

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA REPUBLIC

Continental Congress Assembled



PUBLIC LAW 111-13

Amended: 23 October 2016

TO ESTABLISH LAWS FOR AIRCRAFT AND MOTOR VEHICLES

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 aircraft and motor vehicle provisions to serve this purpose. This amendment shall go into immediate force.

Introduced as **Senate Joint Resolution 13**, with **15** co-sponsors and as **House Joint Resolution 13** with **15** co-sponsors, a request was delivered before the Continental Congress to honor and therefore establish laws for Aircraft and Motor Vehicles.

The resolution suffered no amendments, no exclusions, no demands that it became law.

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 111-13 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-Karris: Bey, Governor, Missouri Province - Yea
9. Saadiq: Bey, Senator, Illinois Province - Yea
10. Steven-Jackson: El, Senator, Colorado, Province - Yea



11. Demetrius-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 111-13 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 and extending 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 Temple of America, the Holy Bible and the Great Qu'ran of Mohammed as we honor all the divine Prophets Jesus, Mohammed, Buddha and Confucius. Therefore, the **Constitution and Laws of the United States of America Republic** and knowledge of the aforementioned Holy



Scriptures can only strengthen our nation. I, President Christopher H- Cannon: Bey, therefore establish with the consent of the Continental Congress the provisions as the **Laws of the United States of America Republic**:

NOW, THEREFORE, be it Resolved by the Continental Congress of the United States of America Republic in Continental Congress assembled, That the President is authorized and requested to designate the administration of said laws.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY-PL.111 Res.:13
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. #(2016):

23 October 2016 considered
and passed by the Continental
Congress.

[End of Resolution]



TITLE I - CRIMINAL CODE**CHAPTER 2****AIRCRAFT AND MOTOR VEHICLES**

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TITLE I - CRIMINAL CODE

CHAPTER 2

AIRCRAFT AND MOTOR VEHICLES

SECTION 31. Definitions

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

- (1) AIRCRAFT.—The term “aircraft” means a civil, military, or public contrivance invented, used, or designed to navigate, fly, or travel in the air.
- (2) AVIATION QUALITY.—The term “aviation quality”, with respect to a part of an aircraft or space vehicle, means the quality of having been manufactured, constructed, produced, maintained, repaired, overhauled, rebuilt, reconditioned, or restored in conformity with applicable standards specified by law (including applicable regulations).
- (3) DESTRUCTIVE SUBSTANCE.—The term “destructive substance” means an explosive substance, flammable material, infernal machine, or other chemical, mechanical, or radioactive device or matter of a combustible, contaminative, corrosive, or explosive nature.
- (4) IN FLIGHT.—The term “in flight” means—any time from the moment at which all the external doors of an aircraft are closed following embarkation until the moment when any such door is opened for disembarkation; and in the case of a forced landing, until competent authorities take over the responsibility for the aircraft and the persons and property on board.
- (5) IN SERVICE.—The term “in service” means— any time from the beginning of preflight preparation of an aircraft by ground personnel or by the crew for a specific flight until 24 hours after any landing; and in any event includes the entire period during which the aircraft is in flight.
- (6) MOTOR VEHICLE.—Means any vehicle, machine, tractor, trailer, or semitrailer propelled or drawn by mechanical power and used upon the highways in the transportation of passengers or property, [or any combination thereof determined by the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration,] but does not include any vehicle, locomotive, or car operated exclusively on a rail or rails, or a trolley bus operated by electric power derived from a fixed overhead wire, furnishing local passenger transportation similar to street-railway service. (49 C.F.R. §390.5).

The term “motor vehicle” means every description of carriage or other contrivance propelled or drawn by mechanical power and used for commercial purposes on the highways in the transportation of passengers, passengers and property, or property or cargo, 18 U.S.C. §31(a)(6).

