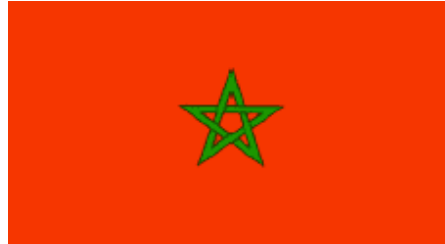


# UNITED STATES OF AMERICA REPUBLIC

Continental Congress Assembled



## PUBLIC LAW 111-66

Amended: \_\_\_\_\_

### **U.S.A.R. Homestead Act**

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 **“U.S.A.R. Homestead Act”** provisions to serve this purpose. This amendment shall go into immediate force.

Introduced as **Senate Joint Resolution 111-66**, with 35 co-sponsors and as **House Joint Resolution 111-66** with **35** co-sponsors, a request was delivered before the Continental Congress to honor and therefore establish laws for our **U.S.A.R. Homestead Act**.

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

**The 1<sup>st</sup> 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 #111-66** was signed and enacted into law on **07/01/2018** by the following **SIGNATORIES to this Legislative Act in Attendance;**

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

It reads as follows:

**PUBLIC LAW 111-66, on 07/01/2018**

### **JOINT RESOLUTION**

## **Authorizing and requesting the President**

**to proclaim and** establish provisions in accordance with 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’ 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 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 111 Res.:66 CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. #(2018):	07/01/2018 considered and passed by the Continental Congress.
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- 1) U.S.A.R. President, Province of Illinois, **(Christopher-Cannon: Bey)**
- 2) U.S.A.R. Chief of Staff, Province of Illinois, **(Brittney-Kenner: Bey)**
- 3) U.S.A.R. Attorney General, Province of Georgia, **(Christopher Hill: Bey)**
- 4) U.S.A.R. Asst. Attorney General Province of Alabama, **(Eric-Ingram: Bey)**
- 5) U.S.A.R. Secretary of State, Province of Indiana, **(Dexter-Johnson: Bey)**
- 6) U.S.A.R. Treasurer, Province of Arizona, **(Michelle-Bravo: Bey)**
- 7) U.S.A.R. Asst. Treasurer, Province of Illinois, **(Damien-Holman: Bey)**
- 8) U.S.A..R. Comptroller, Province of Indiana, **(Shaisla-Reel: Bey)**
- 9) U.S.A.R. Supreme Court Chief Justice, Province of Alabama, **(Brenda-Muhammad: Bey)**
- 10) U.S.A.R. Vicegerent Commissioner, Province of Virginia, **( Leonard-Lassiter: Bey)**
  
- 11) **Darnell-Brown: Bey**, Province of Virginia, (Governor)
- 12) **Vicie Christine-Williams: Bey**, Province of Minnesota, (Governor)
- 13) **Travis Austin: Bey**, Province of Missouri, (Governor)
- 14) **Daryle Van Brown: Bey**, Province of Ohio (Governor)
- 15) **Lashawn-Earl: Bey**, Province of Texas, (Governor)
- 16) **Dierre-Lamar: Bey**, Province of Indiana, (Lt. Governor)
- 17) **Alexander-Robinson: El**, Province of North Carolina, (Lt. Governor)
- 18) **Courtney-Williamson: Bey**, Province of North Carolina, (Governor)
  
- 19) **Stephanie-Clark: Bey**, Province of Arizona, (Secretary of State)
- 20) **LeWanda-Hazelett: Bey**, Province of Illinois, (Secretary of State)
- 21) **Trevis-Haskins: El**, Province of North Carolina, (Secretary of State)
- 22) **Richard-Wilson: Bey**, Province of Virginia, (Secretary of State)
- 23) **Don Marcus-Mitchell: Bey**, Province of Indiana, (Secretary of State)
- 24) **Maureen-Willis: El**, Province of Georgia, (Secretary of State)

