

# UNITED STATES OF AMERICA REPUBLIC

Continental Congress Assembled



## PUBLIC LAW 111-20

**Amended: 4 December 2016**

### TO ESTABLISH LAWS FOR THE PROHIBITION OF CHEMICAL WEAPONS

Pursuant to the United States of America Republic Constitution Amendment 20, 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 “Prohibition of Chemical Weapons” provisions to serve this purpose. This amendment shall go into immediate force.

Introduced as **Senate Joint Resolution 20**, with **34** co-sponsors and as **House Joint Resolution 20** with **34** co-sponsors, a request was delivered before the Continental Congress to honor and therefore establish laws for the prohibition of Chemical Weapons.

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

The Amendments to this Public Law are as follows: To title: adding the words **“FOR THE PROHIBITION OF”**, thereby reading as follows; ***“To Establish Laws for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons”***

**The 1<sup>st</sup> Continental Congress of the United States of America Republic publicly declared 2009 the national "Year of the United States of America Republic".** The document known as Public Law **111-20** was signed and enacted into law on **4 December 2016** by the following **SIGNATORIES to this Legislative Act in Attendance;**

**General Congress Assembled, United States of America Republic**

1. *President, Christopher-Cannon: Bey*



2. Secretary of State, Ross Woody Jr.: Bey
3. Attorney General, K-Charles: Bey
4. Treasurer, Kimberly Ware: Bey
5. Recorder of Deeds, Jaiwuan Smith: Bey
6. Governor, North Carolina, Nasir Ma'at: El
7. Governor, Virginia, Darnell Brown: Bey
8. Lt. Gov. Virginia, Rich Wilson: Bey
9. Governor, Georgia, Mandel Williams: El
10. Lt. Governor, Georgia, Timothy Jackson: El
11. Asst. Governor, Georgia, Christopher Hill: Bey
12. Governor, Missouri, Floyd-Harris: Bey
13. Governor, California, G. Ritter: El
14. Governor, New Jersey, Colin Kytton: El
15. Governor, Ohio, Terry King: Bey
16. Lt. Gov. Ohio, Galen Carson: Bey
17. Asst. Governor, Ohio, Anthony Hammond: Bey
18. Senator, Illinois, Shirlean McMullen: Bey
19. Senator, Illinois, Saadiq: Bey
20. Senator, Illinois, Clayton Ronald-Henderson: El
21. Senator, North Carolina, Kope Ma'at El
22. Senator, Georgia, Ronnell-Gray: Bey
23. Senator, Michigan, George Bond: Bey
24. Senator, Colorado, Kakuyon: El
25. Representative, Colorado, Ajoa: Bey
26. Representative, California, Demeitric Mason: El



27. Vicegerent, Michigan, Damon Lewis: El
28. Vicegerent, Illinois, Andrew Ferry: Bey
29. Foreign Affairs Minister, Rafael Vazquez: El
30. Chief Justice, Romulus Dorsey: El
31. Public Minister, William L. Salter III,: El
32. Public Minister, Linda Ann Bashful: El
33. Public Minister, Maurice Reynolds: Bey
34. Vicegerent Commissioner, Leslie-Atkins: El

It reads as follows:

**PUBLIC LAW 111-20, on 4 December 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 or 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 our 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 **Laws and Constitution 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.:20**  
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. #**(2016)**:

**4 December 2016** considered  
and passed by the Continental  
Congress.



# TITLE I - CRIMINAL CODE

## CHAPTER 9

### Prohibition of CHEMICAL WEAPONS

<u>Section No.</u>	<u>Description</u>
76.	Definitions.
77.	Prohibited activities
78.	Penalties.
79.	Criminal forfeitures; destruction of weapons.
80.	Individual self-defense devices.
81.	Injunctions.
82.	Requests for military assistance to enforce prohibition in certain emergencies.



# TITLE I - CRIMINAL CODE

## CHAPTER 9

### For the Prohibition of CHEMICAL WEAPONS

#### SECTION 76. Definitions

In this chapter:

(1) **CHEMICAL WEAPON.**—The term “chemical weapon” means the following, together or separately:

A toxic chemical and its precursors, except where intended for a purpose not prohibited under this chapter as long as the type and quantity is consistent with such a purpose.

A munition or device, specifically designed to cause death or other harm through toxic properties of those toxic chemicals specified in subparagraph (A), which would be released as a result of the employment of such munition or device.

