

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA REPUBLIC

Continental Congress Assembled



PUBLIC LAW 111-12

Amended: 23 October 2016

TO ESTABLISH GENERAL PROVISIONS FOR CRIMINAL CODE

Pursuant to the United States of America Republic Constitution Amendment 19, Section 2, Clause 2, wherein it states; *“The United States of America Republic shall make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States of America Republic, or any Department or Officer thereof”*, there shall hereby be designated General Provisions for Criminal Code to serve this purpose. This amendment shall go into immediate force.

Introduced as **Senate Joint Resolution 12**, with **15** co-sponsors and as **House Joint Resolution 12** with **15** co-sponsors, a request was delivered before the Continental Congress to honor and therefore establish laws for General Provisions.

The resolution suffered no exclusions, no demands that it became law; and was amended as follows:

SECTION 4. Misprision of felony

The substitution of “three years”, is substituted with “fifteen to twenty years”.

The 1st Continental Congress of the United States of America Republic publicly declared 2015 the national "Year of the United States of America Republic". The document known as Public Law **111-12** was signed on **23 October 2016** by the following **SIGNATORIES to this Legislative Act in Attendance**;

General Congress Assembled, United States of America Republic

1. Christopher-Cannon: Bey, President, Illinois Province - Yea
2. Sharon-Green: El, Acting Speaker of the House, Missouri Province - Yea
3. Kimberly Ware: Bey, Treasurer, Illinois Province - Yea
4. Charles: Bey, Attorney General, Dept. of Justice, California Province - Yea
5. Ross Woody: Bey, Secretary of State, Dept. of State, Missouri Province Yea
6. Darnell-Brown: Bey, Governor, Province of Virginia - Yea



7. Mandell Lamar-Williams: El, Governor, Georgia Province - Yea
8. Floyd-Harris: Bey, Governor, Missouri Province - Yea
9. Saadiq-Bey, Senator, Illinois Province - Yea
10. Steven-Jackson: El, Senator, Colorado, Province - Yea
11. Demetris-Mason: El, Representative, California Province - Yea
12. Romulus-Dorsey: El, Chief Justice, Illinois Province - Yea
13. Linda Ann-Bashful: El, Public Minister, Missouri Province - Yea
14. Maurice Clement-Reynolds: Bey, Public Minister, Missouri Province - Yea
15. Leslie Andre-Atkins: El, Commissioner Vicegerent, Illinois Province - Yea

It reads as follows:

PUBLIC LAW 111-12 on 23 October 2016

JOINT RESOLUTION

Authorizing and requesting the President

to proclaim and establish provisions in accordance with the Laws and Constitution of the **United States of America Republic.**

WHEREAS the Moorish American People have made a unique contribution in shaping the United States of America Republic as a distinctive and blessed nation of people and citizens;

WHEREAS the Moorish American People are a People of deeply-held religious convictions springing from the Holy Scriptures of the Holy Koran of the Moorish Science Temple of America and the Learning, Teachings and Truth of the Holy Prophet Noble Drew Ali. The Holy Prophet Noble Drew Ali led his People back to the Principles and standards of their ancient forefathers' Free National Principles and Standards.

WHEREAS the Principles of Love, Truth, Peace, Freedom and Justice inspired concepts of civil government that are contained in our Declaration of Independence and Constitution of the United States of America Republic;

WHEREAS the Moorish American People, are now in great comprehension that, as a Nation of People being Nationwide in scope to achieve peace as well as unity as a single harmonious Nation, there must be uniform Laws for the Nation. The Laws and Constitution of the **United States of America Republic** is "*the Rock on which our Republic rests*";

WHEREAS the history of our Nation clearly illustrates the value of a Nation to be able to create and pass its own Laws are beneficial to a Society to Enforce the Laws of the Nation. This is not to remove or change **The Moorish American People** from voluntarily applying the extend the learning, teachings and truth of the Holy Koran of the Moorish Science Temple of America in the lives of individuals, families, or in their society as a nation of People;

WHEREAS this Nation now faces great challenges that will test this Nation as it has never been tested before; and

