or threatened infliction of serious physical harm to another person. (II) S.B. 011.)

§ 351.202. Duties.

The Chief of Police and his officers shall hold the duty to:

- (a) Enforce the laws of the State;
- (b) Preserve the public peace;
- (c) Execute all warrants, writs, and other process directed to the officers by any proper and lawful authority of this state;
- (d) Enforce on all roads and highways within their jurisdiction the laws relating to the operation and use of motor vehicles;
- (e) Regulate the movement of traffic on the roads of the city; and
- (f) Arrest offenders against the criminal laws wherever they may be found within the City of Palmer

(II) S.B. 011.)

§ 351.203. Jurisdiction.

The Palmer Police Department shall hold jurisdiction to exercise peace officer authority within the corporate limits of the City of Palmer, yet may exercise such authority beyond the corporate limits of the City of Palmer when engaged in hot pursuit, or where necessary to fulfill a mutual aid agreement. (II) S.B. 011.)

*Part IV—Administration of the Palmer Police Department***§ 351.301. Deputy Chief of Police.**

The Deputy Chief of Police shall be appointed by the Chief of Police and shall become the acting Chief of Police in the Chief of Police's absence. (II) S.B. 011.)

§ 351.302. Assistant Chief of Police.

An Assistant Chief of Police may be appointed by the Chief of Police and shall assist in the administration of the Palmer Police Department. (II) S.B. 011.)

§ 351.303. Police Officer.

A police officer shall be a certified peace officer of any rank of the Palmer Police Department, appointed by the Chief of Police, who has been charged with the exercise of peace officer authority by the Chief of Police. (II) S.B. 011.)

§ 351.304. Salary of Officers.

The salary of the officers of the Palmer Police Department shall be paid as established by game mechanics.
(II) S.B. 011.)

*Part V—Structure of the Palmer Police Department***§ 351.401. Police Headquarters.**

The Police Headquarters shall be established as the department oversight bureau, and which shall ensure the general operation of the department. The Chief of Police shall set forth the administrative divisions and appoint officers to serve within such divisions.
(II) S.B. 011.)

§ 351.402. Field Patrol Bureau.

The Field Patrol Bureau shall be established as the general patrol and traffic enforcement bureau of the Palmer Police Department. The Chief of Police shall set forth the patrol divisions and traffic divisions and appoint officers to serve in such divisions.
(II) S.B. 011.)

§ 351.403. Administration Bureau.

The Administration Bureau shall be established as the training and public relations bureau. The Chief of Police shall set forth the training and public relations divisions and appoint officers to serve in such divisions.

- (a) TRAINING—The Administration Bureau shall have an office responsible for the training and education of officers and police officer candidates, and which shall manage the department's academy.
- (b) PUBLIC RELATIONS—The Chief of Police shall be authorized to employ persons not certified as peace officers to manage the public relations of the department. Such employees shall not be authorized to exercise law enforcement powers.

(II) S.B. 011.)

§ 351.404. Special Operations Bureau.

The Special Operations Bureau shall be established as the general investigative and tactical bureau. The Chief of Police shall designate the professional conduct, investigative, and tactical divisions and appoint officers to serve in such divisions.

- (a) INTERNAL AFFAIRS—The Special Operations Bureau shall hold an office responsible for the review of professional conduct, use of force, and violations of regulation by employees of the department.
- (b) SPECIAL INVESTIGATIONS UNIT—The Special Operations Bureau shall hold an office responsible for the investigation of violent crime within the jurisdiction of the City of Palmer, or other types of crime as determined by the Attorney General.
- (c) TACTICAL UNIT—The Special Operations Bureau shall hold a division responsible for tactical response to situations requiring strategic management for the preservation of life.

(II) S.B. 011.)

CHAPTER VI—MILTON CITY POLICE DEPARTMENT

SUBCHAPTER I—ESTABLISHMENT

*Part I—Milton City Police Department***§ 361.001. Establishment.**

There shall be a Milton City Police Department, an agency of the City of Milton, at the direction of the Chief

of Department and which shall have jurisdiction over the City of Milton.

(II) S.B. 011.)

§ 361.002. Peace Officer Authority.

The Milton City Police Department shall hold the authority of sworn peace officers, as set forth in Title VI, Subtitle I, Chapter III, to enforce the laws of the state, and may effectuate an arrest, without warrant, against any person who, in the presence of a police officer, is engaged in the violation of any such laws.

(II) S.B. 011.)

*Part II—Police Commissioner***§ 361.101. Appointment.**

The Police Commissioner shall be appointed by the Developer Oversight in such manner or means as they decide.

(II) S.B. 011.)

§ 361.102. Authority as Peace Officer.

The Police Commissioner shall serve as a civilian peace officer of the City of Milton.

(II) S.B. 011.)

*Part III—Chief of Department***§ 361.201. Appointment.**

The Chief of Department shall be appointed by the Governor with the recommendation of the Police Commissioner, with the advice and consent of the State Senate, and who shall serve at the pleasure of the Governor for a term of four (4) months.

(II) S.B. 011.)

§ 361.202. Superintendence.

The Chief of Department shall retain superintendence over the Milton City Police Department and rename units and subdivisions under his authority, and shall appoint peace officers to accomplish the department's responsibilities.

(II) S.B. 011.)

§ 361.203. Mutual Aid Agreements.

The Chief of Department may enter, on behalf of the State or with another entity of the State, mutual aid agreements.

(II) S.B. 011.)

§ 361.204. Authority as Peace Officer.

The Chief of Department shall serve as a civilian peace officer of the City of Milton and head of the Milton City Police Department during his tenure.

(II) S.B. 011.)

§ 361.205. Authority to Promulgate Department Policy.

The Chief of Department shall have the authority to propose and promulgate all regulations, policies, rules, or codes of conduct to which employees of the Milton City Police Department must be in compliance with.

(II) S.B. 011.)

§ 361.206. Authority to Appoint Police Officers.

The Chief of Department shall hold the authority to appoint any number of police officers as are necessary to carry out the duties of the Milton City Police Department. A prospective police officer shall attend the Milton City Police Academy and shall graduate having met all training and licensure standards set forth in 9 R. Stat. § 222.101 prior to appointment.

(II) S.B. 011.)

*Part III—Authority, Duties, and Jurisdiction of the
Milton City Police Department*

§ 361.301. Authority.

The Chief of Department and his officers shall hold the same authority as other peace officers, including:

- (a) To carry a firearm in the exercise of their duties;
- (b) To seize weapons to protect himself against attack, prevent the escape of an arrested person, or assure the lawful custody of the fruits of a crime or the articles used in the commission of a crime;
- (c) To serve warrants and subpoenas issued under the authority of the State;
- (d) To make a warrantless arrest of any person who has committed a felony or misdemeanor as defined by state statute, in the presence of the officer while the officer is engaged in the exercise of his law enforcement duties;
- (e) To make a warrantless search incident to the arrest of a person, and to conduct any other constitutionally permissible search pursuant to the officer's lawful duties; and
- (f) To use any force which the officer reasonably believes to be necessary to defend himself or another from bodily injury while making an arrest, or any force necessarily committed in arresting any felon fleeing from justice when the officer believes either that the fleeing felon poses a threat of death or serious physical harm to the officer or that the fleeing felon has committed a crime involving the infliction or threatened inflict of serious physical harm to another person.

(II) S.B. 011.)

§ 361.302. Duties.

The Chief of Department and his officers shall hold the duty to:

- (a) Enforce the laws of the State;
- (b) Preserve the public peace;
- (c) Execute all warrants, writs, and other process directed to the officers by any proper and lawful authority of this state;
- (d) Enforce on all roads and highways within their jurisdiction the laws relating to the operation and use of motor vehicles;
- (e) Regulate the movement of traffic on the roads of the city; and
- (f) Arrest offenders against the criminal laws wherever they may be found within the City of Milton

(II) S.B. 011.)

§ 361.303. Jurisdiction.

The Milton City Police Department shall hold jurisdiction to exercise peace officer authority within the corporate limits of the City of Milton, yet may exercise such authority beyond the corporate limits of the City of Milton when engaged in hot pursuit, or where necessary to fulfill a mutual aid agreement.

- (a) **TEMPORARY JUDICIATION EXPANSION**—The governor, by executive order, may grant special jurisdiction to the Milton City Police Department. Such jurisdiction shall be activated upon the governor's written designation to the Chief of the Department and the Sheriff of Ridgeway County, and shall be limited in duration. [[11] S.B. 017]
- (1) Any grant of special jurisdiction under this Section shall remain in effect for no longer than thirty (30) days unless sooner rescinded by the Governor. [[11] S.B. 045]

- (2) No subsequent grant of special jurisdiction may be issued consecutively. For the purposes of this Section, "consecutively" shall mean within twenty-one (21) days following the expiration of a prior designation. [[11] S.B. 045]

(II) S.B. 011.)

*Part IV—Administration of the Milton City Police
Department*

§ 361.401. Deputy Chief of Department.

The Deputy Chief of Department shall be appointed by the Chief of Department and shall become the acting Chief of Department in the Chief of Department's absence.

(II) S.B. 011.)

§ 361.402. Bureau Chief.

A Bureau Chief may be appointed by the Chief of Department and shall assist in the administration of the Milton City Police Department.

(II) S.B. 011.)

§ 361.403. Police Officer.

A police officer shall be a certified peace officer of any rank of the Milton City Police Department, appointed by the Chief of Department, who has been charged with the exercise of peace officer authority by the Chief of Department.

(II) S.B. 011.)

§ 361.404. Salary of Officers.

The salary of the officers of the Milton City Police Department shall be paid as established by game mechanics.

(II) S.B. 011.)

Part V—Structure of the Milton City Police Department

§ 361.501. Office of the Chief of Department.

The Office of the Chief of Department shall be established as the general administrative and oversight bureau. The Chief of Department shall set forth the administrative divisions and appoint officers to serve within such divisions.

(II) S.B. 011.)

§ 361.502. Field Service Bureau.

The Field Service Bureau shall be established as the general patrol and traffic enforcement bureau. The Chief of Department shall set forth the precincts and traffic enforcement divisions and appoint officers to serve within such divisions.

(II) S.B. 011.)

§ 361.503. Detectives Bureau.

The Detectives Bureau shall be established as the general investigation and professional conduct. The Chief of Department shall set forth the criminal investigative and professional conduct divisions and appoint officers to serve within such divisions.

- (a) **MAJOR CRIMES UNIT**—The Detectives Bureau shall hold an office responsible for the investigation of violent crime within the jurisdiction of Milton City, or other types of crime as determined by the Attorney General.
- (b) **INTERNAL AFFAIRS**—The Detectives Bureau shall hold an office responsible for the review of professional conduct, use of force, and violations of regulation by employees of the department.

(II) S.B. 011.)

§ 361.504. Support Services Bureau.

The Support Services Bureau shall be established as the tactical support bureau. The Chief of Department shall set forth the emergency service units and appoint officers to serve within such units.
([I] S.B. 011.)

CHAPTER 9.4—THE FIREARM LICENSES ACT OF 2026

Sec.

SUBCHAPTER I—LEGISLATIVE DETAIL*Part I—Definitions*

- 411.001 For purposes of this Subtitle, the term “Law Enforcement Agency”...
- 411.002 For purposes of this Subtitle, the term “Government Civil Agency”...
- 411.003 For purposes of this Subtitle, the term “Government Agency” shall be...
- 411.004 For purposes of this Subtitle, the term “Military Department”...
- 411.005 For purposes of this Subtitle, the term “Illegal Dealer” shall be...
- 411.006 For purposes of this Subtitle, the term “Legal Dealer” shall be...
- 411.007 For purposes of this Subtitle, the term “Government-Issued Equipment”...
- 411.008 For purposes of this Subtitle, the term “Fully Automatic” shall be...
- 411.009 For purposes of this Subtitle, the term “High Capacity” shall be...
- 411.010 For purposes of this Subtitle, the term “Actively Employed” shall be...

