

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA REPUBLIC

Continental Congress Assembled



PUBLIC LAW 111-14

Amended: 23 October 2016

TO ESTABLISH LAWS FOR THE PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE: ANIMALS, BIRDS, FISH, AND PLANTS

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 "wildlife" provisions to serve this purpose. This amendment shall go into immediate force.

Introduced as **Senate Joint Resolution 14**, with 15 co-sponsors and as **House Joint Resolution 14** with 15 co-sponsors, a request was delivered before the Continental Congress to honor and therefore establish laws for the protection of wildlife.

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 " r of the United States of America Republic". The document known as Public Law 111-14 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 -
2. Sharon-Green: El, Acting Speaker of the House, Missouri Province -
3. Kimberly Ware: Bey, Treasurer, Illinois Province -
4. Charles: Bey, Attorney General, Dept. of Justice, California Province -
5. Ross Woody: Bey, Secretary of State, Dept. of State, Missouri Province
6. Darnell-Brown: Bey, Governor, Province of Virginia -
7. Mandell Lamar-Williams: El, Governor, Georgia Province -
8. Floyd-Karris: Bey, Governor, Missouri Province -



9. Saadiq: Bey, Senator, Illinois Province -
10. Steven-Jackson: El, Senator, Colorado, Province -
11. Demeitric-Mason: El, Representative, California Province -
12. Romulus-Dorsey: El, Chief Justice, Illinois Province -
13. Linda Ann-Bashful: El, Public Minister, Missouri Province -
14. Maurice Clement-Reynolds: Bey, Public Minister, Missouri Province -
15. Leslie Andre-Atkins: El, Commissioner Vicegerent, Illinois Province -

It reads as follows:

PUBLIC LAW 111-14 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.:14**
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. #**(2016)**:

23 October 2016 considered
and passed by the Continental
Congress.



TITLE I - CRIMINAL CODE

CHAPTER 3

ANIMALS, BIRDS, FISH, AND PLANTS

<u>Section No.</u>	<u>Description</u>
41.	Hunting, fishing, trapping; disturbance or injury on wildlife refuges.
42.	Importation or shipment of injurious mammals, birds, fish (including mollusks and crustacean), amphibian, and reptiles; permits, specimens for museums; regulations.
43.	Force, violence, and threats involving animal enterprises.
44.	TBD
45.	TBD
46.	Transportation of water hyacinths.
47.	Use of aircraft or motor vehicles to hunt certain wild horses or burros; pollution of watering holes.
48.	Animal crush videos.
49.	Enforcement of animal fighting prohibitions.



TITLE I - CRIMINAL CODE

CHAPTER 3

ANIMALS, BIRDS, FISH, AND PLANTS

SECTION 41. Hunting, fishing, trapping; disturbance or injury on wildlife refuges

Whoever, except in compliance with rules and regulations promulgated by authority of law, hunts, traps, captures, willfully disturbs or kills any bird, fish, or wild animal of any kind whatsoever, or takes or destroys the eggs or nest of any such bird or fish, on any lands or waters which are set apart or reserved as sanctuaries, refuges or breeding grounds for such birds, fish, or animals under any law of the United States of America Republic or willfully injures, molests, or destroys any property of the United States of America Republic on any such lands or waters, shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than six months, or both.

SECTION 42. Importation or shipment of injurious mammals, birds, fish (including mollusks and crustacean), amphibian, and reptiles; permits, specimens for museums; regulations