- 25) **Romulus-Dorsey: Bey**, Province of Illinois, (Chief Judge)
- 26) **Taiwaun-Smith: Bey**, Province of Illinois, (Chief Judge)
  
- 27) **Evelyn-Gordon: Bey**, Province of Colorado (Vicegerent)
- 28) **Maurice-Williams: Bey**, Province of Indiana, (Vicegerent)
- 29) **Bruce-Kimbrough: Bey**, Province of Indiana, (Vicegerent)
- 30) **Dana-Coggins: Bey**, Province of Ohio (Vicegerent)
- 31) **Leslie Andre-Atkins: EI**, Province of Illinois, (Vicegerent Commissioner)
- 32) **Saadiq: Bey**, Province of Indiana, (Vicegerent Commissioner)
- 32) **Bryce Lee-Williams: Bey**, Province of Minnesota, (Vicegerent Commissioner)
  
- 33) **Jelther Kinte-Sept: EI**, Province of Illinois, (Senator)
- 34) **Clayton Ronald-Henderson: EI**, Province of Indiana (Senator)
- 35) **Nia-Evans: Bey**, Province of Ohio, (Senator)
  
- 36) **Steven-Segura: Bey**, Province of Illinois, (Office of Inspector General)
- 37) **Rafael-Vazquez: EI**, Province of Texas, (Foreign Affairs Minister)
  
- 38) **Tara-Hill: Bey**, Province of Georgia, (Attorney General)
- 39) **Harvetta-Lassiter: Bey**, Province of Virginia, (Attorney General)
- 40) **Jorge-Bravo: Bey**, Province of Indiana, (Attorney General)
- 41) **Aaron-Gobert: Bey**, Province of Texas, (Attorney General)
- 42) **Larry-Taylor: Bey**, Province of Illinois, (Attorney General)
  
- 43) **Derek Levert-Hall: Bey**, Province of Alabama, (Treasurer)
- 44) **George- Bond: Bey**, Province of Michigan, (Governor)

# Public Law 111-66

## U.S.A.R. Homestead Act 2018

### **BODY OF LAW**

U.S.A.R. Homestead Act 2018

Homestead Act (1862)

The Homestead Act, enacted during the Civil War in 1862, provided that any adult citizen, or intended citizen, who had never borne arms against the U.S. government could claim 160 acres of surveyed government land. Claimants were required to “improve” the plot by building a dwelling and cultivating the land. After 5 years on the land, the original filer was entitled to the property, free and clear, except for a small registration fee. Title could also be acquired after only a 6-month residency and trivial improvements, provided the claimant paid the government \$1.25 per acre. After the Civil War, Union soldiers could deduct the time they had served from the residency requirements.

Although this act was included in the Republican Party platform of 1860, support for the idea began decades earlier. Even under the Articles of Confederation, before 1787, the distribution of government lands generated much interest and discussion.

The act, however, proved to be no panacea for poverty. Comparatively few laborers and farmers could afford to build a farm or acquire the necessary tools, seed, and livestock. In the end, most of those who purchased land under the act came from areas quite close to their new homesteads (Iowans moved to Nebraska, Minnesotans to South Dakota, and so on). Unfortunately, the act was framed so ambiguously that it seemed to invite fraud, and early modifications by Congress only compounded the problem. Most of the land went to speculators, cattlemen, miners, lumbermen, and railroads. Of some 500 million acres dispersed by the General Land Office between 1862 and 1904, only 80 million acres went to homesteaders. Indeed, small farmers acquired more land under the Homestead Act in the 20th century than in the 19th.

Between 1862 and 1934, the federal government granted 1.6 million homesteads and distributed 270,000,000 acres (420,000 sq. mi) of federal land for private ownership. This was a total of 10% of all land in the United Provinces. Homesteading was discontinued in 1976, except in Alaska, where it continued until 1986.