Any equipment specifically designed for use directly in connection with the employment of munitions or devices specified in subparagraph (B).

(2) **CHEMICAL WEAPONS CONVENTION; CONVENTION.**—The terms “Chemical Weapons Convention” and “Convention” mean the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction, opened for signature on January 13, 1993.

(3) **KEY COMPONENT OF A BINARY OR MULTICOMPONENT CHEMICAL SYSTEM .**—The term “key component of a binary or multicomponent chemical system” means the precursor which plays the most important role in determining the toxic properties of the final product and reacts rapidly with other chemicals in the binary or multicomponent system.

(4) **NATIONAL OF THE UNITED STATES.**—The term “national of the United States” has the same meaning given such term in section 101(a)(22) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(22)).

(5) **PERSON.**—The term “person”, except as otherwise provided, means any individual, corporation, partnership, firm, association, trust, estate, public or private institution, any State or any political subdivision thereof, or any political entity within a State, any foreign government or nation or any agency, instrumentality or political subdivision of any such government or nation, or other entity located in the United States of America Republic.

(6) **PRECURSOR.**—

**IN GENERAL.**—The term “precursor” means any chemical reactant which takes part at any stage in the production by whatever method of a toxic chemical. The term includes any key component of a binary or multi-component chemical system.

**LIST OF PRECURSORS.**—Precursors which have been identified for the application of verification measures under Article VI of the Convention are listed in schedules contained in the Annex on Chemicals of the Chemical Weapons Convention.

(7) **PURPOSES NOT PROHIBITED BY THIS CHAPTER.**—The term “purposes not prohibited by this chapter” means the following:

**PEACEFUL PURPOSES.**—Any peaceful purpose related to an industrial, agricultural, research, medical, or pharmaceutical activity or other activity.

**PROTECTIVE PURPOSES.**—Any purpose directly related to protection against toxic chemicals and to protection against chemical weapons.

**UNRELATED MILITARY PURPOSES.**—Any military purpose of the United States of America Republic that is not connected with the use of a chemical weapon or that is not dependent



on the use of the toxic or poisonous properties of the chemical weapon to cause death or other harm.

**LAW ENFORCEMENT PURPOSES.**—Any law enforcement purpose, including any domestic riot control purpose and including imposition of capital punishment.

**(8) TOXIC CHEMICAL.**—

**IN GENERAL.**—The term “toxic chemical” means any chemical which through its chemical action on life processes can cause death, temporary incapacitation or permanent harm to humans or animals. The term includes all such chemicals, regardless of their origin or of their method of production, and regardless of whether they are produced in facilities, in munitions or elsewhere.

**LIST OF TOXIC CHEMICALS.**—Toxic chemicals which have been identified for the application of verification measures under Article VI of the Convention are listed in schedules contained in the Annex on Chemicals of the Chemical Weapons Convention.

**(9) UNITED STATES OF AMERICA REPUBLIC.**—The term “United States of America Republic” means the United States of America Republic, the Provinces and the Province States of the U.S.A.R., and the commonwealths, territories, and possessions of the United States of America Republic and includes all places under the jurisdiction or control of the United States of America Republic, including—

(A) any of the places within the provisions of paragraph (41) of section 40102 of title 49, United States of America Republic Code;

any civil aircraft of the United States of America Republic or public aircraft, as such terms are defined in paragraphs in the general provisions title 1, United States of America Republic Code; and

any vessel of the United States of America Republic, as such term is defined in the general provisions of this title, United States of America Republic Code.

## **SECTION 77. Prohibited activities**

**(a) UNLAWFUL CONDUCT.**—Except as provided in subsection (b), it shall be unlawful for any person knowingly—to develop, produce, otherwise acquire, transfer directly or indirectly, receive, stockpile, retain, own, possess, or use, or threaten to use, any chemical weapon; or to assist or induce, in any way, any person to violate paragraph (1), or to attempt or conspire to violate paragraph (1).

**(b) EXEMPTED AGENCIES AND PERSONS.**—

**IN GENERAL.**—Subsection (a) does not apply to the retention, ownership, possession, transfer, or receipt of a chemical weapon by a department, agency, or other entity of the United States of America Republic of America Republic, or by a person described in paragraph (2), pending destruction of the weapon.

**EXEMPTED PERSONS.**—A person referred to in paragraph (1) is—

any person, including a member of the Armed Forces of the United States of America Republic of America Republic, who is authorized by law or by an appropriate officer of the United States of America Republic of America Republic to retain, own, possess, transfer, or receive the chemical weapon; or

in an emergency situation, any otherwise nonculpable person if the person is attempting to destroy or seize the weapon.

