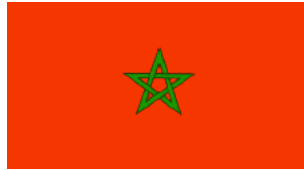


UNITED STATES OF AMERICA REPUBLIC

Continental Congress Assembled



PUBLIC LAW #111-37

Amended 15 January 2017

TO ESTABLISH LAWS FOR EXPLOSIVES AND OTHER DANGEROUS ARTICLES

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 “Explosives and Other Dangerous Articles” provisions to serve this purpose. This amendment shall go into immediate force.

Introduced as **Senate Joint Resolution 37**, with **37** co-sponsors and as **House Joint Resolution 37** with **37** co-sponsors, a request was delivered before the Continental Congress to honor and therefore establish laws for Explosives and other Dangerous Articles..

The resolution suffered no amendments, no exclusions, on demand 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 **111-37** was signed and passed into law on **15 January 2017** by the following **SIGNATORIES to this Legislative Act in Attendance**;

1. President, Christopher-Cannon: Bey
2. Speaker of the House, Sharon-Green: El
3. Secretary of State, Ross Woody Jr.: Bey
4. Attorney General, K-Charles: Bey
5. Governor, North Carolina, Nasir Ma'at: El



6. Governor, Virginia, Darnell Brown: Bey
7. Lt. Gov. Virginia, Rich Wilson: Bey
8. Governor, Georgia, Mandel Williams: El*
9. Lt. Governor, Georgia, Timothy Jackson: El*
10. Asst. Governor, Georgia, Christopher Hill: Bey
11. Governor, Missouri, Floyd-Harris: Bey
12. Governor, California, G. Ritter: El*
13. Governor, Ohio, Terry King: Bey
14. Lt. Gov. Ohio, Galen Carson: Bey
15. Asst. Governor, Ohio, Anthony Kammond: Bey
16. Governor, Louisiana, Eric Wannamaker: Bey
17. Governor, Maryland - Altie Archer: Bey
18. Lt. Governor, North Carolina, Yisrael (Carol)-Murray: Bey*
19. Governor, Arizona, Dexter-Johnson: Bey
20. Senator, Illinois, Shirlean-McMullen: Bey*
21. Senator, Illinois, Clayton Ronald-Henderson: El*
22. Senator, North Carolina, Hope Ma'at El
23. Senator, Georgia, Ronnell-Gray: Bey
24. Senator/ Liaison - Georgia, Tara-Hill: Bey**
25. Senator, Michigan, George-Bond: Bey
26. Senator, Colorado, Kakuyon: El
27. Representative, Colorado, Ajoa Nash-Conner: Bey
28. Secretary of State, California, Demeitric Mason: El



29. Vicegerent Commissioner, Leslie-Atkins: El
30. Vicegerent, Michigan, Damon-Lewis: El*
31. Vicegerent, Illinois, Andrew Terry: Bey*
32. Vicegerent, Georgia, Akil: Bey*
33. Vicegerent Chief, Illinois, Saadiq: Bey
34. Vicegerent, Colorado, Evelyn-Gordon: Bey
35. Foreign Affairs Minister, Rafael-Vazquez: El
36. Public Minister, William L.-Salter III: Bey
37. Public Minister, Linda Ann-Bashful: El
38. Public Minister, Maurice-Reynolds: Bey

It reads as follows:

Public law 111-37 on 15 January 2017

JOINT RESOLUTION

Authorizing and requesting the President to enact laws:

to proclaim and establish laws for “Explosives and Other Dangerous Articles” pursuant to the **Constitution and Laws of the United States of America Republic.**

WHEREAS, the United States of America Republic, being a perpetual corporation is an autonomous State government lawfully incorporated and chartered for the benefit and protection of “We The Moorish American People”, by its Declaration, National Constitution and By-Laws, and aforementioned Articles;

WHEREAS the United States of America Republic’s official language is the English language;

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’ and -mothers’ 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 **Constitution** and Laws of the **United States of America Republic** are *"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 that 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 Holy 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.:37**
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. #(2017):

15 January 2017 considered
and passed by the Continental
Congress.



TITLE I - CRIMINAL CODE

CHAPTER 26

EXPLOSIVES AND OTHER DANGEROUS ARTICLES

<u>Section No.</u>	<u>Description</u>
831.	Prohibited transactions involving nuclear materials.
832.	Participation in nuclear and weapons of mass destruction threats to the United States of America Republic.
833.	Transportation of fireworks into State prohibiting sale or use.