SUBCHAPTER II—RIDGWAY FIREARMS LICENSE IDENTIFICATION*Part I—Ownership*

- 412.001 It shall be illegal to own or utilize any firearms without possession...
- 412.002 Possession of an RFLID only allows the ownership or usage of firearms...
- 412.003 Firearms that can be lawfully possessed with an RFLID are considered...

Part II—Illegal Dealing & Distribution

- 412.101 No persons may distribute, sell, or trade any civilian-grade firearm...
- 412.102 No person may knowingly purchase any weapon, firearm, or ammunition...
- 412.103 The Ridgeway County Sheriff may authorize a business to sell or...

Part III—Exemptions

- 412.201 Any on-duty law enforcement officer or military department employee...

Part IV—Revocation

- 412.301 A Ridgeway Citizens Ridgeway Firearm License Identification Card...
- 412.302 A person may only have their RFLID revoked if one or more of the...
- 412.303 In order for a person to have their RFLID revoked, evidence such as a...
- 412.304 Any evidence submitted after (3) days of the crime occurring shall be...

SUBCHAPTER III—RIDGWAY ADVANCED FIREARMS LICENSE IDENTIFICATION*Part I—Ownership*

- 413.001 It shall be illegal to own or utilize any firearms that are capable...

Part II—Licensing

- 413.101 The Colonel of the State Police or their designated state police...

- 413.102 The eligibility requirements for obtaining an AFL shall be as follows:
- 413.103 The Colonel of the State Police shall create and maintain a database...
- 413.104 The Colonel of the State Police or their designated state police...
- 413.105 The Colonel of the State Police or their designated state police...
- 413.106 Advanced Firearm Licenses will expire automatically after 1 year and...

Part III—Types of Licenses

- 413.201 Type I: A personal use license that allows for the possession and...
- 413.202 Type II: A conditional license that allows for the possession and...
- 413.203 Type III: A conditional license that allows for the possession and...
- 413.204 Each AFL Type is authorized the luxuries and privileges of each type...
- 413.205 If a conditional AFL holder resigns or is terminated from their...

Part IV—Illegal Dealing & Distribution

- 413.301 No persons may distribute, sell, or trade any advanced-grade firearm...
- 413.302 No person may knowingly purchase any advanced-grade weapon, firearm,...
- 413.303 The Colonel of the State Police may authorize a lawful gun dealing...

Part V—Exemptions

- 413.401 Any on-duty law enforcement officer or military department employee...

SUBCHAPTER IV—SPECIAL PROVISIONS*Part I—Special Provisions*

- 414.001 In accordance with 4 R. Stat. § 321.001, a permanent license to sell...
- 414.002 A permanent license to sell advanced-grade firearms to AFL holders...

SUBCHAPTER I—LEGISLATIVE DETAIL*Part I—Definitions***§ 411.001.**

For purposes of this Subtitle, the term “Law Enforcement Agency” shall be defined as “any Government Agency, as established by state law or Developer Oversight, that employs Peace officers certified by the State Law Enforcement Training Center for the purpose of enforcing State & Local statutes and maintaining the public welfare.”

([11] S.B. 021.)

§ 411.002.

For purposes of this Subtitle, the term “Government Civil Agency” shall be defined as “any non-Law Enforcement Government Agency established by state law or Developer Oversight to maintain the public welfare as a component of the Government of the State of Ridgeway.”

([11] S.B. 021.)

§ 411.003.

For purposes of this Subtitle, the term “Government Agency” shall be defined as any Law Enforcement Agency or Government Civil Agency.

([11] S.B. 021.)

§ 411.004.

For purposes of this Subtitle, the term “Military Department Employee” shall be defined as active employees of the Ridgeway Military Department.
([11] S.B. 021.)

§ 411.005.

For purposes of this Subtitle, the term “Illegal Dealer” shall be defined as a weapon, ammunition, and equipment seller that is not certified in accordance with Ridgeway state law.
([11] S.B. 021.)

§ 411.006.

For purposes of this Subtitle, the term “Legal Dealer” shall be defined as a weapon, ammunition, and equipment seller that is certified, with special licensing, according to Ridgeway state law.
([11] S.B. 021.)

§ 411.007.

For purposes of this Subtitle, the term “Government-Issued Equipment” shall be defined as any tool, weapon, or apparatus that is dispensed by a team dispenser that is restricted from civilian use by state law, game mechanics, and/or department policy.
([11] S.B. 021.)

§ 411.008.

For purposes of this Subtitle, the term “Fully Automatic” shall be defined as a weapon with the ability to fire more than one bullet with a single continuous depression of the trigger.
([11] S.B. 021.)

§ 411.009.

For purposes of this Subtitle, the term “High Capacity” shall be defined as a weapon that utilizes magazines with a capacity of more than 15 bullets.
([11] S.B. 021.)

§ 411.010.

For purposes of this Subtitle, the term “Actively Employed” shall be defined as a person that has passed the probationary period within a department and is not currently suspended.
([11] S.B. 021.)

SUBCHAPTER II—RIDGEWAY FIREARMS LICENSE
IDENTIFICATION

Part I—Ownership

§ 412.001.

It shall be illegal to own or utilize any firearms without possession of an Ridgeway Firearms License Identification (RFLID).
([11] S.B. 021.)

§ 412.002.

Possession of an RFLID only allows the ownership or usage of firearms not capable of fully automatic fire and utilizes magazines with a maximum bullet capacity of 15.
([11] S.B. 021.)

§ 412.003.

Firearms that can be lawfully possessed with an RFLID are considered “civilian-grade firearms.”
([11] S.B. 021.)

Part II—Illegal Dealing & Distribution

§ 412.101.

No persons may distribute, sell, or trade any civilian-grade firearm or ammunition without special permission or a license validated by state law. Anyone who violates this section may be charged with Section 2.34 of the Ridgeway Criminal Code.
([11] S.B. 021.)

§ 412.102.

No person may knowingly purchase any weapon, firearm, or ammunition from an illegal dealer. Any person who violates this section may be charged with Section 2.29 of the Ridgeway Criminal Code.
([11] S.B. 021.)

§ 412.103.

The Ridgeway County Sheriff may authorize a business to sell or distribute civilian-grade firearms or ammunition via a Distribution Permit. They have the right to rescind their authorization for any reason.
([11] S.B. 021.)

Part III—Exemptions

§ 412.201.

Any on-duty law enforcement officer or military department employee shall be exempt from 9 R. Stat. § 412.001 and 9 R. Stat. § 412.002.
([11] S.B. 021.)

Part IV—Revocation

§ 412.301.

A Ridgeway Citizens Ridgeway Firearm License Identification Card (“RFLID”) shall only be revoked by the following authorities:

- (a) A Supreme Court Judge, or a Superior Court Judge, or a Magistrate.
- (b) A law enforcement officer who ranks Sergeant or above.

([11] S.B. 021.)

§ 412.302.

A person may only have their RFLID revoked if one or more of the following reasons are met:

- (a) No longer holds Ridgeway Citizenship.
- (b) Has committed a crime involving a firearm.

([11] S.B. 021.)

§ 412.303.

In order for a person to have their RFLID revoked, evidence such as a video, gif, or photo which clearly shows the timestamp are required, and must be posted in the #rflid-revoke-request channel in the State of Ridgeway Discord server, or direct messaged to an authority outlined under 9 R. Stat. § 412.301.

- (a) This section shall not apply if said officer has revoking powers, as outlined in 9 R. Stat. § 412.301.

([11] S.B. 021.)

§ 412.304.

Any evidence submitted after (3) days of the crime occurring shall be considered null and void.

([11] S.B. 021.)

SUBCHAPTER III—RIDGEWAY ADVANCED FIREARMS LICENSE
IDENTIFICATION

Part I—Ownership

§ 413.001.

It shall be illegal to own or utilize any firearms that are capable of fully automatic fire or are high capacity without possession of an Advanced Firearms License (AFL).

Firearms that are capable of fully automatic fire or are high capacity are considered “advanced-grade firearms”. ([11] S.B. 021.)

*Part II—Licensing***§ 413.101.**

The Colonel of the State Police or their designated state police employees shall be responsible for issuing advanced firearm licenses.

([11] S.B. 021.)

§ 413.102.

The eligibility requirements for obtaining an AFL shall be as follows:

- (a) Active possession of an RFLID
- (b) No previous arrests or citations on an applying person’s record.
- (c) Any person who applies for a Type II or III license must be Actively Employed within said agency.

([11] S.B. 021.)

§ 413.103.

The Colonel of the State Police shall create and maintain a database of the law-abiding citizens who hold a valid AFL.

([11] S.B. 021.)

§ 413.104.

The Colonel of the State Police or their designated state police employees shall reserve the right to deny AFL licensing or revoke an active AFL for any reason.

- (a) There shall be due process for the revocation of an active AFL.
- (b) The Colonel or their designated state police employees shall first issue a suspension in the form of a temporary revocation on the holder’s AFL.
- (c) The holder shall submit a statement within 24 hours to the State Police, arguing why it should not be revoked.
- (d) The State Police may start an investigation into the matter to determine if the AFL should stay revoked and issue a final judgment afterwards, without appeal.
- (e) If no appeal is sent within 24 hours, the license is automatically revoked.

([11] S.B. 021.)

§ 413.105.

The Colonel of the State Police or their designated state police employees shall reserve the right to blacklist an active AFL for any reason

([11] S.B. 021.)

§ 413.106.

Advanced Firearm Licenses will expire automatically after 1 year and will require renewal.

([11] S.B. 021.)

*Part III—Types of Licenses***§ 413.201.**

Type I: A personal use license that allows for the possession and usage of advanced-grade firearms while on the “Resident” team.

([11] S.B. 021.)

§ 413.202.

Type II: A conditional license that allows for the possession and usage of advanced-grade firearms while employed and actively representing a business that either requires said firearms or allows the use of firearms while on team.

([11] S.B. 021.)

§ 413.203.

Type III: A conditional license that allows for the possession and usage of advanced-grade firearms while employed and on duty as an employee of:

- (a) A Government Agency.
- (b) A Law Enforcement Agency.
- (c) A Government Civil Agency.
- (d) The Ridgeway Military Department.

([11] S.B. 021.)

§ 413.204.

Each AFL Type is authorized the luxuries and privileges of each type below it.

- (a) A Type II license is allowed to use advanced-grade firearms on the Resident team when not currently representing a business same as Type I.
- (b) A type III license is allowed to use advanced-grade firearms for representing a business same as a Type II and is allowed to use advanced-grade firearms off duty on the Resident, just like a Type I license.

([11] S.B. 021.)

§ 413.205.

If a conditional AFL holder resigns or is terminated from their business or agency relevant to their license, they may petition the Colonel of the State Police for a Type I license in their appeal; Conditional AFL holders who fail to report the loss of their employment will have their license revoked and will be required to apply for a new one.

([11] S.B. 021.)

*Part IV—Illegal Dealing & Distribution***§ 413.301.**

No persons may distribute, sell, or trade any advanced-grade firearm or accompanying ammunition without special permission or a license validated by state law. Any one who violates this section may be charged with Section 2.34 of the Ridgeway Criminal Code.

([11] S.B. 021.)