**THE FOLLOWING SECTIONS IN “RED” ARE PROPOSED AMENDMENTS BY R.WILSON: BEY,
LT. GOV. VIRGINIA:**



“VEHICLE”

The word “vehicle” includes every description of carriage or other artificial contrivance [mechanical device] used, or capable of being used, as a means of transportation on land (1 U.S.C. § 4, PL 278-633).

Transports or transportation means the movement of property and loading, unloading, or storage incidental to the movement. (49 C.F.R. §107.1, §105.5, §171.8)

Transport - (verb) To carry or convey from one place to another. (Black’s Law dictionary, 4th Edition, pg. 1670)

***Carry** – To bear, bear about, sustain, transport, remove, or convey. (Black’s Law dictionary, 4th Edition, pg. 269)

***Convey** – To pass or transmit the title to property from one to another; to transfer property or the title to property by deed or instrument under seal. Used popularly in sense of “assign”, “sale”, or “transfer”. (Black’s Law dictionary, 4th Edition, pg. 402)

Transported – (verb) is an action and is derived from the word transportation.

Transportation is “The removal of goods or persons [passengers] from one place to another, by a carrier. (Black’s Law dictionary, 4th Edition, pg.1670)

***Carrier** – is “one employed in or engaged in the business or carrying goods for others for hire.” (Black’s Law dictionary, 4th Edition, pg.269)

***Carrier** means a person who transports passengers or property in commerce by rail car, aircraft, motor vehicle, or vessel. (49 C.F.R. §171.8)

Transportation - The term “transportation” includes— (49 U.S.C. § 13102(23))

(A) a motor vehicle, vessel, warehouse, wharf, pier, dock, yard, property, facility, instrumentality, or equipment of any kind related to the movement of passengers or property, or both, regardless of ownership or an agreement concerning use; and

(B) services related to that movement, including arranging for, receipt, delivery, elevation, transfer in transit, refrigeration, icing, ventilation, storage, handling, packing, unpacking, and interchange of passengers and property.

“DRIVER’S LICENSE” means a license issued by a State to an individual authorizing the individual to operate a motor vehicle on highways, 49 U.S.C. §31301(6).

“DRIVER” means any person who operates any commercial motor vehicle (49 C.F.R. §390.5).

Commercial motor vehicle (49 C.F.R. §390.5), means any self-propelled or towed motor vehicle used on a highway in interstate commerce to transport passengers or property when the vehicle—

(1) Has a gross vehicle weight rating or gross combination weight rating, or gross vehicle weight or gross combination weight, of 4,536 kg (10,001 pounds) or more, whichever is greater; or

(2) Is designed or used to transport more than 8 passengers (including the driver) for compensation; or



(3) Is designed or used to transport more than 15 passengers, including the driver, and is not used to transport passengers for compensation; or

(4) Is used in transporting material found by the Secretary of Transportation to be hazardous under 49 U.S.C. 5103 and transported in a quantity requiring placarding under regulations prescribed by the Secretary under 49 CFR, subtitle B, chapter I, subchapter C.

“DRIVER” - One employed in conducting or operating a coach, carriage, wagon, or other vehicle, with horses, mules, or other animals, or a bicycle, tricycle, or motor car, though not a street railroad car. (Black’s Law dictionary, 4th Edition, pg.585)

Employed – This signifies both the act of doing a thing and the being under contract or orders to do it. To give employment to; to have employment. (Black’s Law dictionary, 4th Edition, pg.617)

“TRAFFIC”

The following communicates that traffic is the commercial activity of the buying and selling of goods, products or services.

Commerce; trade; sale or exchange of merchandise, bills, money, and the like. The passing of goods or commodities from one person to another for an equivalent in goods or money. (Black’s Law dictionary, 4th Edition, pg.1667)

Commerce – means trade, traffic, and transportation (49 USC § 31301(2)).

Commerce – The exchange of goods, productions, or property of any kind (Black’s Law dictionary, 4th Edition, pg.336).