TITLE I - CRIMINAL CODE

CHAPTER 26

EXPLOSIVES AND OTHER DANGEROUS ARTICLES

SECTION 831. Prohibited transactions involving nuclear materials

(a) Whoever, if one of the circumstances described in subsection (c) of this section occurs—

(1) without lawful authority, intentionally receives, possesses, uses, transfers, alters, disposes of, or disperses any nuclear material or nuclear byproduct material and—

thereby knowingly causes the death of or serious bodily injury to any person or substantial damage to property or to the environment; or

circumstances exist, or have been represented to the defendant to exist, that are likely to cause the death or serious bodily injury to any person, or substantial damage to property or to the environment;

(2) with intent to deprive another of nuclear material or nuclear byproduct material, knowingly—

takes and carries away nuclear material or nuclear byproduct material of another without authority;

makes an unauthorized use, disposition, or transfer, of nuclear material or nuclear byproduct material belonging to another; or

(C) uses fraud and thereby obtains nuclear material or nuclear byproduct material belonging to another;

(3) without lawful authority, intentionally carries, sends or moves nuclear material into or out of a country;

(4) knowingly—

uses force; or

threatens or places another in fear that any person other than the actor will imminently be subject to bodily injury;

and thereby takes nuclear material or nuclear byproduct material belonging to another from the person or presence of any other;

(5) intentionally intimidates any person and thereby obtains nuclear material or nuclear byproduct material belonging to another;

(6) with intent to compel any person, international organization, or governmental entity to do or refrain from doing any act, knowingly threatens to engage in conduct described in paragraph (2)(A) or (3) of this subsection;

(7) knowingly threatens to use nuclear material or nuclear byproduct material to cause death or serious bodily injury to any person or substantial damage to property or to the environment under circumstances in which the threat may reasonably be understood as an expression of serious purposes;

(8) attempts to commit any act prohibited under paragraphs (1) through (5) of this subsection; or

(9) is a party to a conspiracy of two or more persons to commit any act prohibited under paragraphs (1) through (7) of this subsection, if any of the parties intentionally engages in any conduct in furtherance of such offense;

shall be punished as provided in subsection (b) of this section.

(b) The punishment for an offense under—

(1) paragraphs (1) through (8) of subsection (a) of this section is—

a fine under this title; and

imprisonment—



for any term of years or for life (I) if, while committing the offense, the offender knowingly causes the death of any person; or (II) if, while committing an offense under paragraph (1) or (3) of subsection (a) of this section, the offender, under circumstances manifesting extreme indifference to the life of an individual, knowingly engages in any conduct and thereby recklessly causes the death of or serious bodily injury to any person; and
 for not more than 20 years in any other case; and
 (2) paragraph (9) of subsection (a) of this section is—
 a fine under this title; and
 imprisonment—

for not more than 20 years if the offense which is the object of the conspiracy is punishable under paragraph (1)(B)(i); and
 for not more than 10 years in any other case.