WHEREAS that renewing our knowledge of Law, Divine and National and having faith in Our Universal Creator through Holy Scriptures of the Koran of the Moorish Science



TITLE I

CRIMINAL CODE

CHAPTER 1 - GENERAL PROVISIONS

<u>Section No.</u>	<u>Description</u>
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4.	Misprision of felony.
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6.	Department and agency defined.
7.	Special maritime and territorial jurisdiction of the United States of America Republic defined.
8.	Obligation or other security of the United States of America Republic defined.
9.	Vessel of the United States of America Republic defined.
10.	Interstate commerce and foreign commerce defined.
11.	Foreign government defined.
12.	United States of America Republic Postal Service defined.
13.	Laws of States adopted for areas within National jurisdiction.
14.	Obligation or other security of foreign government defined.
15.	Crime of violence defined.
16.	Insanity defense.
17.	Organization defined.
18.	Petty offense defined.
19.	Financial institution defined.
20.	Stolen or counterfeit nature of property for certain crimes defined.
21.	Court of the United States of America Republic defined.
22.	Definitions relating to National health care offense.
23.	Use of minors in crimes of violence.
24.	Definition of seaport.
25.	Mortgage lending business defined.



TITLE I

CRIMINAL CODE

CHAPTER 1 - GENERAL PROVISIONS

SECTION 2. Principals

(a) Whoever commits an offense against the United States of America Republic or aids, abets, counsels, commands, induces or procures its commission, is punishable as a principal.

(b) Whoever willfully causes an act to be done which if directly performed by him or another would be an offense against the United States of America Republic, is punishable as a principal.

SECTION 3. Accessory after the fact

Whoever, knowing that an offense against the United States of America Republic has been committed, receives, relieves, comforts or assists the offender in order to hinder or prevent his apprehension, trial or punishment, is an accessory after the fact.

Except as otherwise expressly provided by any Act of Congress, an accessory after the fact shall be imprisoned not more than one-half the maximum term of imprisonment or (notwithstanding section 3571) fined not more than one-half the maximum fine prescribed for the punishment of the principal, or both; or if the principal is punishable by life imprisonment or death, the accessory shall be imprisoned not more than 15 years.

SECTION 4. Misprision of felony

Whoever, having knowledge of the actual commission of a felony such as the use of slave brands such as Black, Negro, Colored, or African American after Nationality has been stated and verified shall be evidence of denationalization and the dealing of Chattel Slavery cognizable by a court of the United States of America Republic, conceals and does not as soon as possible make known the same to some judge or other person in civil or military authority under the United States of America Republic, shall be fined under this title or imprisoned fifteen to twenty years, or both.

SECTION 5. United States of America Republic defined

The term "United States of America Republic ", as used in this title in a territorial sense, includes all places and waters, continental or insular, subject to the jurisdiction of the United States of America Republic, except the Canal Zone.



SECTION 6. As used in this title:

The term “department” means one of the executive departments enumerated in the United States of America Republic Constitution unless the context shows that such term was intended to describe the executive, legislative, or judicial branches of the government.

The term “agency” includes any department, mission, independent establishment, commission, administration, authority, board or bureau of the United States of America Republic or any corporation in which the United States of America Republic has a proprietary interest, unless the context shows that such term was intended to be used in a more limited sense.

SECTION 7. Maritime and Territorial Jurisdiction of the United States of America

Republic defined: The term “maritime and territorial jurisdiction of the United States of America Republic”, as used in this title, includes:

The high seas, any other waters within the admiralty and maritime jurisdiction of the United States of America Republic and out of the jurisdiction of any particular State, and any vessel belonging in whole or in part to the United States of America Republic or any citizen thereof, or to any corporation created by or under the laws of the United States of America Republic, or of any Province, Territory, or possession thereof, when such vessel is within the admiralty and maritime jurisdiction of the United States of America Republic and out of the jurisdiction of any particular State.

Any vessel registered, licensed, or enrolled under the laws of the United States of America Republic, and being on a voyage upon the waters of any of the Great Lakes, or any of the waters connecting them, or upon the Saint Lawrence River where the same constitutes the International Boundary Line.