The above definitions: Motor Vehicle, Vehicle, Traffic, Driver, Employed, Transportation, Carrier, Transports and Commerce clearly communicates that a Motor Vehicle is a Vehicle which is classified as a Commercial Vehicle being operated by a Driver to transport passengers and property and is owned by a Carrier company that is in the business of transportation for a fee, thus, the vehicle and the Carrier Company are therefore engaged in commerce and traffic.

“PARK” - means to leave any motor vehicle standing on a highway, whether or not attended. D.C. Code § 50-2201.02(12)

“RES” – A thing, an object. As a term of the law, this word has a very wide and extensive signification, including not only things which are objects of property, but also such as are not capable of individual ownership. And in old English law it is said to have a general import, comprehending both corporeal and incorporeal things of whatever kind, nature, or species (Black’s Law Revised 4th Edition, page1469).

“IDENT” - (noun) A certificate or indented certificate issue by the government of the United States at the close of the Revolution, for the principal or interest of the public debt. (Black’s Law Dictionary, Revised 4th Edition, page 910)

“RESIDENT” - One who has his residence in a place. The term is an elastic one and may mean a person who is domiciled at a place, or a citizen, or merely one who is temporarily living at a place, or carries on business there (Black’s Law Dictionary, 4th Edition, page 1473).

“RESIDENCE” – means living in a particular locality. A factual place of abode [home or house] (Black’s Law Dictionary, 4th Edition, page 1473).



“FOREIGN STATE”

...includes a political subdivision of a foreign state or an agency or instrumentality of a foreign state. An “agency or instrumentality of a foreign state” means any entity which is a separate legal person, corporate or otherwise, and which is an organ of a foreign state or political subdivision thereof, or a majority of whose shares or other ownership interest is owned by a foreign state or political subdivision thereof, and which is neither a citizen of a State of the United States as defined in section 1332 (c) and (e) nor created under the laws of any third country. (28 USC. §1603).

Section 1332 of 28 USC – Diversity of citizenship

(c)

(1) a corporation shall be deemed to be a citizen of every State and foreign state by which it has been incorporated and of the State of foreign state where it has its principal place of business...

(2) the legal representative of the estate of a decedent shall be deemed to be a citizen only of the same State as the decedent, and the legal representative of an infant or incompetent shall be deemed to be a citizen only of the same State as the infant or incompetent.

(e) The word “States”, as used in this section, includes the Territories, the District of Columbia, and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

(7) PART.—The term “part” means a frame, assembly, component, appliance, engine, propeller, material, part, spare part, piece, section, or related integral or auxiliary equipment.

(8) SPACE VEHICLE.—The term “space vehicle” means a man-made device, either manned or unmanned, designed for operation beyond the Earth’s atmosphere.

(9) STATE.—The term “State” means - the Moorish American People, and any Province of State, territory, or possession of the United States of America Republic. It shall also mean an Autonomous Nation.

(10) USED FOR COMMERCIAL PURPOSES.—The term “used for commercial purposes” means the carriage of persons or property for any fare, fee, rate, charge or other consideration, or directly or indirectly in connection with any business, or other undertaking intended for profit.

(b) TERMS DEFINED IN OTHER LAW.—

In this chapter, the terms “aircraft engine”, “air navigation facility”, “appliance”, “civil aircraft”, “foreign air commerce”, “interstate air commerce”, “landing area”, “overseas air commerce”, “propeller”, “spare part”, and “special aircraft jurisdiction of the United States of America Republic”.