§ 413.302.

No person may knowingly purchase any advanced-grade weapon, firearm, or accompanying ammunition from an illegal dealer. Any person who violates this section may be charged with Section 2.29 of the Ridgeway Criminal Code.

([11] S.B. 021.)

§ 413.303.

The Colonel of the State Police may authorize a lawful gun dealing business to sell or distribute advanced-grade firearms or ammunition to AFL holders. They have the right to rescind their authorization for any reason.

([11] S.B. 021.)

*Part V—Exemptions***§ 413.401.**

Any on-duty law enforcement officer or military department employee shall be exempt from 9 R. Stat. § 413.001.

([11] S.B. 021.)

SUBCHAPTER IV—SPECIAL PROVISIONS

*Part I—Special Provisions***§ 414.001.**

In accordance with 4 R. Stat. § 321.001, a permanent license to sell civilian-grade firearms and accompanying ammunition shall be granted to the Sterling Gun Club, Bloxmart, the Parks Gift Shop, Getsome Supermarket, and any other Developer Oversight-designated location. ([11] S.B. 021.)

§ 414.002.

A permanent license to sell advanced-grade firearms to AFL holders shall be granted to the Sterling Gun Club. ([11] S.B. 021.)

CHAPTER 9.5—THE RIDGEWAY COUNTY FIRE CODE

Sec.

SUBCHAPTER I—LEGISLATIVE DETAIL

Part I—Definitions

- 511.001 For purposes of this Subtitle, "Authorized Officials" means any...
- 511.002 For purposes of this Subtitle, "Code Compliance Officer" means any...
- 511.003 For purposes of this Subtitle, "Commercial Building" means any...
- 511.004 For purposes of this Subtitle, "Correctional Facility" means any...
- 511.005 For purposes of this Subtitle, "Fire Investigator" means any person...
- 511.006 For purposes of this Subtitle, "Government Building" means any...
- 511.007 For purposes of this Subtitle, "High Rise" means any building that is...
- 511.008 For purposes of this Subtitle, "Offending Party" means any person,...
- 511.009 For purposes of this Subtitle, "The County Fire Marshal" means The...
- 511.010 For purposes of this Subtitle, "Spill Kit" means a kit designed to...
- 511.011 For purposes of this Subtitle, "Hazardous Material" means any...

Part II—Amendments

- 511.101 Amendments by the Senate — Per this Subtitle the Senate of the State...

SUBCHAPTER II—INSPECTIONS AND INVESTIGATIONS

Part I—Duties of the County Fire Marshal

- 512.001 Enforcement
- 512.002 Applications and Permits
- 512.003 Right of Entry
- 512.004 Notices and Orders
- 512.005 Records
- 512.006 Authority at Emergencies

Part II—Inspections

- 512.101 Authority to Inspect
- 512.102 Records of Inspections
- 512.103 Mandated Inspection

Part III—Investigations

- 512.201 Authority to Investigate
- 512.202 Records of Investigations
- 512.203 Duty to Report
- 512.204 Investigation After Fire

SUBCHAPTER III—PRECAUTIONS & PLANNING

Part I—Open Fires

- 513.001 [Reserved]

SUBCHAPTER I—LEGISLATIVE DETAIL

*Part I—Definitions***§ 511.001.**

For purposes of this Subtitle, "Authorized Officials" means any person who is authorized by the County Fire Marshal to conduct a specific action or duty. ([11] S.B. 031.)

§ 511.002.

For purposes of this Subtitle, "Code Compliance Officer" means any person who is authorized by the County Fire Marshal to uphold this Subtitle. ([11] S.B. 031.)

§ 511.003.

For purposes of this Subtitle, "Commercial Building" means any occupied structure that is owned or zoned for use by a business. ([11] S.B. 031.)

§ 511.004.

For purposes of this Subtitle, "Correctional Facility" means any facility owned and operated by the Government that is used to house prisoners and citizens awaiting trial. ([11] S.B. 031.)

§ 511.005.

For purposes of this Subtitle, "Fire Investigator" means any person who is authorized by the County Fire Marshal to investigate the cause of a fire. ([11] S.B. 031.)

§ 511.006.

For purposes of this Subtitle, "Government Building" means any building that is owned and operated by the Government. ([11] S.B. 031.)

§ 511.007.

For purposes of this Subtitle, "High Rise" means any building that is more than 4 stories high. ([11] S.B. 031.)

§ 511.008.

For purposes of this Subtitle, "Offending Party" means any person, business, or entity who has violated this Code. ([11] S.B. 031.)

§ 511.009.

For purposes of this Subtitle, "The County Fire Marshal" means The "County Fire Marshal" for the Ridgeway County Fire Department. ([11] S.B. 031.)

§ 511.010.

For purposes of this Subtitle, "Spill Kit" means a kit designed to cover the spill of a hazardous material, or other chemical. Includes sand and a brush. ([11] S.B. 031.)

§ 511.011.

For purposes of this Subtitle, "Hazardous Material" means any substance, material, or combination thereof

which, due to its quantity, concentration, physical, chemical, or biological characteristics, poses a risk to life, property, or the environment. This includes, but is not limited to, materials that are flammable, combustible, explosive, toxic, corrosive, reactive, radioactive, or otherwise capable of causing harm during storage, handling, use, or disposal.

[(11) S.B. 031.]

Part II—Amendments

§ 511.101.

Amendments by the Senate — Per this Subtitle the Senate of the State of Ridgeway may request amendments to the code. Upon passage of an act in the senate to amend this code, the County Fire Marshal is to amend the Subtitle as requested.

[(11) S.B. 031.]

SUBCHAPTER II—INSPECTIONS AND INVESTIGATIONS

Part I—Duties of the County Fire Marshal

§ 512.001. Enforcement.

The County Fire Marshal shall be responsible for the enforcement and administration of all sections of this Subtitle. The County Fire Marshal may adopt rules, procedures or policies to clarify or implement the application of this code.

- (a) The County Fire Marshal shall be responsible for providing notice and updates to the public via a government channel upon any changes made to the County Fire Code.
- (b) Any rule, procedure, order, or directive adopted pursuant to this Subtitle shall remain consistent with applicable statutory law and shall not create any new criminal offense, civil infraction, penalty, or punishment unless expressly authorized by an act of the Senate or other applicable law.

[(11) S.B. 031.]

§ 512.002. Applications and Permits.

All persons, businesses and entities have the right to apply for any certificate or permit to conduct operations and possess materials. All applications, permits and certificates shall be stored in a database maintained by the Ridgeway County Fire Department.

- (a) **ISSUANCE OF PERMITS**—The County Fire Marshal shall issue a permit when the applicant demonstrates compliance with this Subtitle and any other applicable laws, regulations, or safety requirements within the fire code and state law.
- (b) **DENIAL OF PERMITS**—The County Fire Marshal may deny a permit application for failure to comply with any of this Subtitle, submission of false or misleading information, failure to provide requested documentation, or where issuance of the permit would pose a substantial risk to life, property, or public safety.
- (c) **SUSPENSION OR REVOCATION**—The County Fire Marshal may suspend or revoke any permit issued pursuant to this Subtitle for violation of this Code or State Law, violation of permit conditions, misuse of hazardous materials, or discovery of false information provided during the application process.
- (d) **NOTICE REQUIRED**—Any denial, suspension, or revocation of a permit shall be provided in writing

to the applicant or permit holder and shall include the reason for such action.

[(11) S.B. 031.]

§ 512.003. Right of Entry.

The County Fire Marshal and his Fire Investigators may enter and inspect, with consent and at reasonable times, any building, structure, facility, vessel, vehicle, or any part thereof, for the purpose of determining compliance with this Subtitle and other applicable laws, rules, and regulations enforced by the Fire Department. If consent is not granted, the County Fire Marshal may apply for and obtain an administrative inspection warrant from a court of competent jurisdiction to conduct such inspection in accordance with applicable law.

- (a) **ENTRY REQUIREMENTS**—When entering a property, or other specified location, pursuant to Section 201.3, the County Fire Marshal and his Fire Investigators shall make every effort to enter property at reasonable times and with reasonable notification to property owners, when possible to notify proper owners.

[(11) S.B. 031.]

§ 512.004. Notices and Orders.

The County Fire Marshal and his Fire Investigators shall hold the authority to issue any notices or orders in accordance with Chapter VI of this code, in order to enforce the provisions of this Subtitle.

[(11) S.B. 031.]

§ 512.005. Records.

The County Fire Marshal and his Fire Investigators shall hold and keep all records of fire inspections, code violations, applications, permits and other official records pertaining to this Subtitle. These records shall be stored in a secure database accessible to the County Fire Marshal and his fire investigators.

[(11) S.B. 031.]

§ 512.006. Authority at Emergencies.

The firefighter in charge at the scene of a fire, rescue medical emergency, or other fire department related emergency shall have the authority to command and direct all units at the scene in order to best extinguish a fire, perform any rescue operation, or any other necessary actions required.

- (a) **TRAFFIC FLOW**—The firefighter in charge at the scene of a fire, rescue, medical emergency, or other fire department related emergency shall have the authority to close a roadway, public access route, or location to the public to prevent further incidents in the interest of public safety.

[(11) S.B. 031.]

Part II—Inspections

§ 512.101. Authority to Inspect.

The County Fire Marshal and his Fire Investigators shall have the authority to inspect any building, structure, or vehicle to ensure its compliance with this code, in accordance with applicable law.

[(11) S.B. 031.]

§ 512.102. Records of Inspections.

The County Fire Marshal and his Fire Investigators shall keep and maintain a record of any building, structure, or vehicle inspection. This record must include the date of inspection, code violations, a compliance rating, and details of the inspecting officer.

- (a) There shall be 3 compliance ratings when conducting an inspection:

- (i) A—Fully compliant with this code, no improvements required
- (ii) B—Compliant with this code, minor improvements required
- (iii) C—Non-compliant with this code, major improvements required

((11] S.B. 031.)

§ 512.103. Mandated Inspection.

All government buildings shall undergo a monthly inspection to ensure it is compliant with this code.

((11] S.B. 031.)

Part III—Investigations

§ 512.201. Authority to Investigate.

The County Fire Marshal and his fire investigators shall have the authority to investigate any scene and determine any violation of State law.

((11] S.B. 031.)

§ 512.202. Records of Investigations.

The County Fire Marshal and his fire investigators shall keep and maintain a record of any investigation. This report must include the date of the investigation, code/statutory violations, investigation notes, evidence and details of the investigatory officer.

((11] S.B. 031.)

§ 512.203. Duty to Report.

The County Fire Marshal and his fire investigators shall have a duty to report any criminal acts—uncovered in an investigation—to the Department of Justice for prosecution.

((11] S.B. 031.)

§ 512.204. Investigation After Fire.

The County Fire Marshal and his fire investigators shall have a duty to investigate all fires to establish a cause.

((11] S.B. 031.)

SUBCHAPTER III—PRECAUTIONS & PLANNING

Part I—Open Fires

§ 513.001. [Reserved.]

THE CODE OF STATUTES OF THE STATE OF RIDGEWAY

TITLE X—RIDGEWAY CRIMINAL CODE (R.C.C.)