The U.S.A.R. Homestead Act is one way for Moorish Americans to acquire land in America because of the great disparity and prejudices against people of color during the time of the U.S. passing into law the Homestead Act as well as the phrase “forty acres and a mule” evokes the Federal government's failure to redistribute land after the Civil War and the economic hardship that African Americans suffered as a result. As Northern armies moved through the South at the end of the war, Moorish American began cultivating land abandoned by whites. 40 Acres and a Mule Would Be at Least \$6.4 Trillion Today—What the U.S. Really Owes Moorish America — 40 Acres and a Mule Would Be at Least \$6.4 Trillion Today—What the U.S. Really Owes Black America. We have been taught in school that the source of the policy of "40 acres and a mule" was Union General William T. Sherman's Special Field Order No. 15, issued on Jan. 16, 1865. (That account is half-right: Sherman prescribed the 40 acres in that Order, but not the mule City Blocks differ in size, but the typical square city block reaches 16 or 17 per mile, or 2.21 to 2.50 Acres. Engineers use a typical city block as 100,000 sq. ft. for calculation estimates, which is about **17 blocks** per mile or 2 1/4 acres. (A football field is 300 feet by 160 feet, which is 1.1 Acres.) The United Provinces of America Republic main goal and objective is the balancing of promises that have been made by the United Provinces government and broken but could never be truly broken because the promise of the American Dream can only truly be promises to American People and not immigrants who are not American. Time and history have shown over and over again and again that unless good men stand for equality these things will not rectify themselves. This is a promise that shall be renewed and a restoring of faith in humanity that because you did something wrong at one time or another, that you cannot admit your short comings and make a mends for justice and right. The United Provinces of America Republic Government shall stride to fulfill the destiny of the American Dream.

The U.S.A.R. Homestead Act is one way for Moorish Americans to acquire land in America and other parts of the Americas. It is being signed into law by President Christopher- Cannon: Bey on July 01, 2018. Under the provisions of the Homestead Act, Moorish Americans could claim 160 acres of unincorporated or public land. They paid a small filing fee and then had two options for getting title to the land. If they live on the 160 acres for five continuous years, build a residence and grow crops, they could then file for their deed for the property. The second option is to purchase the land from the government for \$1.25 per acres after living on the land for six months, building a home, and starting to grow crops. The head of the household of any citizen or a person

intending to become a citizen of the United Provinces of America Republic (Moorish Americans) are eligible to claim land under the U.S.A.R. Homestead Act. In 1864, this law was Shall allow a Moorish American who has Served in the military of the U.S. government with at least two years of service to acquire the land after a one year residency. This does not alter any benefits promised by the U.S. Military.

### **Debt Exclusions**

Allows a homestead exemption excludes certain debts from its protective provisions. Whether by statute or by case law, every Province recognizing a homestead exemption does not protect the debtor from consensual liens, mechanic's liens on homestead property, or real property taxes. The Provinces shall also carve out of the homestead exemption child support and/or spousal maintenance obligations.<sup>20</sup> Beyond these fairly uniform exceptions, there shall also exceptions from the protection of its homestead exemption, certain health care liens.<sup>21</sup> The Provinces Shall exempt out-of-Province taxes all homesteads.<sup>22</sup> Homesteads Shall protect the debtor from contract claims, and It shall offer no protection from bail bond liability. The Province exempts a number of very specific debts, including fines for voting outside one's province, carrying a concealed weapon, and selling liquor on Election Day.

### **MARITAL PROPERTY ISSUES**

The homestead exemptions can be attributed, at least in part, to the variety of marital property regimes found throughout the Provinces. Because the family home is likely to be community property in Provinces that have adopted this civil law concept, the treatment of the homestead property.

The law of the noncommunity property Provinces shall recognize that often the family home will belong to only one of the marital partners and gives the nontitled spouse additional rights. Non-community property within Provinces shall give each spouse a homestead exemption, whereas community property more often than not shall be treated as a joint exemption.