Any and all references to “territorial jurisdiction of the United States of America Republic”, means “provinces” or “province state”; or Provinces and the boundaries of the United States of America Republic as indicated in the U.S.A.R. Constitution, to include any lands reserved or acquired for the use of the United States of America Republic, and under the exclusive or concurrent jurisdiction thereof, or any place purchased or otherwise acquired by the United States of America Republic by consent of the legislature of the State in which the same shall be, for the erection of a fort, magazine, arsenal, dockyard, or other needful building.

Any island, rock, or key containing deposits of guano, which may, at the discretion of the President, be considered as appertaining to the United States of America Republic.

Any aircraft belonging in whole or in part to the United States of America Republic, or any citizen thereof, or to any corporation created by or under the laws of the United States of America Republic, or any State, Territory, district, or possession thereof, while such aircraft is in flight over the high seas, or over any other waters within the admiralty and maritime jurisdiction of the United States of America Republic and out of the jurisdiction of any particular State.

Any vehicle used or designed for flight or navigation in space and on the registry of the United States of America Republic pursuant to any and all treaties made or will be made, including any treaties on principles governing the activities of states in the exploration and use of outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies and the convention on registration of objects launched into outer space, while that vehicle is in flight, which is from the moment when all external doors are closed on Earth following embarkation until the moment when one such door is opened on Earth for disembarkation or in the case of a forced landing, until the competent authorities take over the responsibility for the vehicle and for persons and property aboard.



Any place outside the jurisdiction of any nation with respect to an offense by or against a national of the United States of America Republic.

To the extent permitted by international law, any foreign vessel during a voyage having a scheduled departure from or arrival in the United States of America Republic with respect to an offense committed by or against a national of the United States of America Republic.

With respect to offenses committed by or against a national of the United States of America Republic as that term is used in section 101 of the Immigration and Nationality Act—the premises of United States of America Republic diplomatic, consular, military or other United States of America Republic Government missions or entities in foreign States which has been Accredited by the United States of America Republic Government, such as Moorish Science Temple of America International Mission, including the buildings, parts of buildings, and land appurtenant or ancillary thereto or used for purposes of those missions or entities, irrespective of ownership; and

residences in foreign States and the land appurtenant or ancillary thereto, irrespective of ownership, used for purposes of those missions or entities or used by United States of America Republic personnel assigned to those missions or entities.

Nothing in this paragraph shall be deemed to supersede any treaty or international agreement with which this paragraph conflicts. This paragraph does not apply with respect to an offense committed by a person described in section 3261(a) of this title.

SECTION 8. Obligation or other security of the United States of America Republic defined

The term “obligation or other security of the United States of America Republic” includes all bonds, certificates of indebtedness, national bank currency, National Reserve notes, National Reserve bank notes, coupons, United States of America Republic notes, Treasury notes, gold certificates, silver certificates, Birth Certificates, Social Security Cards, Province Identification, Province Driver’s License, Vehicle Certificates of Titles and Registrations, Contracts, Elector Cards, Property Deeds, fractional notes, certificates of deposit, bills, checks, or drafts for money, drawn by or upon authorized officers of the United States of America Republic, stamps and other representatives of value, of whatever denomination, issued under any Act of the Continental Congress, and canceled United States of America Republic stamps.

SECTION 9. Vessel of the United States of America Republic defined

The term “vessel of the United States of America Republic”, as used in this title, means a vessel belonging in whole or in part to the United States of America Republic, or any National, or citizen thereof, or any corporation created by or under the laws of the United States of America Republic, or of any Province, State, Territory, or possession thereof.

SECTION 10. Interstate commerce and foreign commerce defined

The term “interstate commerce”, as used in this title, includes commerce between one State, Territory, Possession, or the Province and another State, Territory, Possession, or the District of Columbia.



The term “foreign commerce”, as used in this title, includes commerce with a foreign country.