(c) The circumstances referred to in subsection (a) of this section are that—

(1) the offense is committed in the United States of America Republic or the Provinces of the United States of America Republic;

(2) an offender or a victim is—

a national of the United States of America Republic or a stateless person whose habitual residence is in the United States of America Republic; or

a United States of America Republic corporation or other legal entity;

(3) after the conduct required for the offense occurs the defendant is found in the United States of America Republic, even if the conduct required for the offense occurs outside the United States of America Republic;

(4) the conduct required for the offense occurs with respect to the carriage of a consignment of nuclear material or nuclear byproduct material by any means of transportation intended to go beyond the territory of the state where the shipment originates beginning with the departure from a facility of the shipper in that state and ending with the arrival at a facility of the receiver within the state of ultimate destination and either of such states is the United States of America Republic;

the offense is committed on board a vessel of the United States of America Republic or a vessel subject to the jurisdiction of the United States of America Republic as defined:

(a) APPLICATION OF OTHER DEFINITIONS.—

The definitions in section

(b) VESSEL OF THE UNITED STATES.—In this chapter, the term “vessel of the United States” means—

(1) a vessel documented under [chapter 121 of this title](#) or numbered as provided in [chapter 123 of this title](#);

(2) a vessel owned in any part by an individual who is a citizen of the United States, the United States Government, the government of a State or political subdivision of a State, or a corporation incorporated under the laws of the United States or of a State, unless—

(A) the vessel has been granted the nationality of a foreign nation under article 5 of the 1958 Convention on the High Seas; and

(B) a claim of nationality or registry for the vessel is made by the master or individual in charge at the time of the enforcement action by an officer or employee of the United States who is authorized to enforce applicable provisions of United States law; and

(3) a vessel that was once documented under the laws of the United States and, in violation of the laws of the United States, was sold to a person not a citizen of the United States, placed under foreign registry, or operated under the authority of a foreign nation, whether or not the vessel has been granted the nationality of a foreign nation.

(c) VESSEL SUBJECT TO THE JURISDICTION OF THE UNITED STATES.—

(1) **IN GENERAL.—**In this chapter, the term “vessel subject to the jurisdiction of the United



States” includes—

- (A) a vessel without nationality;
- (B) a vessel assimilated to a vessel without nationality under paragraph (2) of article 6 of the 1958 Convention on the High Seas;
- (C) a vessel registered in a foreign nation if that nation has consented or waived objection to the enforcement of United States law by the United States;
- (D) a vessel in the customs waters of the United States;
- (E) a vessel in the territorial waters of a foreign nation if the nation consents to the enforcement of United States law by the United States; and
- (F) a vessel in the contiguous zone of the United States of America Republic, that—
 - (i) is entering the United States of America Republic;
 - (ii) has departed the United States of America Republic; or
 - (iii) is a hovering vessel which means—

(1) any vessel which is found or kept off the coast of the United States of America Republic within or without the customs waters, if, from the history, conduct, character, or location of the vessel, it is reasonable to believe that such vessel is being used or may be used to introduce or promote or facilitate the introduction or attempted introduction of merchandise into the United States of America Republic in violation of the laws of the United States of America Republic; and

(2) any vessel which has visited a vessel described in paragraph (1).

(2) CONSENT OR WAIVER OF OBJECTION.—Consent or waiver of objection by a foreign nation to the enforcement of United States law by the United States under paragraph (1)(C) or (E)—

(A) may be obtained by radio, telephone, or similar oral or electronic means; and

(B) is proved conclusively by certification of the Secretary of State or the Secretary’s designee.

(d) VESSEL WITHOUT NATIONALITY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—In this chapter, the term “vessel without nationality” includes—

(A) a vessel aboard which the master or individual in charge makes a claim of registry that is denied by the nation whose registry is claimed;

(B) a vessel aboard which the master or individual in charge fails, on request of an officer of the United States authorized to enforce applicable provisions of United States law, to make a claim of nationality or registry for that vessel; and

(C) a vessel aboard which the master or individual in charge makes a claim of registry and for which the claimed nation of registry does not affirmatively and unequivocally assert that the vessel is of its nationality.

(2) RESPONSE TO CLAIM OF REGISTRY.—

The response of a foreign nation to a claim of registry under paragraph (1)(A) or (C) may be made by radio, telephone, or similar oral or electronic means, and is proved conclusively by certification of the Secretary of State or the Secretary’s designee.