Constituting, in part, the criminal law of the State of Ridgeway

Chap.	Sec.
X.1 Crimes Against the State Government	1.01
X.2 Crimes Against the Public Justice	2.01
X.3 Crimes Against the Person	3.01
X.4 Crimes Against Property	4.01(a)
X.5 Miscellaneous Crimes	5.01
X.6 Crimes of Morality and Liability	6.01

CHAPTER X.1—CRIMES AGAINST THE STATE GOVERNMENT

Sec.
1.01 Treason
1.02 Misprison of Treason
1.03 Unlawful Foreign Intervention
1.04 Bribery by an Executive Officer
1.05 Appointment Corruption
1.06 Contempt of Senate
1.07 Bribery by a Legislative Officer
1.08 Contempt of Court
1.09 Bribery by a Judiciary Officer
1.10 Witness Tampering
1.11 Failure to Report to Probation Officer
1.12 Failure to Appear
1.13 Obstruction of an Administrative Investigation
1.14 Unlawful Practice of Law
1.15 Aiding Unlawful Practice of Law

§ 1.01. Treason.

Whoever levies war against the State of Ridgeway, adhering to its enemies, or giving them aid and comfort, owing allegiance to the state.

PENALTY.—Felony; imprisonment not more than 120 minutes; fine—forfeiture of all assets; punishable by conviction.

§ 1.02. Misprison of Treason.

Whoever acts in knowledge and concealment of treason, without otherwise assenting or participating in the act of treason.

PENALTY.—Felony; imprisonment not more than 60 minutes; punishable by conviction.

§ 1.03. Unlawful Foreign Intervention.

Whoever—

- ↪ partakes in an obvious and apparent military operation that is conducted within the State of Ridgeway and is conducted by a nation that Ridgeway has declared war against; or
- ↪ deploys to the State of Ridgeway as a member of the military of a nation that Ridgeway has declared war against.

PENALTY.—Felony; imprisonment not more than 20 minutes; fine—forfeiture of all assets; punishable by conviction.

§ 1.04. Bribery by an Executive Officer.

Whoever, being an executive officer, employee, or appointee of the State of Ridgeway, or of a county or municipality therein, who asks, or agrees to receive, any bribe, for an action or omission brought before him or her in his or her official capacity, shall be influenced thereby.

PENALTY.—Felony; imprisonment not more than 20 minutes; fine not more than \$5,000; punishable by conviction.

§ 1.05. Appointment Corruption.

Whoever, being an executive officer, who, for any gratuity or reward, appoints another person to a public office, or permits another person to exercise or discharge any of the duties of his office.

PENALTY.—Misdemeanor; imprisonment not more than 15 minutes; fine not more than \$5,000; punishable by conviction.

§ 1.06. Contempt of Senate.

Whoever, without lawful justification, fails to appear after being issued any lawful senatorial subpoena, writ of command, or who obstructs any session of the whole or partial Senate.

PENALTY.—Misdemeanor; imprisonment not more than 20 minutes; punishable by order.

§ 1.07. Bribery by a Legislative Officer.

Whoever, being a legislative officer, employee, or appointee of the State of Ridgeway, who asks, or agrees to receive, any bribe, for an action or omission brought before him or her in his or her official capacity, shall be influenced thereby.

PENALTY.—Felony; imprisonment not more than 20 minutes; fine not more than \$5,000; punishable by conviction.

§ 1.08. Contempt of Court.

Whoever engages in—

- ↪ disorderly, contemptuous, or insolent behavior committed during the sitting of a court of justice, in the immediate view and presence of the court, and directly tending to interrupt its proceedings or to impair the respect due to its authority;
- ↪ a breach of the peace, noise, or other disturbance directly tending to interrupt the proceedings of the court;
- ↪ the willful disobedience of the terms, as written, of a process or court order;
- ↪ the willful resistance of a lawful court order or process; or
- ↪ the publication of a false or grossly inaccurate report of the proceedings of a court.

PENALTY.—Misdemeanor; imprisonment not more than 15 minutes; fine not more than \$2,000; punishable by order.

§ 1.09. Bribery by a Judiciary Officer.

Whoever, being a judiciary officer, employee, or appointee of the State of Ridgeway, who asks, or agrees

to receive, any bribe, for an action or omission brought before him or her in his or her official capacity, shall be influenced thereby,

PENALTY. — Felony; imprisonment not more than 20 minutes; fine not more than \$5,000; punishable by conviction.

§ 1.10. Witness Tampering.

Whoever uses intimidation, threatens, or corruptly persuades another person, or attempts to do so, or engages in misleading conduct towards another person with the intent to—

- influence, delay, or prevent the testimony of any person in an official proceeding;
- cause or induce any person to—
 - withhold testimony, records, documents, or other objects from an official proceeding;
 - alter, destroy, mutilate, or conceal an object with the intent to impair the integrity or availability of the object for use in an official proceeding;
 - evade legal process summoning that person to appear as a witness, or to produce a record, document, or other object, in an official proceeding;
- or
- be absent from an official proceeding to which the person has been summoned by legal process;
- or
- hinder, delay, or prevent the communication to a law enforcement officer or judge relating to the commission or possible commission of an offense.

PENALTY. — Felony; imprisonment not more than 20 minutes; punishable by conviction.

§ 1.11. Failure to Report to Probation Officer.

Whoever knowingly and willfully fails to report to a probation officer while on probation or community control.

PENALTY. — Misdemeanor; imprisonment not more than 15 minutes.

§ 1.12. Failure to Appear.

Whoever fails to attend, appear, or respond before a court of justice where lawfully summoned, served, notified of required appearance, or subpoenaed.

PENALTY. — Misdemeanor; imprisonment not more than 10 minutes; punishable by order.

§ 1.13. Obstruction of an Administrative Investigation.

Whoever—

- fails to comply with a lawful subpoena issued by an administrative board of the Supreme Court;
- knowingly provides false information to an officer of an administrative board of the Supreme Court;
- obstructs, hinders, or interferes with an investigation of an administrative board of the Supreme Court; or
- tampers with, deletes, hides, or otherwise alters evidence or access to evidence which is imperative to an investigation conducted by an administrative board of the Supreme Court.

PENALTY. — Misdemeanor; imprisonment not more than 20 minutes; fine not more than \$10,000; punishable by conviction.

§ 1.14. Unlawful Practice of Law.

Whoever not licensed or otherwise authorized to practice law in this state who practices law in this state or holds himself or herself out to the public as qualified to practice law in this state, or who willfully pretends to be, or willfully takes or uses any name, title, addition, or

description implying that he or she is qualified, or recognized by law as qualified, to practice law in this state.

PENALTY. — Felony; imprisonment not more than 15 minutes; fine not more than \$5,000; punishable by conviction.

§ 1.15. Aiding Unlawful Practice of Law.

Whoever knowingly aids or assists any person in carrying on the unauthorized practice of law, knowing that such person is not authorized to do so.

PENALTY. — Felony; imprisonment not more than 15 minutes; fine not more than \$4,500; punishable by conviction.

CHAPTER X.2—CRIMES AGAINST THE PUBLIC JUSTICE

Sec.	
2.01	Bribery of an Executive Officer
2.02	Bribery of a Legislative Officer
2.03	Bribery of a Judiciary Officer
2.04	Influence of a Juror
2.05	Escape
2.06	Aiding Escape
2.07	Rescue of Property in Custody
2.08	Filing a False Document
2.09	Unauthorized Release of Sensitive Information
2.10	Perjury
2.11	Tampering of Evidence
2.12	Evidence Theft
2.13	Felony Evasion of a Peace Officer
2.14	Evasion of a Peace Officer
2.15	Official Misconduct
2.16	Obstruction of Justice
2.17	Criminal Threats Against a Peace Officer
2.18	Failure to Pay Fines
2.19	Misuse of a Government Hotline
2.20	Failure to Comply
2.21	Failure to Identify
2.22	False Report of a Crime
2.23	False Personation
2.24	Unlawful Assembly
2.25	Unlawful Possession of an Explosive Device
2.26	Unlawful Possession of Government-Issued Equipment
2.27	Unlawful Stockpile of Government-Issued Equipment
2.28	Unlawful Distribution of Government-Issued Equipment
2.29	Unlawful Possession of a Firearm
2.30	Unlawful Possession of a Firearm with Intent to Sell
2.31	Unlawful Display of a Firearm
2.32	Unlawful Possession of a Firearm in a Restricted Area
2.33	Unlawful Discharge of a Firearm
2.34	Unlawful Distribution of a Firearm
2.35	Unlawful Modification of a Firearm
2.36	Brandishing
2.37	Unlawful Possession of a Military Record
2.38	Unlawful Possession of a Gavel

§ 2.01. Bribery of an Executive Officer.

Whoever gives or offers any bribe to any executive officer, employee, or appointee of the State of Ridgeway, or of a county or city therein, with intent to influence him in respect to any act, decision, vote, opinion, or other proceeding as such officer.

PENALTY. — Felony; imprisonment not more than 15 minutes.

§ 2.02. Bribery of a Legislative Officer.

Whoever gives or offers any bribe to any member of the Senate, legislative employee, or legislative appointee of the State of Ridgeway, with intent to influence him in respect to any act, decision, vote, opinion, or other proceeding as such officer.

PENALTY. — Felony; imprisonment not more than 15 minutes.

§ 2.03. Bribery of a Judiciary Officer.

Whoever gives or offers to give a bribe to any judiciary officer, employee, appointee, juror, referee, arbitrator, or umpire, or to any person who may be authorized by law to hear or determine any question or controversy, with intent to influence his vote, opinion, or decision upon any matter or question which is or may be brought before him for decision.

PENALTY. — Felony; imprisonment not more than 15 minutes.

§ 2.04. Influence of a Juror.

Whoever corruptly attempts to influence a juror, or any person summoned or drawn as a juror, or chosen as an arbitrator or umpire, or appointed a referee, in respect to his or her verdict in, or decision of, any cause or proceeding, pending, or about to be brought before him or her.

PENALTY. — Felony; imprisonment not more than 20 minutes.

§ 2.05. Escape.

Whoever escapes from a state penitentiary, county jail, or the custody of a law enforcement officer.

PENALTY. — Felony; imprisonment not more than 20 minutes.

§ 2.06. Aiding Escape.

Whoever willfully assists another in the escape from a state penitentiary, county jail, or the custody of a law enforcement officer.

PENALTY. — Felony; imprisonment not more than 15 minutes.

§ 2.07. Rescue of Property in Custody.

Whoever willfully injures or destroys, or takes or attempts to take, or assists any person in taking or attempting to take, from the custody of any officer or person, any personal property which such officer or person has in charge under any process of law.

PENALTY. — Felony; imprisonment not more than 15 minutes.

§ 2.08. Filing a False Document.

Whoever knowingly procures or offers any false or forged instrument to be filed, registered, or recorded in any public office within this state, which instrument, if genuine, might be filed, registered, or recorded under any law of this state.

PENALTY. — Felony; imprisonment not more than 15 minutes.

§ 2.09. Unauthorized Release of Sensitive Information.

Whoever negligently or intentionally discloses information to a person who is unauthorized to be in possession of such information, which causes severe harm to state security, or has the potential to obstruct criminal investigations or proceedings, or is sensitive personnel information that would harm the privacy of its subject.

PENALTY. — Felony; imprisonment not more than 20 minutes.

§ 2.10. Perjury.

Whoever—

↪ having taken an oath before a competent tribunal, officer, or person, in any case in which the law authorizes an oath to be administered, that they will testify, declare, depose, or certify truly, or that any written testimony, declaration, deposition, or certificate by them subscribed, is true, willfully and contrary to such oath states or subscribes any material matter which they do not believe to be true; or

↪ in any declaration, certificate, verification, or statement under penalty of perjury, willfully subscribes

as true any material matter which they do not believe to be true.

PENALTY. — Felony; imprisonment not more than 20 minutes; fine not more than \$2,500; punishable by conviction.

§ 2.11. Tampering of Evidence.