**(c) JURISDICTION.**—Conduct prohibited by subsection (a) is within the jurisdiction of the United States of America Republic of America Republic if the prohibited conduct—

takes place in the United States of America Republic of America Republic;

takes place outside of the United States of America Republic and is committed by a national of the United States of America Republic of America Republic;

is committed against a national of the United States of America Republic while the national is



outside the United States of America Republic; or is committed against any property that is owned, leased, or used by the United States of America Republic or by any department or agency of the United States of America Republic, whether the property is within or outside the United States of America Republic.

## **SECTION 78. Penalties**

### **(a) CRIMINAL PENALTIES.—**

**IN GENERAL.**—Any person who violates section 229 of this title shall be fined under this title, or imprisoned for any term of years, or both.

**DEATH PENALTY.**—Any person who violates section 229 of this title and by whose action the death of another person is the result shall be punished by death or imprisoned for life.

### **(b) CIVIL PENALTIES.—**

**IN GENERAL.**—The Attorney General may bring a civil action in the appropriate United States of America Republic district court against any person who violates section 129 of this title and, upon proof of such violation by a preponderance of the evidence, such person shall be subject to pay a civil penalty in an amount not to exceed \$100,000 for each such violation.

**RELATION TO OTHER PROCEEDINGS.**—The imposition of a civil penalty under this subsection does not preclude any other criminal or civil statutory, common law, or administrative remedy, which is available by law to the United States of America Republic or any other person.

**(c) REIMBURSEMENT OF COSTS.**—The court shall order any person convicted of an offense under subsection (a) to reimburse the United States of America Republic for any expenses incurred by the United States of America Republic incident to the seizure, storage, handling, transportation, and destruction or other disposition of any property that was seized in connection with an investigation of the commission of the offense by that person. A person ordered to reimburse the United States of America Republic for expenses under this subsection shall be jointly and severally liable for such expenses with each other person, if any, who is ordered under this subsection to reimburse the United States of America Republic for the same expenses.

## **SECTION 79. Criminal forfeitures; destruction of weapons**

**(a) PROPERTY SUBJECT TO CRIMINAL FORFEITURE.**—Any person convicted under section 129A(a) shall forfeit to the United States of America Republic irrespective of any provision of State law—any property, real or personal, owned, possessed, or used by a person involved in the offense;

any property constituting, or derived from, and proceeds the person obtained, directly or indirectly, as the result of such violation; and

any of the property used in any manner or part, to commit, or to facilitate the commission of, such violation.

The court, in imposing sentence on such person, shall order, in addition to any other sentence imposed pursuant to section 129A(a), that the person forfeit to the United States of America Republic all property described in this subsection. In lieu of a fine otherwise authorized by section 129A(a), a defendant who derived profits or other proceeds from an offense may be fined not more than twice the gross profits or other proceeds.

### **(b) PROCEDURES.—**

**(1) GENERAL.**—Property subject to forfeiture under this section, any seizure and disposition thereof, and any administrative or judicial proceeding in relation thereto, shall be governed by applical laws of forfeiture.

**(2) TEMPORARY RESTRAINING ORDERS.—**





(A) **IN GENERAL.**—For the purposes of forfeiture proceedings under this section, a temporary restraining order may be entered upon application of the United States of America Republic without notice or opportunity for a hearing when an information or indictment has not yet been filed with respect to the property, if, in addition to the circumstances described by law. The United States of America Republic demonstrates that there is probable cause to believe that the property with respect to which the order is sought would, in the event of conviction, be subject to forfeiture under this section and exigent circumstances exist that place the life or health of any person in danger.

**WARRANT OF SEIZURE.**—If the court enters a temporary restraining order under this paragraph, it shall also issue a warrant authorizing the seizure of such property.

**APPLICABLE PROCEDURES.**—The procedures and time limits applicable to temporary restraining orders shall apply to temporary restraining orders under this paragraph.

(c) **AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE.**—It is an affirmative defense against a forfeiture under subsection (b) that the property—  
is for a purpose not prohibited under the Chemical Weapons Convention;  
and

is of a type and quantity that under the circumstances is consistent with that purpose.

(d) **DESTRUCTION OR OTHER DISPOSITION.**—The Attorney General shall provide for the destruction or other appropriate disposition of any chemical weapon seized and forfeited pursuant to this section.