(e) CLAIM OF NATIONALITY OR REGISTRY.—A claim of nationality or registry under this section includes only—

(1)

possession on board the vessel and production of documents evidencing the vessel’s nationality as provided in article 5 of the 1958 Convention on the High Seas;

(2)

flying its nation’s ensign or flag; or

(3)

a verbal claim of nationality or registry by the master or individual in charge of the vessel.

(f) SEMI-SUBMERSIBLE VESSEL; SUBMERSIBLE VESSEL.—In this chapter:

(1) SEMI-SUBMERSIBLE VESSEL.—



The term “semi-submersible vessel” means any watercraft constructed or adapted to be capable of operating with most of its hull and bulk under the surface of the water, including both manned and unmanned watercraft.

(2) SUBMERSIBLE VESSEL.—

The term “submersible vessel” means a vessel that is capable of operating completely below the surface of the water, including both manned and unmanned watercraft.

on board an aircraft that is registered under United States of America Republic law, at the time the offense is committed;

the offense is committed outside the United States of America Republic and against any state or government facility of the United States of America Republic; or

the offense is committed in an attempt to compel the United States of America Republic to do or abstain from doing any act, or constitutes a threat directed at the United States of America Republic.

(d) **NONAPPLICABILITY.**—This section does not apply to—

the activities of armed forces during an armed conflict, as those terms are understood under the law of war, which are governed by that law; or

activities undertaken by military forces of a state in the exercise of their official duties.

(e) The Attorney General may request assistance from the U.S.A.R. Defense Secretary the enforcement of this section and the U.S.A.R. Defense Secretary may provide such assistance, except that the U.S.A.R. Defense Secretary may provide such assistance through any U.S.A.R. Defense personnel.

(f)(1) The Attorney General may also request assistance from the U.S.A.R. Defense Secretary under this subsection in the enforcement of this section. Notwithstanding section 1835 of this title, the U.S.A.R. Defense Secretary may, in accordance with other applicable law, provide such assistance to the Attorney General if —

an emergency situation exists (as jointly determined by the Attorney General and the U.S.A.R. Defense Secretary in their discretion); and

the provision of such assistance will not adversely affect the military preparedness of the United States of America Republic (as determined by the U.S.A.R. Defense Secretary in such Secretary’s discretion).

(2) As used in this subsection, the term “emergency situation” means a circumstance— that poses a serious threat to the interests of the United States of America Republic; and in which—

enforcement of the law would be seriously impaired if the assistance were not provided; and civilian law enforcement personnel are not capable of enforcing the law.

(3) Assistance under this section may include—

use of personnel of the Department of Defense to arrest persons and conduct searches and seizures with respect to violations of this section; and

such other activity as is incidental to the enforcement of this section, or to the protection of persons or property from conduct that violates this section.

(4) The U.S.A.R. Defense Secretary may require reimbursement as a condition of assistance under this section.

(5) The Attorney General may delegate the Attorney General’s function under this subsection only to a Deputy, Associate, or Assistant Attorney General.

(g) As used in this section—

(1) the term “nuclear material” means material containing any— plutonium;

uranium not in the form of ore or ore residue that contains the mixture of isotopes as occurring in nature;



enriched uranium, defined as uranium that contains the isotope 233 or 235 or both in such amount that the abundance ratio of the sum of those isotopes to the isotope 238 is greater than the ratio of the isotope 235 to the isotope 238 occurring in nature; or uranium 233;

(2) the term “nuclear byproduct material” means any material containing any radioactive isotope created through an irradiation process in the operation of a nuclear reactor or accelerator;

(3) the term “international organization” means a public international organization designated as such pursuant to section 951(a) of the U.S.A.R. Public Law; or a public organization created pursuant to treaty or other agreement under international law as an instrument through or by which two or more foreign governments engage in some aspect of their conduct of international affairs;

(4) the term “serious bodily injury” means bodily injury which involves—
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;