SECTION 32. Destruction of aircraft or aircraft facilities**(a) Whoever willfully—**

sets fire to, damages, destroys, disables, or wrecks any aircraft in the special aircraft jurisdiction of the United States of America Republic or any civil aircraft used, operated, or employed in interstate, overseas, or foreign air commerce;

places or causes to be placed a destructive device or substance in, upon, or in proximity to, or otherwise makes or causes to be made unworkable or unusable or hazardous to work or use, any such aircraft, or any part or other materials used or intended to be used in connection with the operation of such aircraft, if such placing or causing to be placed or such making or causing to be made is likely to endanger the safety of any such aircraft;

sets fire to, damages, destroys, or disables any air navigation facility, or interferes by force or violence with the operation of such facility, if such fire, damaging, destroying, disabling, or interfering is likely to endanger the safety of any such aircraft in flight;

with the intent to damage, destroy, or disable any such aircraft, sets fire to, damages, destroys, or disables or places a destructive device or substance in, upon, or in proximity to, any appliance or structure, ramp, landing area, property, machine, or apparatus, or any facility or other material used, or intended to be used, in connection with the operation, maintenance, loading, unloading or storage of any such aircraft or any cargo carried or intended to be carried on any such aircraft;

interferes with or disables, with intent to endanger the safety of any person or with a reckless disregard for the safety of human life, anyone engaged in the authorized operation of such aircraft or any air navigation facility aiding in the navigation of any such aircraft;

performs an act of violence against or incapacitates any individual on any such aircraft, if such act of violence or incapacitation is likely to endanger the safety of such aircraft;

communicates information, knowing the information to be false and under circumstances in which such information may reasonably be believed, thereby endangering the safety of any such aircraft in flight; or

attempts or conspires to do anything prohibited under paragraphs (1) through (7) of this subsection;

shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than twenty years or both.

(b) Whoever willfully—

performs an act of violence against any individual on board any civil aircraft registered in a country other than the United States of America Republic while such aircraft is in flight, if such act is likely to endanger the safety of that aircraft;

destroys a civil aircraft registered in a country other than the United States of America Republic while such aircraft is in service or causes damage to such an aircraft which renders that aircraft incapable of flight or which is likely to endanger that aircraft's safety in flight;

places or causes to be placed on a civil aircraft registered in a country other than the United States of America Republic while such aircraft is in service, a device or substance which is likely to destroy that aircraft, or to cause damage to that aircraft which renders that aircraft incapable of flight or which is likely to endanger that aircraft's safety in flight; or

attempts or conspires to commit an offense described in paragraphs (1) through (3) of this subsection;

shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than twenty years, or both. There is jurisdiction over an offense under this subsection if a national of the United States of America Republic was on board, or would have been on board, the aircraft; an offender is a national of the United States of America Republic; or an offender is afterwards found in the United States of America Republic. For purposes of this subsection, the term "National of the United States of America Republic" means – a Moorish National, Moorish American, Moor, Moabite, Israelite a Citizen of the United States of America Republic, Indigenous People of North America, South and Central America, the Aboriginal People.



(c) Whoever willfully imparts or conveys any threat to do an act which would violate any of paragraphs (1) through (6) of subsection (a) or any of paragraphs (1) through (3) of subsection (b) of this section, with an apparent determination and will to carry the threat into execution shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than five years, or both.

SECTION 33. Destruction of motor vehicles or motor vehicle facilities

Whoever willfully, with intent to endanger the safety of any person on board or anyone who he believes will board the same, or with a reckless disregard for the safety of human life, damages, disables, destroys, tampers with, or places or causes to be placed any explosive or other destructive substance in, upon, or in proximity to, any motor vehicle which is used, operated, or employed in interstate or foreign commerce, or its cargo or material used or intended to be used in connection with its operation; or

Whoever willfully, with like intent, damages, disables, destroys, sets fire to, tampers with, or places or causes to be placed any explosive or other destructive substance in, upon, or in proximity to any garage, terminal, structure, supply, or facility used in the operation of, or in support of the operation of, motor vehicles engaged in interstate or foreign commerce or otherwise makes or causes such property to be made unworkable, unusable, or hazardous to work or use; or

Whoever, with like intent, willfully disables or incapacitates any driver or person employed in connection with the operation or maintenance of the motor vehicle, or in any way lessens the ability of such person to perform his duties as such; or

Whoever willfully attempts or conspires to do any of the aforesaid acts—shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than twenty years, or both.