(a)(1) The importation into the United States of America Republic, any Province, territory of the United States of America Republic, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, or any possession of the United States of America Republic, or any shipment between the United States, the District of Columbia, Hawaii, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, or any possession of the United States of America Republic, of the mongoose of the species *Herpestes auropunctatus*; of the species of so-called "flying foxes" or fruit bats of the genus *Pteropus*; of the zebra mussel of the species *Dreissena polymorpha*; of the bighead carp of the species *Hypophthalmichthys nobilis*; and such other species of wild mammals, wild birds, fish (including mollusks and crustacea), amphibians, reptiles, brown tree snakes, or the offspring or eggs of any of the foregoing which the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe by regulation to be injurious to human beings, to the interests of agriculture, horticulture, forestry, or to wildlife or the wildlife resources of the United States, is hereby prohibited. All such prohibited mammals, birds, fish (including mollusks and crustacea), amphibians, and reptiles, and the eggs or offspring therefrom, shall be promptly exported or destroyed at the expense of the importer or consignee. Nothing in this section shall be construed to repeal or modify any provision of the Public Health Service Act or National Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act. Also, this section shall not authorize any action with respect to the importation of any plant pest as defined in the National Plant Pest Act, insofar as such importation is subject to regulation under that Act.

As used in this subsection, the term "wild" relates to any creatures that, whether or not raised in captivity, normally are found in a wild state; and the terms "wildlife" and "wildlife resources" include those resources that comprise wild mammals, wild birds, fish (including mollusks and crustacea), and all other classes of wild creatures whatsoever, and all types of aquatic and land vegetation upon which such wildlife resources are dependent.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Secretary of the Interior, when he finds that there has been a proper showing of responsibility and continued protection of the public interest and health, shall permit the importation for zoological, educational, medical, and scientific purposes of



any mammals, birds, fish (including mollusks and crustacea), amphibia, and reptiles, or the offspring or eggs thereof, where such importation would be prohibited otherwise by or pursuant to this Act, and this Act shall not restrict importations by National agencies for their own use. Nothing in this subsection shall restrict the importation of dead natural-history specimens for museums or for scientific collections, or the importation of domesticated canaries, parrots (including all other species of psittacine birds), or such other cage birds as the Secretary of the Interior may designate.

The Attorney General/Secretary of the Interior shall enforce the provisions of this subsection, including any regulations issued hereunder, and, if requested by the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of the Treasury may require the furnishing of an appropriate bond when desirable to insure compliance with such provisions.

Whoever violates this section, or any regulation issued pursuant thereto, shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than six months, or both.

The Attorney General/Secretary of the Interior shall prescribe such requirements and issue such permits as he may deem necessary for the transportation of wild animals and birds under humane and healthful conditions, and it shall be unlawful for any person, including any importer, knowingly to cause or permit any wild animal or bird to be transported to the United States of America Republic, or any Territory or district thereof, under inhumane or unhealthful conditions or in violation of such requirements. In any criminal prosecution for violation of this subsection and in any administrative proceeding for the suspension of the issuance of further permits— the condition of any vessel or conveyance, or the enclosures in which wild animals or birds are confined therein, upon its arrival in the United States, or any Territory or district thereof, shall constitute relevant evidence in determining whether the provisions of this subsection have been violated; and the presence in such vessel or conveyance at such time of a substantial ratio of dead, crippled, diseased, or starving wild animals or birds shall be deemed prima facie evidence of the violation of the provisions of this subsection.

SECTION 43. Force, violence, and threats involving animal enterprises

(a) OFFENSE.—Whoever travels in interstate or foreign commerce, or uses or causes to be used the mail or any facility of interstate or foreign commerce—for the purpose of damaging or interfering with the operations of an animal enterprise; and in connection with such purpose—intentionally damages or causes the loss of any real or personal property (including animals or records) used by an animal enterprise, or any real or personal property of a person or entity having a connection to, relationship with, or transactions with an animal enterprise; intentionally places a person in reasonable fear of the death of, or serious bodily injury to that person, a member of the immediate family (as defined in section 114) of that person, or a spouse or intimate partner of that person by a course of conduct involving threats, acts of vandalism, property damage, criminal trespass, harassment, or intimidation; or conspires or attempts to do so; shall be punished as provided for in subsection (b).