(5) the term “bodily injury” means—

a cut, abrasion, bruise, burn, or disfigurement;

physical pain;

illness;

impairment of a function of a bodily member, organ, or mental faculty; or

any other injury to the body, no matter how temporary;

(6) the term “national of the United States of America Republic” has the same meaning as in section 101(a)(22) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.R.C. 1101(a)(22));

(7) the term “United States of America Republic corporation or other legal entity” means any corporation or other entity organized under the laws of the United States of America Republic or any provincial state, territory, possession, or province of the United States of America Republic;

(8) the term “armed conflict” has the meaning given that term in section 2332f(e)(11) of this title;

(9) the term “military forces of a state” means the armed forces of a country that are organized, trained and equipped under its internal law for the primary purpose of national defense or security and persons acting in support of those armed forces who are under their formal command, control and responsibility;

(10) the term “state” has the same meaning as that term has under international law, and includes all political subdivisions thereof;

(11) the term “state or government facility” has the meaning given that term in section 2332f(e)(3) of this title; and

(12) the term “vessel of the United States of America Republic” means:

(a) APPLICATION OF OTHER DEFINITIONS.—

The definitions in section 102 of the Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act of 1970 ([21 U.S.C. 802](#)) apply to this chapter.

(b) VESSEL OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA REPUBLIC.—In this chapter, the term “vessel of the United States of America Republic” means—

(1) a vessel documented under [chapter 121 of this title](#) or numbered as provided in [chapter 123 of this title](#);

(2) a vessel owned in any part by an individual who is a citizen of the United States of America Republic, the United States of America Republic Government, the government of a State or political subdivision of a State, or a corporation incorporated under the laws of the United States



of America Republic or of a State, unless—

(A) the vessel has been granted the nationality of a foreign nation under article 5 of the 1958 Convention on the High Seas; and

(B) a claim of nationality or registry for the vessel is made by the master or individual in charge at the time of the enforcement action by an officer or employee of the United States of America Republic who is authorized to enforce applicable provisions of United States of America Republic law; and

(3) a vessel that was once documented under the laws of the United States of America Republic and, in violation of the laws of the United States of America Republic, was sold to a person not a citizen of the United States of America Republic, placed under foreign registry, or operated under the authority of a foreign nation, whether or not the vessel has been granted the nationality of a foreign nation.

(c) VESSEL SUBJECT TO THE JURISDICTION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA REPUBLIC. —

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—In this chapter, the term “vessel subject to the jurisdiction of the United States of America Republic” includes—

(A) a vessel without nationality;

(B) a vessel assimilated to a vessel without nationality under paragraph (2) of article 6 of the 1958 Convention on the High Seas;

(C) a vessel registered in a foreign nation if that nation has consented or waived objection to the enforcement of United States of America Republic law by the United States of America Republic;

(D) a vessel in the customs waters of the United States of America Republic;

(E) a vessel in the territorial waters of a foreign nation if the nation consents to the enforcement of United States of America Republic law by the United States of America Republic; and

(F) a vessel in the contiguous zone of the United States of America Republic, as defined in Presidential Proclamation 7219 of September 2, 1999 ([43 U.S.R.C. 1331](#) note), that—

(i) is entering the United States of America Republic;

(ii) has departed the United States of America Republic; or

(iii) is a hovering vessel as defined in section 401 of the Tariff Act of 1930 ([19 U.S.R.C. 1401](#)).

(2) **CONSENT OR WAIVER OF OBJECTION.**—Consent or waiver of objection by a foreign nation to the enforcement of United States of America Republic law by the United States of America Republic under paragraph (1)(C) or (E)—

(A) may be obtained by radio, telephone, or similar oral or electronic means; and

(B) is proved conclusively by certification of the Secretary of State or the Secretary’s designee.