(e) **ASSISTANCE.**—The Attorney General may request the head of any agency of the United States of America Republic to assist in the handling, storage, transportation, or destruction of property seized under this section.

(f) **OWNER LIABILITY.**—The owner or possessor of any property seized under this section shall be liable to the United States of America Republic for any expenses incurred incident to the seizure, including any expenses relating to the handling, storage, transportation, and destruction or other disposition of the seized property.

### **SECTION 80. Individual self-defense devices**

Nothing in this chapter shall be construed to prohibit any individual self-defense device, including those using a pepper spray or chemical mace.

### **SECTION 81. Injunctions**

The United States of America Republic may obtain in a civil action an injunction against—the conduct prohibited under section 229 or 229C of this title; or the preparation or solicitation to engage in conduct prohibited under section 29 or 229D of this title.

### **SECTION 82. Requests for military assistance to enforce prohibition in certain emergencies**

The Attorney General may request the Secretary of Defense to provide assistance under section (a) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary of Defense, upon the request of the Attorney General, may provide assistance in support of Department of Justice activities relating to the enforcement of section 175, 229, or 2332a of title 1 during an emergency situation involving a weapon of mass destruction. Department of Defense resources, including personnel of the Department of Defense, may be used to provide such assistance if—

- (1) the Secretary of Defense and the Attorney General jointly determine that an emergency situation exists; and
- (2) the Secretary of Defense determines that the provision of such assistance will not adversely affect the military preparedness of the United States.



**(b) EMERGENCY SITUATIONS COVERED.**—In this section, the term “emergency situation involving a weapon of mass destruction” means a circumstance involving a weapon of mass destruction—

- (1) that poses a serious threat to the interests of the United States; and
- (2) in which—
  - (A) civilian expertise and capabilities are not readily available to provide the required assistance to counter the threat immediately posed by the weapon involved;
  - (B) special capabilities and expertise of the Department of Defense are necessary and critical to counter the threat posed by the weapon involved; and
  - (C) enforcement of section 175, 229, or 2332a of title 1 would be seriously impaired if the Department of Defense assistance were not provided.

**(c) FORMS OF ASSISTANCE.**—

The assistance referred to in subsection (a) includes the operation of equipment (including equipment made available to monitor, contain, disable, or dispose of the weapon involved or elements of the weapon.

**(d) REGULATIONS.**—

(1) The Secretary of Defense and the Attorney General shall jointly prescribe regulations concerning the types of assistance that may be provided under this section. Such regulations shall also describe the actions that Department of Defense personnel may take in circumstances incident to the provision of assistance under this section.

(2)

(A) Except as provided in subparagraph (B), the regulations may not authorize the following actions:

(i) Arrest.

(ii) Any direct participation in conducting a search for or seizure of evidence related to a violation of section 175, 229, or 2332a of title 1.

(iii) Any direct participation in the collection of intelligence for law enforcement purposes.

(B) The regulations may authorize an action described in subparagraph (A) to be taken under the following conditions:

(i) The action is considered necessary for the immediate protection of human life, and civilian law enforcement officials are not capable of taking the action.

(ii) The action is otherwise authorized under subsection (c) or under otherwise applicable law.

**(e) REIMBURSEMENTS.**—

The Secretary of Defense shall require reimbursement as a condition for providing assistance under this section to the extent required.

**(f) DELEGATIONS OF AUTHORITY.**—

(1) Except to the extent otherwise provided by the Secretary of Defense, the Deputy Secretary of Defense may exercise the authority of the Secretary of Defense under this section. The Secretary of Defense may delegate the Secretary’s authority under this section only to an Under Secretary of Defense or an Assistant Secretary of Defense and only if the Under Secretary or Assistant



Secretary to whom delegated has been designated by the Secretary to act for, and to exercise the general powers of, the Secretary.

**(2)** Except to the extent otherwise provided by the Attorney General, the Deputy Attorney General may exercise the authority of the Attorney General under this section. The Attorney General may delegate that authority only to the Associate Attorney General or an Assistant Attorney General and only if the Associate Attorney General or Assistant Attorney General to whom delegated has been designated by the Attorney General to act for, and to exercise the general powers of, the Attorney General.

The Attorney General shall act in support of Department of Justice activities relating to the enforcement of section 129 of this title in an emergency situation involving a chemical weapon. The authority to make such a request may be exercised by another official of the Department of Justice in accordance with applicable Laws.

**[End of Resolution]**