Whoever intentionally, recklessly, or negligently withholds, hides, alters, fabricates, or destroys evidence relevant to a legal proceeding.

PENALTY. — Felony; imprisonment not more than 20 minutes; punishable by conviction.

§ 2.12. Evidence Theft.

Whoever picks up or assumes possession of any dropped item from the vicinity of a dead body, except in circumstances where—

- ↪ the individual taking possession is an on-duty law enforcement officer picking up the items with the intent to prevent others from retrieving them; or
- ↪ the individual is the deceased returning to their body to retrieve their previously possessed items, as long as the individual is legally permitted to possess them, unless the individual was lawfully and non-erroneously killed by law enforcement for criminal acts.

PENALTY. — Misdemeanor; imprisonment not more than 5 minutes; fine not more than \$400.

§ 2.13. Felony Evasion of a Peace Officer.

Whoever willfully flees from a peace officer while they are attempting to perform their duties, endangering the lives of others by recklessly driving or negligently using a weapon.

PENALTY. — Felony; imprisonment not more than 20 minutes.

§ 2.14. Evasion of a Peace Officer.

Whoever willfully flees from a peace officer while they are attempting to perform their duties, granted the peace officer has identified themselves and used proper devices such as verbal commands or police equipment to stop the suspect from a reasonable distance.

PENALTY. — Misdemeanor; imprisonment not more than 15 minutes.

§ 2.15. Official Misconduct.

Whoever, being a public servant—

- ↪ commits an act relating to their office but constitutes an unauthorized exercise of their official functions, knowing that such an act is unauthorized; or
- ↪ refrains from performing a duty which is imposed upon them or which is clearly inherent in the nature of their office.

PENALTY. — Felony; imprisonment not more than 60 minutes; punishable by conviction.

§ 2.16. Obstruction of Justice.

Whoever—

- ↪ willfully resists, delays, or obstructs any public officer, peace officer, or paramedic, emergency medical technician, or emergency medical responder in the discharge or attempt to discharge any duty of his or her office or employment; or
- ↪ who willfully acts to interfere with the process of justice.

PENALTY. — Felony; imprisonment not more than 15 minutes.

§ 2.17. Criminal Threats Against a Peace Officer.

Whoever attempts, by means of any threat or violence, to deter or prevent an executive, legislative, or judicial officer, employee, or appointee from performing any duty imposed upon the officer, employee, or appointee, by law,

or who knowingly resists, by the use of force or violence, the officer, in the performance of his or her duty.

PENALTY.—Misdemeanor; imprisonment not more than 15 minutes; fine not more than \$1,000.

§ 2.18. Failure to Pay Fines.

Whoever fails to pay a fine within the allotted period of time from which they have received the fine.

PENALTY.—Misdemeanor; imprisonment not more than 15 minutes.

§ 2.19. Misuse of a Government Hotline.

Whoever purposely uses a government hotline without reason, or with malicious intent.

PENALTY.—Misdemeanor; imprisonment not more than 15 minutes; fine not more than \$500.

§ 2.20. Failure to Comply.

Whoever knowingly disobeys a lawful order which has been given by a peace officer prior.

PENALTY.—Misdemeanor; imprisonment not more than 5 minutes; fine not more than \$250.

§ 2.21. Failure to Identify.

Whoever purposely fails to disclose one's username upon request of a law enforcement officer who reasonably suspects they are committing, have committed, or are about to commit an offense.

PENALTY.—Misdemeanor; imprisonment not more than 5 minutes; fine not more than \$250.

§ 2.22. False Report of a Crime.

Whoever falsely reports a crime to any peace officer.

PENALTY.—Misdemeanor; imprisonment not more than 10 minutes; fine not more than \$500.

§ 2.23. False Personation.

Whoever—

- ↪ uses someone else's name or identity;
- ↪ claims to be a government or law enforcement official when they are not;
- ↪ wears a badge, uniform, or patches used by government or law enforcement officials when they are not; or
- ↪ wears a department's formal uniform used by a public service agency when they have not received a good faith discharge from that department.

PENALTY.—Misdemeanor; imprisonment not more than 10 minutes.

§ 2.24. Unlawful Assembly.

Whoever knowingly assembles in a group of four or more individuals while carrying bats and acting in a violent manner, or who rallies without a valid permit.

PENALTY.—Misdemeanor; imprisonment not more than 10 minutes; fine not more than \$500.

§ 2.25. Unlawful Possession of an Explosive Device.

Whoever unlawfully possesses an explosive device.

PENALTY.—Felony; imprisonment not more than 20 minutes.

§ 2.26. Unlawful Possession of Government-Issued Equipment.

Whoever possesses any government-issued equipment in any off-duty or civilian storage device, capacity, or other inventory, when that possession is not authorized by State law or departmental policy.

PENALTY.—Felony; imprisonment not more than 20 minutes.

§ 2.27. Unlawful Stockpile of Government-Issued Equipment.

Whoever possesses 10 or more pieces government-issued equipment in any off-duty or civilian storage de-

vice, capacity, or other inventory, when that possession is not authorized by State law or departmental policy.

PENALTY.—Felony; imprisonment not more than 30 minutes.

§ 2.28. Unlawful Distribution of Government-Issued Equipment.

Whoever, knowing that such an action is unauthorized, distributes government-issued equipment to any storage device, capacity, person, or other inventory when that transfer is not authorized by State law or relevant departmental policy.

PENALTY.—Felony; imprisonment not more than 40 minutes.

§ 2.29. Unlawful Possession of a Firearm.

Whoever possesses any firearm or ammunition without being in possession of a valid Ridgeway Firearms License, or who possesses a weapon, firearm, or ammunition that was sourced from an illegal dealer.

PENALTY.—Misdemeanor; imprisonment not more than 10 minutes; fine not more than \$500.

§ 2.30. Unlawful Possession of a Firearm with Intent to Sell.

Whoever possesses a combined ten (10) or more firearms which are illegal for that person to be in possession of.

PENALTY.—Felony; imprisonment not more than 20 minutes.

§ 2.31. Unlawful Display of a Firearm.

Whoever—

- ↪ displays a firearm in plain view of another, except in a holster while in a public place; or
- ↪ carries a weapon in a prison, jail, to a government meeting, in a courthouse or place of active court proceedings, or in a government building, regardless of whether the weapon is in a holster.

PENALTY.—Misdemeanor; imprisonment not more than 10 minutes; fine not more than \$450.

§ 2.32. Unlawful Possession of a Firearm in a Restricted Area.

Whoever possesses a firearm in a firearms-free zone, having been informed of the restriction on firearms within the property or where a sign has been visibly posted announcing such a rule.

PENALTY.—Misdemeanor; imprisonment not more than 10 minutes; fine not more than \$500.

§ 2.33. Unlawful Discharge of a Firearm.

Whoever knowingly discharges a firearm within city limits or in residential areas without legal reason to do so such as a permit or for self defense.

PENALTY.—Misdemeanor; imprisonment not more than 15 minutes; fine not more than \$750.

§ 2.34. Unlawful Distribution of a Firearm.

Whoever distributes a firearm or ammunition to another individual if either the distributor or recipient is not in possession of a valid Ridgeway Firearms License.

PENALTY.—Felony; imprisonment not more than 20 minutes.

§ 2.35. Unlawful Modification of a Firearm.

Whoever purposely modifies a firearm with illegal modifications or attachments.

PENALTY.—Misdemeanor; imprisonment not more than 20 minutes; fine not more than \$500.

§ 2.36. Brandishing.

Whoever, except in self defense, draws or exhibits any firearm in the presence of any other person, whether loaded or unloaded, in a rude, angry, or threatening man-

ner, or who unlawfully uses a firearm in any fight or quarrel.

PENALTY.—Misdemeanor; imprisonment not more than 15 minutes; fine not more than \$750.

§ 2.37. Unlawful Possession of a Military Record.

Whoever possesses a military record, military file, or other confidential military documentation without the authorization of the Defense Department.

PENALTY.—Felony; imprisonment not more than 20 minutes; fine not more than \$1,200.

§ 2.38. Unlawful Possession of a Gavel.

Whoever, not being a judge, justice, or senator of the State of Ridgeway, who possesses a gavel.

PENALTY.—Felony; imprisonment not more than 20 minutes; fine not more than \$800.

CHAPTER X.3—CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON

Sec.

- 3.01 Murder in the First Degree
- 3.02 Murder in the Second Degree
- 3.03 Attempted Murder
- 3.04 Voluntary Manslaughter
- 3.05 Involuntary Manslaughter
- 3.06 Kidnapping
- 3.07 Hostage Taking
- 3.08(a) Aggravated Battery II
- 3.08(b) Aggravated Battery I
- 3.08(c) Battery
- 3.09(a) Aggravated Assault II
- 3.09(b) Aggravated Assault I
- 3.09(c) Assault
- 3.10 Mutual Combat
- 3.11 False Imprisonment
- 3.12 Criminal Threats

§ 3.01. Murder in the First Degree.

Whoever kills another—

- in the course of committing or attempting to commit kidnapping, burglary, robbery, arson, obstruction, or retaliation; or
 - who is a peace officer or civil service employee discharging a lawful duty, with the knowledge that said person is a peace officer or civil service employee;
- with malice aforethought.

PENALTY.—Felony; imprisonment not more than 40 minutes.

§ 3.02. Murder in the Second Degree.

Whoever—

- intentionally or knowingly causes the death of an individual; or
- intentionally causes serious bodily injury and commits an act clearly dangerous to human life which causes the death of an individual; or
- while committing or attempting to commit a felony, other than manslaughter, and in the course of and in furtherance of the commission or attempt, or in immediate flight from the commission or attempt, commits or attempts to commit an act clearly dangerous to human life.

PENALTY.—Felony; imprisonment not more than 25 minutes.

§ 3.03. Attempted Murder.

The act of purposefully taking any overt action that is an identifiable step toward the commission of a homicide

which, if completed, would be a murder in the first or second degree.

PENALTY.—Felony; imprisonment not more than 20 minutes.

§ 3.04. Voluntary Manslaughter.

Whoever causes the death of another in the heat of passion.

PENALTY.—Felony; imprisonment not more than 20 minutes.

§ 3.05. Involuntary Manslaughter.

Whoever, having ignored a known or obvious risk, or who disregards the life and safety of others, causes the death of another.

PENALTY.—Misdemeanor; imprisonment not more than 15 minutes.

§ 3.06. Kidnapping.

Whoever purposely forcibly, or by any other means of instilling fear, steals or takes, or holds, detains, or arrests any person in this state.

PENALTY.—Felony; imprisonment not more than 20 minutes.

§ 3.07. Hostage Taking.

Whoever seizes or detains another while threatening to kill, injure, or continue to detain such a person in order to compel a third person or governmental organization to take some action.

PENALTY.—Felony; imprisonment not more than 20 minutes.

§ 3.08(a). Aggravated Battery II.

Whoever commits battery against a public official, police officer, civil service employee, witness, or informant, and uses a deadly weapon in the commission of that offense or causes serious bodily injury.

PENALTY.—Felony; imprisonment not more than 20 minutes.

§ 3.08(b). Aggravated Battery I.

Whoever commits battery and uses a deadly weapon in the commission of that offense, or who causes serious bodily injury to another.

PENALTY.—Felony; imprisonment not more than 15 minutes.

§ 3.08(c). Battery.

Whoever intentionally, knowingly, or recklessly causes bodily injury to another.

PENALTY.—Misdemeanor; imprisonment not more than 10 minutes.

§ 3.09(a). Aggravated Assault II.