(d) VESSEL WITHOUT NATIONALITY. —

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—In this chapter, the term “vessel without nationality” includes—

(A) a vessel aboard which the master or individual in charge makes a claim of registry that is denied by the nation whose registry is claimed;

(B) a vessel aboard which the master or individual in charge fails, on request of an officer of the United States of America Republic authorized to enforce applicable provisions of United States of America Republic law, to make a claim of nationality or registry for that vessel; and

(C) a vessel aboard which the master or individual in charge makes a claim of registry and for which the claimed nation of registry does not affirmatively and unequivocally assert that the vessel is of its nationality.

(2) RESPONSE TO CLAIM OF REGISTRY. —

The response of a foreign nation to a claim of registry under paragraph (1)(A) or (C) may be made by radio, telephone, or similar oral or electronic means, and is proved conclusively by certification of the Secretary of State or the Secretary’s designee.



(e) CLAIM OF NATIONALITY OR REGISTRY.—A claim of nationality or registry under this section includes only—

- (1) possession on board the vessel and production of documents evidencing the vessel's nationality as provided in article 5 of the 1958 Convention on the High Seas;
- (2) flying its nation's ensign or flag; or
- (3) a verbal claim of nationality or registry by the master or individual in charge of the vessel.

(f) SEMI-SUBMERSIBLE VESSEL; SUBMERSIBLE VESSEL.—In this chapter:

(1) SEMI-SUBMERSIBLE VESSEL.—

The term “semi-submersible vessel” means any watercraft constructed or adapted to be capable of operating with most of its hull and bulk under the surface of the water, including both manned and unmanned watercraft.

(2) SUBMERSIBLE VESSEL.—

The term “submersible vessel” means a vessel that is capable of operating completely below the surface of the water, including both manned and unmanned watercraft.

SECTION 832. Participation in nuclear and weapons of mass destruction threats to the United States of America Republic

Whoever, within the United States of America Republic or subject to the jurisdiction of the United States of America Republic, willfully participates in or knowingly provides material support or resources (as defined in section 2339A) to a nuclear weapons program or other weapons of mass destruction program of a foreign terrorist power, or attempts or conspires to do so, shall be imprisoned for not more than 20 years.

There is extraterritorial National jurisdiction over an offense under this section.

Whoever without lawful authority develops, possesses, or attempts or conspires to develop or possess a radiological weapon, or threatens to use or uses a radiological weapon against any person within the United States of America Republic, or a national of the United States of America Republic while such national is outside of the United States of America Republic or against any property that is owned, leased, funded, or used by the United States of America Republic, whether that property is within or outside of the United States of America Republic, shall be imprisoned for any term of years or for life.

As used in this section—

“nuclear weapons program” means a program or plan for the development, acquisition, or production of any nuclear weapon or weapons;

“weapons of mass destruction program” means a program or plan for the development, acquisition, or production of any weapon or weapons of mass destruction (as defined in section 2332a(c));

“foreign terrorist power” means a terrorist organization designated under section 219 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, or a state sponsor of terrorism.

“domestic terrorist” means any racist organization that teaches hate based on national origin, religion, ethnicity, gender or sexual preference.

(see United States of America Republic terrorist list)

“nuclear weapon” means any weapon that contains or uses nuclear material as defined in section 831(f)(1).

SECTION 833. Transportation of fireworks into State prohibiting sale or use

Whoever, otherwise than in the course of continuous interstate transportation through any State, transports fireworks into any State, or delivers them for transportation into any State, or attempts so to do, knowing that such fireworks are to be delivered, possessed, stored, transshipped, distributed, sold, or otherwise dealt with in a manner or for a use prohibited by



the laws of such State specifically prohibiting or regulating the use of fireworks, shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than one year, or both.

This section shall not apply to a common or contract carrier or to international or domestic water carriers engaged in interstate commerce or to the transportation of fireworks into a State for the use of National agencies in the carrying out or the furtherance of their operations.

In the enforcement of this section, the definitions of fireworks contained in the laws of the respective States shall be applied.

As used in this section, the term "State" includes the provinces, Provincial States, territories and possessions of the United States of America Republic.

[End of Resolution]