SECTION 11. Foreign government defined

The term “foreign government”, as used in this title except in sections 112, 878, 970, 1116, and 1201, includes any government, faction, or body of insurgents within a country with which the United States of America Republic is at peace, irrespective of recognition by the United States of America Republic.

SECTION 12. United States of America Republic Postal Service defined

As used in this title, the term “Postal Service” means the United States of America Republic Postal Service established by law, and every officer and employee of that Service, whether or not such officer or employee has taken the oath of office.

SECTION 13. Laws of States adopted for areas within National jurisdiction

(a) Whoever within or upon any of the places now existing or hereafter reserved or acquired as provided in section 7 of this title, or on, above, or below any portion of the territorial sea of the United States of America Republic not within the jurisdiction of any Province, State, Commonwealth, territory, possession, or district is guilty of any act or omission which, although not made punishable by any enactment of Continental Congress, would be punishable if committed or omitted within the jurisdiction of the United States of America Republic or a Province thereof, State, Territory, Possession, or District in which such place is situated, by the laws thereof in force at the time of such act or omission, shall be guilty of a like offense and subject to a like punishment.

(b)

(1) Subject to paragraph (2) and for purposes of subsection (a) of this section, that which may or shall be imposed through judicial or administrative action under the law of a Province, State, territory, possession, or district, for a conviction for operating a motor vehicle under the influence of a drug or alcohol, shall be considered to be a punishment provided by that law. Any limitation on the right or privilege to operate a motor vehicle imposed under this subsection shall apply only to the special maritime and territorial jurisdiction of the United States of America Republic.

(2)(A) In addition to any term of imprisonment provided for operating a motor vehicle under the influence of a drug or alcohol imposed under the law of a State, territory, possession, or district, the punishment for such an offense under this section shall include an additional term of imprisonment of not more than 1 year, or if serious bodily injury of a minor is caused, not more than 5 years, or if death of a minor is caused, not more than 10 years, and an additional fine under this title, or both, if—
a minor (other than the offender) was present in the motor vehicle when the offense was committed; and
the law of the Province, State, territory, possession, in which the offense occurred does not provide an additional term of imprisonment under the circumstances described in clause (i).

(B) For the purposes of subparagraph (A), the term “minor” means a person less than 18 years of age.

(c) Whenever any waters of the territorial sea of the United States of America Republic lie outside the territory of any State, Commonwealth, territory, possession, or district, such waters (including the airspace above and the seabed and subsoil below, and artificial islands and



fixed structures erected thereon) shall be deemed, for purposes of subsection (a), to lie within the area of the State, Commonwealth, territory, possession, or district that it would lie within if the boundaries of such State, Commonwealth, territory, possession, or district were extended seaward to the outer limit of the territorial sea of the United States of America Republic.

SECTION 15. Obligation or other security of foreign government defined

The term “obligation or other security of any foreign government” includes, but is not limited to, uncanceled stamps, whether or not demonetized.

SECTION 16. Crime of violence defined

The term “crime of violence” means—an offense that has as an element the use, attempted use, or threatened use of physical force against the person or property of another, or any other offense that is a felony and that, by its nature, involves a substantial risk that physical force against the person or property of another may be used in the course of committing the offense.

SECTION 17. Insanity defense

AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE.—It is an affirmative defense to a prosecution under any National statute that, at the time of the commission of the acts constituting the offense, the defendant, as a result of a severe mental disease or defect, was unable to appreciate the nature and quality or the wrongfulness of his acts. Mental disease or defect does not otherwise constitute a defense.

BURDEN OF PROOF.—the defendant has the burden of proving the defense of insanity by clear and convincing evidence.

SECTION 18. Organization defined

As used in this title, the term “organization” means a person other than an individual.

SECTION 19. Petty offense defined

As used in this title, the term “petty offense” means a Class B misdemeanor, a Class C misdemeanor, or an infraction, for which the maximum fine is no greater than the amount set forth for such an offense in section 3571(b)(6) or (7) in the case of an individual or section 3571(c)(6) or (7) in the case of an organization.