Whoever commits assault against a public official, police officer, emergency worker, witness, or informant, and uses or exhibits a deadly weapon in the commission of that offense.

PENALTY.—Felony; imprisonment not more than 15 minutes.

§ 3.09(b). Aggravated Assault I.

Whoever commits assault and uses or exhibits a deadly weapon in the commission of that offense.

PENALTY.—Felony; imprisonment not more than 10 minutes.

§ 3.09(c). Assault.

Whoever intentionally or knowingly threatens another with imminent bodily injury or apprehension.

PENALTY.—Misdemeanor; imprisonment not more than 5 minutes; fine not more than \$650.

§ 3.10. Mutual Combat.

Whoever intentionally and consensually engages in a fight.

PENALTY.—Misdemeanor; imprisonment not more than 10 minutes; fine not more than \$500.

§ 3.11. False Imprisonment.

Whoever unlawfully violates the personal liberty of another.

PENALTY. — Felony; imprisonment not more than 20 minutes.

§ 3.12. Criminal Threats.

Whoever willfully threatens to commit a crime which will result in death or great bodily injury to another person, with the specific intent that the statement, made verbally, in writing, or by means of an electronic communication device, is to be taken as a threat, even if there is no intent of actually carrying it out, which, on its face and under the circumstances in which it is made, is so unequivocal, unconditional, immediate, and specific as to convey to the person threatened, a gravity of purpose and an immediate prospect of execution of the threat, and thereby causes that person reasonably to be in sustained fear for their own safety.

PENALTY. — Misdemeanor; imprisonment not more than 10 minutes.

CHAPTER X.4—CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY

Sec.

- 4.01(a) Arson in the First Degree
- 4.01(b) Arson in the Second Degree
- 4.02 Carjacking
- 4.03 Bank Robbery
- 4.04 Armed Robbery
- 4.05 Robbery
- 4.06 Automated Teller Machine (ATM) Robbery
- 4.07(a) Burglary in the First Degree
- 4.07(b) Burglary in the Second Degree
- 4.07(c) Burglary in the Third Degree
- 4.08 Possession of Burglary Tools
- 4.09 Forgery
- 4.10 Grand Theft
- 4.11 Petit Theft
- 4.12 Receiving Stolen Property
- 4.13 Embezzlement
- 4.14 Blackmail
- 4.15 Aggravated Extortion
- 4.16 Extortion
- 4.17(a) Criminal Fraud II
- 4.17(b) Criminal Fraud I
- 4.18 Trespassing
- 4.19 Vandalism
- 4.20 Littering

§ 4.01(a). Arson in the First Degree.

Whoever willfully and maliciously sets fire to or burns:

- ↪ a dwelling; or
- ↪ a structure in or on which an individual who is not a participant is present.

PENALTY. — Felony; imprisonment not more than 30 minutes.

§ 4.01(b). Arson in the Second Degree.

Whoever willfully and maliciously set fire to or burns the personal property of another or sets fire to any public or private ground surface.

PENALTY. — Felony; imprisonment not more than 20 minutes.

§ 4.02. Carjacking.

Whoever unlawfully takes unauthorized possession or control of a motor vehicle from another individual who actually possesses the motor vehicle, by force or violence, or by putting that individual in fear through intimidation or threat of force or violence.

PENALTY. — Felony; imprisonment not more than 30 minutes.

§ 4.03. Bank Robbery.

Whoever, by force or violence, or by intimidation, takes or attempts to take from the person or presence of another, or obtains or attempts to obtain by extortion, any property, money, or thing of value belonging to, or in the care, custody, control, management, or possession of, any bank, credit union, savings bank, savings and loan association, or other financial institution, not to include automated teller machines.

PENALTY. — Felony; imprisonment not more than 30 minutes.

§ 4.04. Armed Robbery.

Whoever uses a lethal weapon to perpetrate violence or threaten to perpetrate violence in order to take another person's property from their possession.

PENALTY. — Felony; imprisonment not more than 20 minutes.

§ 4.05. Robbery.

Whoever, by means of force or fear, takes personal property in the possession of another, from his person or immediate presence, and against his will.

PENALTY. — Misdemeanor; imprisonment not more than 15 minutes.

§ 4.06. Automated Teller Machine (ATM) Robbery.

Whoever tampers with or destroys an automated teller machine, or successfully and unlawfully takes money from an automated teller machine through tampering or destruction.

PENALTY. — Felony; imprisonment not more than 15 minutes; fine not more than \$800.

§ 4.07(a). Burglary in the First Degree.

Whoever unlawfully breaks and enters the dwelling of another while the dwelling is occupied by a person within, thereby committing a home invasion.

PENALTY. — Felony; imprisonment not more than 20 minutes.

§ 4.07(b). Burglary in the Second Degree.

Whoever unlawfully breaks and enters the dwelling of another with the intent to commit any crime therein.

PENALTY. — Felony; imprisonment not more than 15 minutes.

§ 4.07(c). Burglary in the Third Degree.

Whoever unlawfully breaks and enters the dwelling of another.

PENALTY. — Misdemeanor; imprisonment not more than 10 minutes.

§ 4.08. Possession of Burglary Tools.

Whoever possesses any tool, instrument or other article adapted, designed or commonly used for committing or facilitating offenses involving forcible entry into premises, or offenses involving larceny by a physical taking, or offenses involving theft, under circumstances evincing an intent to use or knowledge that some person intends to use the same in the commission of an offense of such character.

PENALTY. — Misdemeanor; imprisonment not more than 5 minutes; fine not more than \$400.

§ 4.09. Forgery.

Whoever, with the intent to defraud, knowing that he or she has no authority to do so, signs the name of another person or of a fictitious person.

PENALTY. — Felony; imprisonment not more than 15 minutes; punishable by conviction.

§ 4.10. Grand Theft.

Whoever steals an item that has a value of \$500 or more.

PENALTY. — Felony; imprisonment not more than 20 minutes; fine not more than \$1,000.

§ 4.11. Petit Theft.

Whoever steals an item that has a value less than \$500 or steals an item that is proprietary to a private business and cannot be valued.

PENALTY. — Misdemeanor; imprisonment not more than 15 minutes; fine not more than \$500.

§ 4.12. Receiving Stolen Property.

Whoever receives, retains or disposes of the property of another or the proprietary items of a private business, knowing or having reason to believe that the property has been obtained through the commission of a theft offense.

PENALTY. — Misdemeanor; imprisonment not more than 15 minutes; fine not more than \$400.

§ 4.13. Embezzlement.

Whoever fraudulently removes, conceals or disposes of any goods, chattels or effects, leased or let to him by any instrument in writing, or issued to him by an employer.

PENALTY. — Misdemeanor; imprisonment not more than 15 minutes; fine not more than \$2,000.

§ 4.14. Blackmail.

Whoever uses force or fear while demanding monetary payment or any other service or action that benefits the perpetrator in exchange for not releasing information that damages the victim's reputation or standing.

PENALTY. — Felony; imprisonment not more than 20 minutes.

§ 4.15. Aggravated Extortion.

Whoever commits the act of extortion and uses or exhibits a deadly weapon in the commission.

PENALTY. — Felony; imprisonment not more than 25 minutes.

§ 4.16. Extortion.

Whoever obtains, attempts to obtain, or conspires to obtain money, property, labor, services, or anything of value from another person with the person's consent, if the consent is induced by wrongful use of actual or threatened force or violence or economic injury.

PENALTY. — Misdemeanor; imprisonment not more than 15 minutes.

§ 4.17(a). Criminal Fraud II.

Whoever commits criminal fraud for the purpose of deceiving a public official.

PENALTY. — Felony; imprisonment not more than 20 minutes.

§ 4.17(b). Criminal Fraud I.

Whoever misrepresents material fact, knowing that they are misrepresenting that fact, and who misrepresents such fact with the purpose of fooling some other person.

PENALTY. — Misdemeanor; imprisonment not more than 15 minutes.

§ 4.18. Trespassing.

Whoever knowingly enters or remains in any place as to which notice against trespass is given by actual communication to the action; by posting in a manner prescribed by law or reasonably likely to come to the attention of intruders; or fencing or other enclosure manifestly designed to exclude intruders.

PENALTY. — Misdemeanor; imprisonment not more than 15 minutes; fine not more than \$350.

§ 4.19. Vandalism.

Whoever willfully and maliciously destroys, injures, or defaces the property of another, whether public or private.

PENALTY. — Misdemeanor; imprisonment not more than 15 minutes; fine not more than \$500.

§ 4.20. Littering.

Whoever drops 10 or more items which are not firearms or ammunition within 30 seconds.

PENALTY. — Civil Infraction; fine not more than \$350.

CHAPTER X.5—MISCELLANEOUS CRIMES

Sec.

5.01	Interference with Entry to or Exit From Medical Facility
5.02	Obstruction of Fire Personnel
5.03	Interfering With the Operation of Fire Apparatus
5.04	Obstruction of Transportation Personnel
5.05	Interfering with State Transport
5.06	Unlawful Operation of a Business
5.07	Disorderly Conduct
5.08	Stalking
5.08(b)	Harassment
5.09	Entering National Guard Property
5.10	Intimidation of Voter
5.11	Expenditure to Influence Voting
5.12	Use of Authority to Influence the Vote of a Guardsman

§ 5.01. Interference with Entry to or Exit From Medical Facility.

Whoever intentionally prevents or attempts to prevent another individual from entering or exiting a medical facility by physically detaining, obstructing, hindering, or impeding the passage of that individual.

PENALTY. — Misdemeanor; imprisonment not more than 10 minutes; fine not more than \$700.

§ 5.02. Obstruction of Fire Personnel.

Whoever knowingly interferes with the process of fire-fighting or hinders any firefighter, medic, or arson investigator from performing their duties.

PENALTY. — Felony; imprisonment not more than 15 minutes; fine not more than \$500.

§ 5.03. Interfering With the Operation of Fire Apparatus.

Whoever knowingly hinders a firefighter's control of their vehicle through interference, distraction, or obstruction.

PENALTY. — Misdemeanor; imprisonment not more than 10 minutes; fine not more than \$500.

§ 5.04. Obstruction of Transportation Personnel.

Whoever knowingly interferes with the operations of bus drivers or any transit operator clearly performing division-specific duties.

PENALTY. — Misdemeanor; imprisonment not more than 10 minutes; fine not more than \$750.

§ 5.05. Interfering with State Transport.

Whoever hinders a Transit Operator's control of their vehicle through interference, distraction, or obstruction.

PENALTY. — Misdemeanor; imprisonment not more than 10 minutes; fine not more than \$1,000.

§ 5.06. Unlawful Operation of a Business.

Whoever knowingly operates an unregistered corporation, partnership, or other form of business otherwise required to be registered within the State of Ridgeway.

PENALTY. — Civil Infraction; fine not more than \$5,000; punishable by conviction.

§ 5.07. Disorderly Conduct.

Whoever—

- ↪ causes inconvenience, annoyance, or alarm to another without lawful or reasonable purpose by engaging in fighting; or
- ↪ taunts another under circumstances in which that conduct is likely to provoke a violent response; or
- ↪ intentionally hinders the movement of a person on public or private property; or
- ↪ creates any condition which presents a risk of physical harm to persons or property.

PENALTY. — Misdemeanor; imprisonment not more than 10 minutes; fine not more than \$450.

§ 5.08. Stalking.

Whoever willfully and repeatedly follows another person without their consent for more than five (5) minutes without a lawful purpose.

PENALTY. — Misdemeanor; imprisonment not more than 10 minutes; fine not more than \$450.

§ 5.08(b). Harassment.