Whoever is convicted of a violation of subsection (a) involving a motor vehicle that, at the time the violation occurred, carried high-level radioactive waste or spent nuclear fuel shall be fined under this title and imprisoned for any term of years not less than 30, or for life.

SECTION 34. Penalty when death results

Whoever is convicted of any crime prohibited by this chapter, which has resulted in the death of any person, shall be subject also to the death penalty or to imprisonment for life.

SECTION 35. Imparting or conveying false information

Whoever imparts or conveys or causes to be imparted or conveyed false information, knowing the information to be false, concerning an attempt or alleged attempt being made or to be made, to do any act which would be a crime prohibited by this chapter or chapter 97 or chapter 111 of this title shall be subject to a civil penalty of not more than \$1,000 which shall be recoverable in a civil action brought in the name of the United States.

Whoever willfully and maliciously, or with reckless disregard for the safety of human life, imparts or conveys or causes to be imparted or conveyed false information, knowing the information to be false, concerning an attempt or alleged attempt being made or to be made, to do any act which would be a crime prohibited by this chapter or chapter 97 or chapter 111 of this title—shall be fined under this title, or imprisoned not more than five years, or both.



SECTION 36. Drive-by shooting

DEFINITION, OFFENSE AND PENALTIES.—

- (1) A person who, in furtherance or to escape detection of a major drug offense and with the intent to intimidate, harass, injure, or maim, fires a weapon into a group of two or more persons and who, in the course of such conduct, causes grave risk to any human life shall be punished by a term of no more than 25 years, by fine under this title, or both.
- (2) A person who, in furtherance or to escape detection of a major drug offense and with the intent to intimidate, harass, injure, or maim, fires a weapon into a group of 2 or more persons and who, in the course of such conduct, kills any person shall, if the killing—
 - is a first degree murder (as defined in section 1111(a)), be punished by death or imprisonment for any term of years or for life, fined under this title, or both; or
 - is a murder other than a first degree murder (as defined in section 1111(a)), be fined under this title, imprisoned for any term of years or for life, or both.

SECTION 37. Violence at international airports

(a) **OFFENSE.**—A person who unlawfully and intentionally, using any device, substance, or weapon—performs an act of violence against a person at an airport serving international civil aviation that causes or is likely to cause serious bodily injury (as defined in section 1365 of this title) or death; or

destroys or seriously damages the facilities of an airport serving international civil aviation or a civil aircraft not in service located thereon or disrupts the services of the airport, if such an act endangers or is likely to endanger safety at that airport, or attempts or conspires to do such an act, shall be fined under this title, imprisoned not more than 20 years, or both; and if the death of any person results from conduct prohibited by this subsection, shall be punished by death or imprisoned for any term of years or for life.

(b) **JURISDICTION.**—There is jurisdiction over the prohibited activity in subsection (a) if— the prohibited activity takes place in the United States of America Republic; or the prohibited activity takes place outside the United States of America Republic and (A) the offender is later found in the United States of America Republic; or (B) an offender or a victim is a national of the United States of America Republic (as defined in section 32(b) of this title.

(c) **BAR TO PROSECUTION.**—It is a bar to National prosecution under subsection (a) for conduct that occurred within the United States of America Republic that the conduct involved was during or in relation to a labor dispute, and such conduct is prohibited as a felony under the law of the Province in which it was committed and the term “State” means a State under the Jurisdiction of one of the Provinces of the United States of America Republic, the District of Columbia, and any commonwealth, territory, or possession of the United States.