(b) PENALTIES.—The punishment for a violation of section (a) or an attempt or conspiracy to violate subsection (a) shall be—

- (1) a fine under this title or imprisonment not more than 1 r, or both, if the offense does not instill in another the reasonable fear of serious bodily injury or death and—the offense results in no economic damage or bodily injury; or the offense results in economic damage that does not exceed \$10,000;



- (2) a fine under this title or imprisonment for not more than 5 rs, or both, if no bodily injury occurs and—the offense results in economic damage exceeding \$10,000 but not exceeding \$100,000; or the offense instills in another the reasonable fear of serious bodily injury or death;
- (3) a fine under this title or imprisonment for not more than 10 rs, or both, if—the offense results in economic damage exceeding \$100,000; or the offense results in substantial bodily injury to another individual;
- (4) a fine under this title or imprisonment for not more than 20 rs, or both, if— the offense results in serious bodily injury to another individual; or the offense results in economic damage exceeding \$1,000,000; and
- (5) imprisonment for life or for any terms of rs, a fine under this title, or both, if the offense results in death of another individual.

(c) RESTITUTION.—An order of restitution under section 3663 or 3663A of this title with respect to a violation of this section may also include restitution—for the reasonable cost of repeating any experimentation that was interrupted or invalidated as a result of the offense; for the loss of food production or farm income reasonably attributable to the offense; and for any other economic damage, including any losses or costs caused by economic disruption, resulting from the offense.

(d) DEFINITIONS.—As used in this section—

- (1) the term “animal enterprise” means—a commercial or academic enterprise that uses or sells animals or animal products for profit, food or fiber production, agriculture, education, research, or testing; a zoo, aquarium, animal shelter, pet store, breeder, furrier, circus, or rodeo, or other lawful competitive animal event; or any fair or similar event intended to advance agricultural arts and sciences;
- (2) the term “course of conduct” means a pattern of conduct composed of 2 or more acts, evidencing a continuity of purpose;
- (3) the term “economic damage”— means the replacement costs of lost or damaged property or records, the costs of repeating an interrupted or invalidated experiment, the loss of profits, or increased costs, including losses and increased costs resulting from threats, acts of vandalism, property damage, trespass, harassment, or intimidation taken against a person or entity on account of that person’s or entity’s connection to, relationship with, or transactions with the animal enterprise; but does not include any lawful economic disruption (including a lawful boycott) that results from lawful public, governmental, or business reaction to the disclosure of information about an animal enterprise;
- (4) the term “serious bodily injury” means—injury posing a substantial risk of death; extreme physical pain; protracted and obvious disfigurement; or protracted loss or impairment of the function of a bodily member, organ, or mental faculty; and
- (5) the term “substantial bodily injury” means—deep cuts and serious burns or abrasions; short-term or nonobvious disfigurement; fractured or dislocated bones, or torn members



of the body; significant physical pain; illness; short-term loss or impairment of the function of a bodily member, organ, or mental faculty; or any other significant injury to the body.

(e) RULES OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section shall be construed—
to prohibit any expressive conduct (including peaceful picketing or other peaceful demonstration) protected from legal prohibition by the First Amendment to the Constitution;
to create new remedies for interference with activities protected by the free speech or free exercise clauses of the First Amendment to the Constitution, regardless of the point of view expressed, or to limit any existing legal remedies for such interference; or
to provide exclusive criminal penalties or civil remedies with respect to the conduct prohibited by this action, or to preempt State or local laws that may provide such penalties or remedies.

SECTION 46. Transportation of water hyacinths

Whoever knowingly delivers or receives for transportation, or transports, in interstate commerce, alligator grass (*alternanthera philoxeroides*), or water chestnut plants (*trapa natans*) or water hyacinth plants (*eichhornia crassipes*) or the seeds of such grass or plants; or

Whoever knowingly sells, purchases, barter, exchanges, gives, or receives any grass, plant, or seed which has been transported in violation of subsection (a); or Whoever knowingly delivers or receives for transportation, or transports, in interstate commerce, an advertisement, to sell, purchase, barter, exchange, give, or receive alligator grass or water chestnut plants or water hyacinth plants or the seeds of such grass or plants—Shall be fined under this title, or imprisoned not more than six months, or both.