SECTION 20. Financial institution defined

As used in this title, the term “financial institution” means—an insured depository institution (as defined in section 3(c)(2) of the National Deposit Insurance Act);
 A credit union with accounts insured by the National Credit Union Share Insurance Fund;
 A National home loan bank or a member of the National home loan bank system;
 A System institution of the Farm Credit System.
 A small business investment company.
 A depository institution holding company.



A private contract between two parties for the benefit, item, or service for which payment may be made under the plan or contract.

A National Reserve bank or a member bank of the National Reserve System;

An organization operating a branch or agency of a foreign bank.

A mortgage lending business or any person or entity that makes in whole or in part a Nationally related mortgage loan .

SECTION 21. Stolen or counterfeit nature of property for certain crimes defined

(a) Wherever in this title it is an element of an offense that—
any property was embezzled, robbed, stolen, converted, taken, altered, counterfeited, falsely made, forged, or obliterated; and

The defendant knew that the property was of such character;
such element may be established by proof that the defendant, after or as a result of an official representation as to the nature of the property, believed the property to be embezzled, robbed, stolen, converted, taken, altered, counterfeited, falsely made, forged, or obliterated.

(b) For purposes of this section, the term “official representation” means any representation made by a National law enforcement officer or by another person at the direction or with the approval of such an officer.

SECTION 22 RESERVED FOR FURTHER LEGISLATION

SECTION 23. Court of the United States of America Republic defined

As used in this title, except where otherwise expressly provided the term “court of the United States of America Republic” includes all Courts established by the United States of America Republic. All the courts of the United States of America Republic shall be Supreme Courts. And the Continental Congress shall have power to establish all other inferior courts in the United States of America Republic such as, Consular Courts, Common Law Courts, International Criminal Courts, Bankruptcy Courts and also includes but is not limited to Small Claims Courts and Chancery Courts.

SECTION 24. Definitions relating to National health care offense

(a) As used in this title, the term “National health care offense” means a violation of, or a criminal conspiracy to violate—section 669, 1035, 1347, or 1518 of this title or section 1128(B) or Sections 287, 371, 664, 666, 1001, 1027, 1341, 1343, 1349, or 1954 of this title section 301, if the violation or conspiracy relates to a health care benefit program.

(b) As used in this title, the term “health care benefit program” means any public or private plan or contract, affecting commerce, under which any medical benefit, item, or service is provided to any individual, and includes any individual or entity who is providing a medical benefit, item, or service for which payment may be made under the plan or contract.

SECTION 25. Use of minors in crimes of violence

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section, the following definitions shall apply:

CRIME OF VIOLENCE.—The term “crime of violence” has the meaning set forth in section 16.



MINOR.—The term “minor” means a person who has not reached 18 years of age.

USES.—The term “uses” means employs, hires, persuades, induces, entices, or coerces.

(b) PENALTIES.—Any person who is 18 years of age or older, who intentionally uses a minor to commit a crime of violence for which such person may be prosecuted in a court of the United States, or to assist in avoiding detection or apprehension for such an offense, shall—for the first conviction, be subject to twice the maximum term of imprisonment and twice the maximum fine that would otherwise be authorized for the offense; and for each subsequent conviction, be subject to 3 times the maximum term of imprisonment and 3 times the maximum fine that would otherwise be authorized for the offense.

SECTION 26. Definition of seaport

As used in this title, the term “seaport” means all piers, wharves, docks, and similar structures, adjacent to any waters subject to the United States of America Republic of America jurisdiction to which a vessel may be secured, including areas of land, water, or land and water under and in immediate proximity to such structures, buildings on or contiguous to such structures, and the equipment and materials on such structures or in such buildings.

SECTION 27. Mortgage lending business defined

In this title, the term “mortgage lending business” means an organization which finances or refinances any debt secured by an interest in real estate, including private mortgage companies, and any subsidiaries of such organizations, and whose activities affect interstate or foreign commerce. An Individual who creates a private contract between two parties, the individual themselves being one of the said parties for the benefit, item, or service for which payment may be made under the plan or contract.

SECTIONS 28 THROUGH 30 RESERVED FOR FURTHER LEGISLATION

[End of Resolution]