Whoever maliciously engages in a course of conduct that alarms or seriously annoys the other with the intent to harass, alarm, or annoy the other, after receiving a reasonable warning or request to stop by or on behalf of the other; and without a legal purpose.

PENALTY. — Misdemeanor; imprisonment not more than 5 minutes; fine not more than \$500.

§ 5.09. Entering National Guard Property.

Whoever, within the jurisdiction of the State of Ridgeway, goes upon any National Guard reservation, post, fort, arsenal, yard, station, or installation, for any purpose prohibited by law or lawful regulation; or whoever reenters or is found within any such reservation, post, fort, arsenal, yard, station, or installation, after having been removed therefrom or ordered not to reenter by any officer or person in command or charge thereof.

PENALTY. — Felony; imprisonment not more than 20 minutes; fine not more than \$1,000.

§ 5.10. Intimidation of Voter.

Whoever intimidates, threatens, coerces, or attempts to intimidate, threaten, or coerce, any other person for the purpose of interfering with the right of such other person to vote or to vote as he may choose, or of causing such other person to vote for, or not to vote for, any candidate for elected office of the State of Ridgeway, at any election held solely or in part for the purpose of electing such candidate.

PENALTY. — Misdemeanor; imprisonment not more than 10 minutes; fine not more than \$5,000.

§ 5.11. Expenditure to Influence Voting.

Whoever—

- ↪ makes or offers to make an expenditure to any person, either to vote or withhold his vote, or to vote for or against any candidate; or
- ↪ whoever solicits, accepts, or receives any such expenditure in consideration of his vote or the withholding of his vote.

PENALTY. — Misdemeanor; imprisonment not more than 10 minutes; fine not more than \$4,000.

§ 5.12. Use of Authority to Influence the Vote of a Guardsman.

Whoever, being a commissioned, noncommissioned, warrant, or petty officer of the National Guard, uses military authority to influence the vote of a member of the National Guard or to require a member of the National Guard to march to a polling place, or attempts to do so.

PENALTY. — Misdemeanor; imprisonment not more than 15 minutes; fine not more than \$5,000.

CHAPTER X.6—CRIMES OF MORALITY AND LIABILITY

Sec.

- | | |
|------|------------------------------|
| 6.01 | Conspiracy to Commit a Crime |
| 6.02 | Aiding and Abetting |
| 6.03 | Attempt to Commit a Crime |
| 6.04 | Attempt to Commit a Crime |

§ 6.01. Conspiracy to Commit a Crime.

Whoever, in concert with any other person or with many of them, agrees to commit a crime at some time in the future.

PENALTY. — Felony; imprisonment not more than 20 minutes.

§ 6.02. Aiding and Abetting.

Whoever aids or abets another person in the commission of a crime.

PENALTY. — Misdemeanor; imprisonment not more than 20 minutes.

§ 6.03. Attempt to Commit a Crime.

Whoever abandons the commission of a crime after taking steps to commit it, or who fails to complete the crime after taking steps to commit it.

PENALTY. — Misdemeanor; imprisonment not more than 10 minutes.

§ 6.04. Attempt to Commit a Crime.

Whoever encourages, bribes, requests, or commands a person to commit a criminal offense.

PENALTY. — Misdemeanor; imprisonment not more than 10 minutes; fine not more than \$600.

THE CODE OF STATUTES OF THE STATE OF RIDGEWAY

TITLE XI—RIDGEWAY VEHICLE CODE (R.V.C.)

Constituting, in part, the vehicle law of the State of Ridgeway

Chap.		Sec.
XI.1	Speeding Offenses	1.01
XI.2	Traffic Signs, Signals, and Markings	2.01
XI.3	Reckless and Dangerous Driving	3.01
XI.4	Collision Offenses	4.01
XI.5	Evasion and Non-compliance Offenses	5.01
XI.6	Obstruction and Parking Offenses	6.01
XI.7	Vehicle Theft	7.01
XI.8	Operation of a Motor Vehicle	8.01
XI.9	Miscellaneous Traffic Offenses	9.01

CHAPTER XI.1—SPEEDING OFFENSES

Sec.	
1.01	Speeding
1.02	Speeding In Excess
1.03	Criminal Speeding
1.04	Excessive Speed

§ 1.01. Speeding.

Whoever operates a motor vehicle in excess of 10 studs per second over the posted speed limit.

PENALTY. — Civil Infraction; fine not more than \$250.

§ 1.02. Speeding In Excess.

Whoever operates a motor vehicle in excess of 15 studs per second over the posted speed limit.

PENALTY. — Civil Infraction; fine not more than \$500.

§ 1.03. Criminal Speeding.

Whoever operates a motor vehicle in excess of 20 studs per second over the posted speed limit.

PENALTY. — Misdemeanor; imprisonment not more than 5 minutes; fine not more than \$750.

§ 1.04. Excessive Speed.

Whoever operates a motor vehicle in excess of 30 studs per second over the posted limit,

PENALTY. — Misdemeanor; imprisonment not more than 15 minutes; fine not more than \$1,000.

CHAPTER XI.2—TRAFFIC SIGNS, SIGNALS, AND MARKINGS

Sec.	
2.01	Failure to Yield to a Traffic Control Device
2.02	Unauthorized Use of a Bus-Only Lane
2.03	Failure to Maintain Lane
2.04	Failure to Signal
2.05	Failure to Yield Right of Way
2.06	Improper Lane Change
2.07	Driving Wrong Way
2.08	Improper U-Turn
2.09	Failure to Use Headlights When Required
2.10	Failure to Yield to Emergency Vehicles

§ 2.01. Failure to Yield to a Traffic Control Device.

Whoever fails to yield to stop signs, yield signs, traffic signals, etc., or disregards traffic signage.

PENALTY. — Civil Infraction; fine not more than \$275.

§ 2.02. Unauthorized Use of a Bus-Only Lane.

Whoever operates a motor vehicle in a designated bus-only lane, unless the vehicle is a bus operated by a transportation department, transit authority, or authorized emergency services.

PENALTY. — Civil Infraction; fine not more than \$200.

§ 2.03. Failure to Maintain Lane.

Whoever operates a motor vehicle and fails to maintain their vehicle within the displayed lane.

PENALTY. — Civil Infraction; fine not more than \$100.

§ 2.04. Failure to Signal.

Whoever turns a motor vehicle or changes lanes upon a public roadway without activating an appropriate turn signal prior to initiating the maneuver.

PENALTY. — Civil Infraction; fine not more than \$50.

§ 2.05. Failure to Yield Right of Way.

Whoever fails to yield the right of way to a motor vehicle.

PENALTY. — Civil Infraction; fine not more than \$175.

§ 2.06. Improper Lane Change.

Whoever moves a vehicle from one lane of travel to another without first determining that the movement can be made with reasonable safety.

PENALTY. — Civil Infraction; fine not more than \$100.

§ 2.07. Driving Wrong Way.

Whoever operates a motor vehicle upon a public roadway and drives the opposite way which traffic is directed to follow.

PENALTY. — Misdemeanor; imprisonment not more than 5 minutes; fine not more than \$650.

§ 2.08. Improper U-Turn.

Whoever turns a vehicle in order to proceed in the opposite direction where the movement cannot be made safely or where signage prohibits such movement.

PENALTY. — Civil Infraction; fine not more than \$75.

§ 2.09. Failure to Use Headlights When Required.

Whoever operates a motor vehicle upon a public roadway during conditions of darkness or reduced visibility without activating the vehicle's headlights.

↔ Headlights shall be used where visibility is insufficient to clearly see vehicles or roadway hazards at a reasonable distance; environmental conditions reduce visibility, including fog, smoke, or precipi-

tation; or the roadway environment otherwise requires vehicle lighting for safe operation.

PENALTY. — Civil Infraction; fine not more than \$75.

§ 2.10. Failure to Yield to Emergency Vehicles.

Whoever operates a motor vehicle and fails to pull aside or yield to emergency lighting equipment utilized by emergency services.

PENALTY. — Civil Infraction; fine not more than \$200.

CHAPTER XI.3—RECKLESS AND DANGEROUS DRIVING

Sec.

- 3.01 Reckless Driving
- 3.02 Reckless Driving Causing Bodily Injury
- 3.03 Vehicle Speed Contests & Reckless Driving Exhibitions
- 3.04 Coordinating or Promoting Vehicle Speed Contests & Reckless Driving Exhibitions
- 3.05 Driving Outside Authorized Roadway
- 3.06 Vehicular Assault
- 3.07 Vehicular Battery
- 3.08 Vehicular Manslaughter

§ 3.01. Reckless Driving.

Whoever commits three or more traffic infractions within a timespan of 60 seconds, or drives in a manner which disregards the safety of persons or property in their vicinity.

PENALTY. — Misdemeanor; imprisonment not more than 10 minutes; fine not more than \$550.

§ 3.02. Reckless Driving Causing Bodily Injury.

Whoever operates a motor vehicle without care or regard for others and who causes bodily injury to another individual.

PENALTY. — Misdemeanor; imprisonment not more than 20 minutes.

§ 3.03. Vehicle Speed Contests & Reckless Driving Exhibitions.

Whoever operates a vehicle and engages in a vehicle speed contest or reckless driving exhibition.

PENALTY. — Felony; imprisonment not more than 20 minutes.

§ 3.04. Coordinating or Promoting Vehicle Speed Contests & Reckless Driving Exhibitions.

Whoever coordinates through social media or otherwise, encourages persons to gather, collect moneys at any location, in any manner obstructing or placing a barricade/obstruction or assisting in such for the purposes of facilitating or aiding or abetting any vehicle speed contest or reckless driving exhibition.

PENALTY. — Misdemeanor; imprisonment not more than 15 minutes; fine not more than \$500.

§ 3.05. Driving Outside Authorized Roadway.

Whoever operates a motor vehicle upon an area not intended for vehicle travel, including sidewalks, pedestrian paths, or other non-roadway surfaces.

PENALTY. — Civil Infraction; fine not more than \$175.

§ 3.06. Vehicular Assault.

Whoever operates a motor vehicle with the intent to make physical contact with, or to place reasonable apprehension of physical contact, another person, and does so without legal justification or excuse.

PENALTY. — Misdemeanor; imprisonment not more than 15 minutes.

§ 3.07. Vehicular Battery.

Whoever operates a motor vehicle with the intent to cause bodily injury to another person and does cause bodily injury to that person.

PENALTY. — Felony; imprisonment not more than 20 minutes.

§ 3.08. Vehicular Manslaughter.

Whoever operates a motor vehicle with the intent to cause serious bodily injury or death of another person and does cause death to that person.

PENALTY. — Felony; imprisonment not more than 25 minutes.

CHAPTER XI.4—COLLISION OFFENSES

Sec.

- 4.01 Vehicle Collision
- 4.02 Vehicle Collision Causing Bodily Injury
- 4.03 Hit & Run
- 4.04 Failure to Remain at Scene of Accident

§ 4.01. Vehicle Collision.

Whoever operates a motor vehicle and causes damage to public or private property as a result of negligent or unsafe operation.

PENALTY. — Civil Infraction; fine not more than \$150.

§ 4.02. Vehicle Collision Causing Bodily Injury.

Whoever operates a motor vehicle in a reckless or negligent manner and causes a vehicle collision resulting in bodily injury to another individual.

PENALTY. — Felony; imprisonment not more than 15 minutes.

§ 4.03. Hit & Run.

Whoever operates a motor vehicle that causes damage to property or bodily injury to another person; and leaves the scene of the incident without identifying themselves or reporting the incident.

PENALTY. — Felony; imprisonment not more than 15 minutes.