### **Effect of Title**

A spouse may claim his or her homestead exemption in property titled in the other's name upon the death of the spouse. This right can be significant. Each spouse is entitled to a \$100,000 homestead exemption for a total of \$200,000 that may be claimed by a married couple.<sup>25</sup> Therefore, even if the title is solely in the husband's name.

A family can protect \$200,000 of equity in homestead property. Shall allow the same result only if the homestead property is titled in both names. The homestead exemption survives in the homestead property after the death of its owner. All Provinces shall continue the homestead exemption in favor of a surviving spouse. The Provinces shall allow surviving minor

children to perpetuate the homestead exemption claimed by a deceased parent. The Provinces shall perpetuate the homestead exemption after Death gives both the surviving spouse and minor children this protection only in the case of both parents death. If a spouse is survived, then only a surviving spouse shall claim the homestead exemption before the offspring unless the husband and wife were separated and living in separate homes. In this case the offspring have first Claim to the homestead. In the community property the rights of the surviving spouse are less predictable. If the Homestead property is owned as joint tenancy with rights of survivorship or is community property, the surviving spouse retains an interest in the homestead property in his or her own right. A single persons and married couples have the same exemption.

<sup>28</sup> In such cases, the death of one spouse may have little effect on the protection afforded the

survivor. When the homestead property is titled in the decedent's name only, however, the surviving

spouse will be left in the same condition as surviving spouses in common law. Of the community property only. The homestead law shall pass the community property interest with the homestead exemption intact to the survivor free and clear of any liens. Homestead shall convey the power to protect the homestead from invasion even where the spouse holding title will

not.<sup>30</sup> Under the laws, the spouse who does not hold title can assert the homestead exemption claim in place of the titleholder. Singularly and shall allow dependents to protect the homestead exemption if they follow a fairly detailed procedure.<sup>31</sup>

Spousal consent is required to encumber or convey homestead property. The community property shall not require the signatures of both spouses to convey or encumber real property under the terms of

Their marital property regime upon the death of one of the spouses but if both are living and both names are on the homestead both signatures shall be required. It shall reflect only whether there is an explicit provision in the homestead exemption preventing one spouse from encumbering or conveying homestead property without the consent of the other. To complicate it even further, community property traditionally allow spouses to hold real property, including homestead property, as either their sole and separate property or in joint tenancy. In such cases, a spouse could lien or convey his or her

Interest without the other's consent this shall not be allowed. Spousal consent shall be necessary.

### **Abandon and dilapidated property**

Can be claimed as a homestead by an individual with no homestead, the individual must take pictures and show the property was open and vacant that it is a hazard to the community. The individual cannot have any other homestead property or rental property. The homestead must be lived in for 2 years and notice must be sent out to the last address of the last owner giving them 30 days to respond. If they do not respond the individual can begin working on the property to secure the property, such as cutting the grass and boarding up the the property as well as cleaning around the property this shall be done for 60 days with other notices sent to the last owner of record along with a bill for the securing, cleaning and grass cutting for the two months. The individual should also post no trespassing signs on property and a sign for them to



be contacted as the properties management. And shall list the individuals name and phone number to be contacted. On the fourth month if owner has not made contact the individual shall send by registered mail and invoice for the work performed on the property and all other services done by the individual. The individual should also gather at least 3 affidavits from neighbors that the property is an eyesore and how long it has been in that condition, as well as if they feel that its safe for the children and women in the community. By the end of the 5<sup>th</sup> month if owner has not responded they shall start the process of placing a lien on the property for all expenses incurred by the individual for the upkeep of the property along with the affidavits from the neighbors and all mail notices and invoices, letters of default and failure to reply with default notices showing that you made them aware of the last 30 days that you would be filing a lien on said property and that you have given them the opportunity to show any interest in the property or forfeit all interest in the property that you are homeless and are seeking to make this property your homestead under the U.S.A.R. Homestead law. This law shall not be confused with the squatters laws.

**[End of Resolution]**