SECTION 38. Fraud involving aircraft or space vehicle parts in interstate or foreign commerce



(a) OFFENSES.—Whoever, in or affecting interstate or foreign commerce, knowingly and with the intent to defraud—

(1)(A) falsifies or conceals a material fact concerning any aircraft or space vehicle part; makes any materially fraudulent representation concerning any aircraft or space vehicle part; or makes or uses any materially false writing, entry, certification, document, record, data plate, label, or electronic communication concerning any aircraft or space vehicle part; exports from or imports or introduces into the United States of America Republic, sells, trades, installs on or in any aircraft or space vehicle any aircraft or space vehicle part using or by means of a fraudulent representation, document, record, certification, depiction, data plate, label, or electronic communication; or attempts or conspires to commit an offense described in paragraph (1) or (2), shall be punished as provided in subsection (b).

(b) PENALTIES.—The punishment for an offense under subsection (a) is as follows:

AVIATION QUALITY.—If the offense relates to the aviation quality of a part and the part is installed in an aircraft or space vehicle, a fine of not more than \$500,000, imprisonment for not more than 15 years, or both.

FAILURE TO OPERATE AS REPRESENTED.—If, by reason of the failure of the part to operate as represented, the part to which the offense is related is the proximate cause of a malfunction or failure that results in serious bodily injury (as defined in section 1365), a fine of not more than \$1,000,000, imprisonment for not more than 20 years, or both.

FAILURE RESULTING IN DEATH.—If, by reason of the failure of the part to operate as represented, the part to which the offense is related is the proximate cause of a malfunction or failure that results in the death of any person, a fine of not more than \$1,000,000, imprisonment for any term of years or life, or both.

OTHER CIRCUMSTANCES.—In the case of an offense under subsection (a) not described in paragraph (1), (2), or (3) of this subsection, a fine under this title, imprisonment for not more than 10 years, or both.

ORGANIZATIONS.—If the offense is committed by an organization, a fine of not more than—
 (A) \$10,000,000 in the case of an offense described in paragraph (1) or (4); and
 (B) \$20,000,000 in the case of an offense described in paragraph (2) or (3).

(c) CIVIL REMEDIES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The district courts of the United States of America Republic shall have jurisdiction to prevent and restrain violations of this section by issuing appropriate orders, including—
 ordering a person (convicted of an offense under this section) to divest any interest, direct or indirect, in any enterprise used to commit or facilitate the commission of the offense, or to destroy, or to mutilate and sell as scrap, aircraft material or part inventories or stocks;
 imposing reasonable restrictions on the future activities or investments of any such person, including prohibiting engagement in the same type of endeavor as used to commit the offense; and
 ordering the dissolution or reorganization of any enterprise knowingly used to commit or



facilitate the commission of an offense under this section making due provisions for the rights and interests of innocent persons.

- (2) **RESTRAINING ORDERS AND PROHIBITION.**—Pending final determination of a proceeding brought under this section, the court may enter such restraining orders or prohibitions, or take such other actions (including the acceptance of satisfactory performance bonds) as the court deems proper.
- (3) **ESTOPPEL.**—A final judgment rendered in favor of the United States of America Republic in any criminal proceeding brought under this section shall stop the defendant from denying the essential allegations of the criminal offense in any subsequent civil proceeding brought by the United States of America Republic.

(d) **CRIMINAL FORFEITURE.**—

- (1) **IN GENERAL.**—The court, in imposing sentence on any person convicted of an offense under this section, shall order, in addition to any other sentence and irrespective of any provision of State law, that the person forfeit to the United States of America Republic—any property constituting, or derived from, any proceeds that the person obtained, directly or indirectly, as a result of the offense; and any property used, or intended to be used in any manner, to commit or facilitate the commission of the offense, if the court in its discretion so determines, taking into consideration the nature, scope, and proportionality of the use of the property on the offense.

- (2) **APPLICATION OF OTHER LAW.**—The forfeiture of property under this section, including any seizure and disposition of the property, and any proceedings relating to the property.

(e) **CONSTRUCTION WITH OTHER LAW.**—This section does not preempt or displace any other remedy, civil or criminal, provided by National or State law for the fraudulent importation, sale, trade, installation, or introduction into commerce of an aircraft or space vehicle part.