§ 4.04. Failure to Remain at Scene of Accident.

Whoever, after being involved in a vehicle collision resulting in property damage, leaves the scene of the collision after being requested by another involved party to remain for the purpose of exchanging identifying information.

PENALTY. — Misdemeanor; imprisonment not more than 10 minutes.

CHAPTER XI.5—EVASION AND NON-COMPLIANCE OFFENSES

Sec.

- 5.01 Failure to Comply with Traffic Stop
- 5.02 Failure to Comply With Lawful Instruction During Traffic Stop
- 5.03 Failure to Comply with Roadway Order

§ 5.01. Failure to Comply with Traffic Stop.

Whoever, upon receiving a lawful signal or order from a peace officer to stop, fails to stop the vehicle within a reasonable time and distance without making an affirmative effort to flee or elude the officer.

PENALTY. — Misdemeanor; imprisonment not more than 5 minutes.

§ 5.02. Failure to Comply With Lawful Instruction During Traffic Stop.

Whoever knowingly refuses to follow a lawful instruction issued by a peace officer during a traffic stop.

PENALTY. — Misdemeanor; imprisonment not more than 5 minutes.

§ 5.03. Failure to Comply with Roadway Order.

Whoever operates a motor vehicle in violation of a roadway restriction, closure, or traffic control measure established by the Ridgeway Department of Transportation.

PENALTY. — Misdemeanor; imprisonment not more than 5 minutes; fine not more than \$200.

CHAPTER XI.6—OBSTRUCTION AND PARKING OFFENSES

Sec.

6.01	Obstruction of Traffic
6.02	Impeding Traffic
6.03	Obstructing Access to a Fire Department Connection (FDC)
6.04	Obstructing Transit Authority Property (TAP)
6.05	Interfering With the Running Locomotive
6.06	Improper Stopping in Roadway
6.07	Illegal Parking
6.08	Illegal Parking in a Handicapped Spot
6.09	Abandoning a Vehicle
6.10	Abandoning Commercial Equipment

§ 6.01. Obstruction of Traffic.

Whoever stops, parks, or operates a motor vehicle in a manner that unreasonably blocks or obstructs the normal flow of traffic upon a public roadway.

PENALTY. — Civil Infraction; fine not more than \$150.

§ 6.02. Impeding Traffic.

Whoever operates a motor vehicle upon a public roadway 20 studs per second (SPS) slower than the posted speed limit while failing to pull over to allow vehicles behind to pass.

PENALTY. — Civil Infraction; fine not more than \$175.

§ 6.03. Obstructing Access to a Fire Department Connection (FDC).

Whoever parks a motor vehicle in a fashion that obstructs, hinders, or interferes with a firefighter's access to a Fire Department Connection point.

PENALTY. — Civil Infraction; fine not more than \$300.

§ 6.04. Obstructing Transit Authority Property (TAP).

Whoever parks a motor vehicle in a fashion that obstructs, hinders, or interferes with a Transit Operator's access to Transit Authority Property.

PENALTY. — Civil Infraction; fine not more than \$300.

§ 6.05. Interfering With the Running Locomotive.

Whoever operates a motor vehicle and hinders or obstructs the operation of railway locomotives, including not limited to passing railroad gates while they are down or coming down.

PENALTY. — Civil Infraction; fine not more than \$500.

§ 6.06. Improper Stopping in Roadway.

Whoever stops or leaves a motor vehicle standing in an active lane of travel upon a public roadway where the vehicle obstructs or interferes with the normal flow of traffic.

PENALTY. — Civil Infraction; fine not more than \$100.

§ 6.07. Illegal Parking.

Whoever parks a motor vehicle in an invalid fashion by—

- ↪ parking in a handicap spot without a proper permit,
- ↪ parking in a spawning location,
- ↪ parking in a way which obstructs the flow of traffic,
- ↪ parking facing the wrong direction of traffic on a roadway.

Valid parking consists of—

- ↪ parking in a posted parking spot between the lines if they are present without sticking out excessively,
- ↪ parking along a road where the 2 left wheels are on the road and the 2 right wheels are off the road / on the sidewalk, facing the same direction as traffic,
- ↪ parking off-road excluding dirt roads and private property.

PENALTY. — Civil Infraction; fine not more than \$300.

§ 6.08. Illegal Parking in a Handicapped Spot.

[This section is currently inactive.]

Whoever stops, stands, or parks a motor vehicle in an accessible parking location designated for use by persons bearing a handicapped parking permit.

PENALTY. — Civil Infraction; fine not more than \$200.

§ 6.09. Abandoning a Vehicle.

Whoever leaves a motor vehicle unattended upon a public roadway or in any location where the vehicle obstructs traffic, interferes with roadway safety, or is otherwise parked in violation of the Ridgeway Vehicle Code.

PENALTY. — Civil Infraction; fine not more than \$400.

§ 6.10. Abandoning Commercial Equipment.

Whoever leaves a trailer, container, or commercial cargo unit unattended upon a public roadway or roadway shoulder in a manner that obstructs traffic or creates a hazard to roadway users.

PENALTY. — Civil Infraction; fine not more than \$800.

CHAPTER XI.7—VEHICLE THEFT

Sec.

7.01	Grand Theft Auto
7.02	Attempted Grand Theft Auto
7.03	Joyriding
7.04	Government Vehicle Theft
7.05	Possession of a Stolen Vehicle

§ 7.01. Grand Theft Auto.

Whoever intentionally takes, drives, or exercises control over a motor vehicle belonging to another person without the consent of the owner and with the specific intent to permanently deprive the owner of possession of the vehicle.

PENALTY. — Felony; imprisonment not more than 15 minutes.

§ 7.02. Attempted Grand Theft Auto.

Whoever attempts to permanently take or gain control of another person's motor vehicle without authorization but does not successfully remove the vehicle from the owner's control.

PENALTY. — Misdemeanor; imprisonment not more than 10 minutes.

§ 7.03. Joyriding.

Whoever takes, drives, or exercises control over a motor vehicle belonging to another person without the consent of the owner, but without the specific intent to permanently deprive the owner of possession.

PENALTY. — Misdemeanor; imprisonment not more than 15 minutes.

§ 7.04. Government Vehicle Theft.

Whoever takes a motor vehicle owned by a state, county, or municipal government organization without the authorization of the government organization.

PENALTY. — Felony; imprisonment not more than 20 minutes.

§ 7.05. Possession of a Stolen Vehicle.

Whoever is in possession of a motor vehicle which they do not own and do not have permission from the registered owner to utilize.

PENALTY. — Felony; imprisonment not more than 10 minutes.

CHAPTER XI.8—OPERATION OF A MOTOR VEHICLE

Sec.	
8.01	Operating a Motor Vehicle While License Suspended
8.02	Operating a Commercial Vehicle Without a Commercial Driver's License
8.03	Unsafe Vehicle Operation
8.04	Unsafe Operation of a Commercial Vehicle
8.05	Unsafe Operation of a Commercial Vehicle Causing Injury
8.06	Unlawful Vehicle Tint
8.07	Unlawful Vehicle Lighting

§ 8.01. Operating a Motor Vehicle While License Suspended.

Whoever operates a motor vehicle upon a public roadway while the person's driver license is suspended, revoked, or otherwise restricted under the provisions of the Ridgeway Vehicle Code.

→ A law enforcement officer may verify the license status of another person by querying the Ridgeway Department of Transportation records.

→ A person obtains knowledge of their suspension through notice from the Department of Transportation or through publication of administrative records by the Department of Transportation.

PENALTY. — Misdemeanor; imprisonment not more than 10 minutes.

§ 8.02. Operating a Commercial Vehicle Without a Commercial Driver's License.

Whoever operates a commercial vehicle upon a public roadway without possessing a valid Commercial Driver License.

PENALTY. — Felony; imprisonment not more than 10 minutes.

§ 8.03. Unsafe Vehicle Operation.

Whoever operates a motor vehicle upon a public roadway while the vehicle is—

- emitting visible smoke from the engine or exhaust indicating mechanical malfunction;
- incapable of reaching or maintaining a speed of thirty (30) miles per hour under normal operating conditions; or
- otherwise in a mechanical condition that presents a hazard to other roadway users.

PENALTY. — Civil Infraction; fine not more than \$150.

§ 8.04. Unsafe Operation of a Commercial Vehicle.

Whoever operates a commercial motor vehicle upon a public roadway while the vehicle is—

- emitting visible smoke from the engine or exhaust indicating mechanical malfunction; or
- otherwise in a mechanical condition that presents a hazard to other roadway users.

PENALTY. — Misdemeanor; imprisonment not more than 10 minutes; fine not more than \$1,000.

§ 8.05. Unsafe Operation of a Commercial Vehicle Causing Injury.

Whoever unsafely operates a commercial motor vehicle resulting in bodily injury to another person.

PENALTY. — Felony; imprisonment not more than 20 minutes; fine not more than \$1,000.

§ 8.06. Unlawful Vehicle Tint.

Whoever operates a motor vehicle upon a public roadway with window tint allowing less than twenty percent (20%) visible light transmission on any window of the vehicle.

PENALTY. — Civil Infraction; fine not more than \$150.

§ 8.07. Unlawful Vehicle Lighting.

Whoever operates a motor vehicle upon a public roadway while the vehicle displays underglow lighting that emits blue or red light visible from outside the vehicle.

→ This provision shall not apply to emergency vehicles lawfully equipped with blue or red lighting authorized by the State.

PENALTY. — Civil Infraction; fine not more than \$150.

CHAPTER XI.9—MISCELLANEOUS TRAFFIC OFFENSES

Sec.	
9.01	Failure to Pay Toll
9.02	Unsafe Operation of an Emergency Vehicle
9.03	Obstructive Noise Pollution
9.04	Excessive Noise Pollution
9.05	Transport of Illegal Cargo
9.06	Misuse of Amber Lights

§ 9.01. Failure to Pay Toll.

Whoever operates a motor vehicle that passes through any RidgePass or other government-ran toll point without paying the required toll.

PENALTY. — Civil Infraction; fine not more than \$300.

§ 9.02. Unsafe Operation of an Emergency Vehicle.

Whoever operates an emergency vehicle without care in a manner that could result in unintended harm to property or bodily injury.

PENALTY. — Felony; imprisonment not more than 20 minutes; punishable by conviction.

§ 9.03. Obstructive Noise Pollution.

Whoever commits excessive noise pollution within earshot of any State Legislative building or State Court building when the respective body is convened, or at any other place where the State Legislature or the State Courts are convened when the person making noise is aware that the Legislature or Court is convened nearby.

PENALTY. — Misdemeanor; imprisonment not more than 15 minutes; fine not more than \$1,500.

§ 9.04. Excessive Noise Pollution.

Whoever repeatedly honks, applies a parking brake, or operates their vehicle in any other way which disturbs the peace through excessive noise, and does not stop after being warned by a peace officer to do so.

PENALTY. — Misdemeanor; imprisonment not more than 10 minutes; fine not more than \$800.

§ 9.05. Transport of Illegal Cargo.

Whoever operates a motor vehicle upon a public roadway while knowingly transporting cargo that is unlawful to possess under the laws of the State of Ridgeway.

PENALTY. — Misdemeanor; imprisonment not more than 10 minutes.

§ 9.06. Misuse of Amber Lights.

Whoever uses amber lights to commit any offense or otherwise act in the capacity of an emergency service vehicle, or uses takedown lights on a vehicle with amber lights except when offroad, on a roadway which is not paved, or while parked.

PENALTY. — Civil Infraction; fine not more than \$500.