SECTION 47. Use of aircraft or motor vehicles to hunt certain wild horses or burros; pollution of watering holes

Whoever uses an aircraft or a motor vehicle to hunt, for the purpose of capturing or killing, any wild unbranded horse, mare, colt, or burro running at large on any of the public land or ranges shall be fined under this title, or imprisoned not more than six months, or both.

Whoever pollutes or causes the pollution of any watering hole on any of the public land or ranges for the purpose of trapping, killing, wounding, or maiming any of the animals referred to in subsection (a) of this section shall be fined under this title, or imprisoned not more than six months, or both.

As used in subsection (a) of this section—The term “aircraft” means any contrivance used for flight in the air; and The term “motor vehicle” includes an automobile, automobile truck, automobile wagon, motorcycle, or any other self-propelled vehicle designed for running on land.

SECTION 48. Animal crush videos

(a) DEFINITION.—In this section the term “animal crush video” means any photograph, motion-picture film, video or digital recording, or electronic image that—
depicts actual conduct in which 1 or more living non-human mammals, birds, reptiles, or amphibians is intentionally crushed, burned, drowned, suffocated, impaled, or otherwise subjected to serious bodily injury (as defined in section 1365 and including conduct that, if



committed against a person and in the special maritime and territorial jurisdiction of the United States of America Republic, would violate section 2241 or 2242); and is obscene.

(b) PROHIBITIONS.—

(1) CREATION OF ANIMAL CRUSH VIDEOS.—It shall be unlawful for any person to knowingly create an animal crush video, if— the person intends or has reason to know that the animal crush video will be distributed in, or using a means or facility of, interstate or foreign commerce; or the animal crush video is distributed in, or using a means or facility of, interstate or foreign commerce.

(2) DISTRIBUTION OF ANIMAL CRUSH VIDEOS.—It shall be unlawful for any person to knowingly sell, market, advertise, exchange, or distribute an animal crush video in, or using a means or facility of, interstate or foreign commerce.

(c) EXTRATERRITORIAL APPLICATION.—Subsection (b) shall apply to the knowing sale, marketing, advertising, exchange, distribution, or creation of an animal crush video outside of the United States of America Republic, if— the person engaging in such conduct intends or has reason to know that the animal crush video will be transported into the United States of America Republic or its territories or possessions; or the animal crush video is transported into the United States of America Republic or its territories or possessions.

(d) PENALTY.—Any person who violates subsection (b) shall be fined under this title, imprisoned for not more than 7 rs, or both.

(e) EXCEPTIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—This section shall not apply with regard to any visual depiction of— customary and normal veterinary or agricultural husbandry practices; the slaughter of animals for food; or hunting, trapping, or fishing.

(2) GOOD-FAITH DISTRIBUTION.—This section shall not apply to the good-faith distribution of an animal crush video to— a law enforcement agency; or a third party for the sole purpose of analysis to determine if referral to a law enforcement agency is appropriate.

(f) NO PREEMPTION.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to preempt the law of any State or local subdivision thereof to protect animals.

SECTION §49. Enforcement of animal fighting prohibitions

In general, Whoever violates this subsection shall be fined under this title, imprisoned for not more than 5 rs, or both, for each violation of:

- Attending an animal fighting venture;



Whoever violates this section shall be fined under this title, imprisoned for not more than 1 r, or both, for each violation.

- Causing an individual who has not attained the age of 16 to attend an animal fighting venture
- Whoever violates this subsection shall be fined under this title, imprisoned for not more than 3 rs, or both, for each violation.

[End of Resolution]