(f) **TERRITORIAL SCOPE.**—This section also applies to conduct occurring outside the United States of America Republic if—the offender is a natural person who is a citizen or permanent resident alien of the United States of America Republic, or an organization organized under the laws of the United States of America Republic or political subdivision thereof; the aircraft or spacecraft part as to which the violation relates was installed in an aircraft or space vehicle owned or operated at the time of the offense by a citizen or permanent resident alien of the United States of America Republic, or by an organization thereof; or an act in furtherance of the offense was committed in the United States of America Republic.

SECTION 39. Traffic signal preemption transmitters

(a) **OFFENSES.**—

SALE.—Whoever, in or affecting interstate or foreign commerce, knowingly sells a traffic signal preemption transmitter to a nonqualifying user shall be fined under this title, or imprisoned not more than 1 year, or both.



USE.—Whoever, in or affecting interstate or foreign commerce, being a nonqualifying user makes unauthorized use of a traffic signal preemption transmitter shall be fined under this title, or imprisoned not more than 6 months, or both.

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

TRAFFIC SIGNAL PREEMPTION TRANSMITTER.—The term “traffic signal preemption transmitter” means any mechanism that can change or alter a traffic signal’s phase time or sequence.

NONQUALIFYING USER.—The term “nonqualifying user” means a person who uses a traffic signal preemption transmitter and is not acting on behalf of a public agency or private corporation authorized by law to provide fire protection, law enforcement, emergency medical services, transit services, maintenance, or other services for a National, State, or local government entity, but does not include a person using a traffic signal preemption transmitter for classroom or instructional purposes.

SECTION 39A. Aiming a laser pointer at an aircraft

(a) OFFENSE.—Whoever knowingly aims the beam of a laser pointer at an aircraft in the special aircraft jurisdiction of the United States of America Republic, or at the flight path of such an aircraft, shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than 5 years, or both.

(b) LASER POINTER DEFINED.—As used in this section, the term “laser pointer” means any device designed or used to amplify electromagnetic radiation by stimulated emission that emits a beam designed to be used by the operator as a pointer or highlighter to indicate, mark, or identify a specific position, place, item, or object.

(c) EXCEPTIONS.—This section does not prohibit aiming a beam of a laser pointer at an aircraft, or the flight path of such an aircraft, by—an authorized individual in the conduct of research and development or flight test operations conducted by an aircraft manufacturer, the National Aviation Administration, or any other person authorized by the National Aviation Administration to conduct such research and development or flight test operations; members or elements of the Department of Defense or Department of Homeland Security acting in an official capacity for the purpose of research, development, operations, testing, or training; or
by an individual using a laser emergency signaling device to send an emergency distress signal.

(d) AUTHORITY TO ESTABLISH ADDITIONAL EXCEPTIONS BY REGULATION.—The Attorney General, in consultation with the Secretary of Transportation, may provide by regulation, after public notice and comment, such additional exceptions to this section as may be necessary and appropriate. The Attorney General shall provide written notification of any proposed regulations under this section to the Committees on the Judiciary of the Senate and the House of Representatives, the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate, and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives, not less than 90 days before such regulations become final.

SECTION 40. Commercial motor vehicles required to stop for inspections



A driver of a commercial motor vehicle (as defined: Semi Trucks, Rigs) shall stop and submit to inspection of the vehicle, driver, cargo, and required records when directed to do so by an authorized employee of the, **United States of America Republic** National Motor Carrier Safety Administration of the Department of Transportation, at or in the vicinity of an inspection site. The driver shall not leave the inspection site until authorized to do so by an authorized employee.

A driver of a commercial motor vehicle, as defined in subsection (a), who knowingly fails to stop for inspection when directed to do so by an authorized employee of the Administration at or in the vicinity of an inspection site, or leaves the inspection site without authorization, shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than 1 year, or both.

[End of Resolution]

