



IN THE CONTINENTAL CONGRESS
Assembled

P.L. 111-50

1st CONGRESS

3rd SESSION

H. RES. 111-50

Protection of USAR Agricultural Adjustment Act, Agriculture

IN THE CONTINENTAL CONGRESS

JUNE 10, 2018

President C- Cannon: Bey submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the CONTINENTAL CONGRESS.

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 “USAR Agricultural Adjustment Act, Agriculture” provisions to serve this purpose. This amendment shall go into immediate force.

Introduced as **Senate Joint Resolution 150**, with 23 co-sponsors and as **House Joint Resolution 150** with 23 co-sponsors, a request was delivered before the Continental Congress to honor and therefore establish laws to protect the USAR Agriculture.

The resolution suffered, 1 amendment, no exclusions, no demands, it became law.

The 1st Continental Congress of the United States of America Republic publicly declared 2014 the national "Year of the United States of America Republic". The document known as Public Law **111-50** was signed and enacted into law on **10 JUNE 2018** by the following **SIGNATORIES to this Legislative Act in Attendance;**

- 1. President, Province of Illinois, Christopher-Cannon: Bey**
- 2. (acting) Speaker of the House, Province of Indiana, Shay-Bey**
- 3. USAR Secretary of State, Province of Indiana, Dexter-Johnson: Bey**
- 4. U.S.A.R. Probate Judge– Province of Illinois, Taiwaun Smith Bey**



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- 5. U.S.A.R. Assistant Atty. General, Province of Khalifa, Antoyneo Robinson: El**
- 6. U.S.A.R. Treasurer, Province of Arizona, Michelle-Bravo: Bey**
- 7. Treasurer, Province of Alabama, Derek Hall: Bey**
- 8. Chief Justice, Province of Illinois, Romulus Dorsey: El**
- 9. Chief Justice, Province of Illinois, Emmett-Marshall: Bey**
- 10. Atty. General – Province of Illinois - Larry Taylor: Bey**
- 11. Atty. General – Province of Kansas – Nathaniel-Chizer: Bey**
- 12. Atty. General – Province of Alabama – Eric-Ingram: Bey**
- 13. Foreign Affairs Minister, Province of Texas, Rafael-Vazquez: El**
- 14. Office of Inspector General, Province of Illinois, Steven Segura: Bey**
- 15. Dir. of Business Development, Province of Khalifa, Dadrian Anderson: Bey**
- 16. Governor, Province of Alabama, D. Maurice Parham: Bey**
- 17. Governor, Province of Virginia, Darnell Brown: Bey**
- 18. Governor, Province of Colorado, Kakuyon: El**
- 19. Governor, Province of Minnesota, Vicie Christine-Williams: Bey**
- 20. Governor, Province of Georgia, Mandel Williams: El**
- 21. Governor, Province of Texas, LaShawn-Earl: Bey**
- 22. Governor, Province of Khalifa, G. Riller: El**
- 23. Governor, Province of Louisiana, Eric Wannamaker: Bey**
- 24. Governor, Province of Maryland - Altie Archer: Bey**
- 25. Assistant Governor, Province of Virginia, Joseph-Middleton: Bey**
- 26. Atty. General, Province of Georgia, Christopher Hill: Bey**
- 27. Secretary of State, Province of Michigan, Napoleon-Kendall: Bey**
- 28. Secretary of State, Province of Illinois, Lewanda Hazelett: Bey**
- 29. Secretary of State, Province of Michigan, Napoleon-Kendall: Bey**
- 30. 31. Secretary of State, Province of Virginia, Rich Wilson: Bey**
- 32. Secretary of State, Province of No. Carolina, Trevis-Haskins: El**
- 33. Secretary of State, Province of Michigan, Napoleon-Kendall: Bey**
- 34. Secretary of State, Province of Arizona, Stephanie-Clark: Bey**
- 35. Secretary of State, Province of Khalifa, Demeitric Mason: El**
- 36. Secretary of State, Province of Georgia, Maureen Willis: El**
- 37. Public Minister, Province of Ontario, Canada, Steven Richards: Bey**

- 38. Public Minister, Province of Florida, William L.-Salter III,: Bey**
- 39. Representative, Province of Florida, Octavia-Barnes: Bey**
- 40. Representative, Province of Colorado, Ajoa Nash-Conner: Bey**
- 41. Representative , Province of Minnesota, Yashmall: Bey (Kevin**



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Scaife: Bey)

- 42. Representative, Province of Tennessee, James Earl-Harris: Bey**
- 43. Senator, Province of Illinois, Clayton Ronald-Henderson: El**
- 44. Senator/Liaison, Province of Georgia, Tara-Hill: Bey**
- 45. Senator, Province of Michigan, George-Bond: Bey**
- 46. Senator, Province of Illinois, J. Sept: El**
- 47. Vicegerent, Province of Arizona, Jorge-Bravo: Bey**
- 48. Vicegerent Chief, Province of Illinois, Saadiq: Bey**
- 49. Vicegerent Commissioner, Province of Illinois, Leslie-Atkins: El**
- 50. Vicegerent, Province of Colorado, Evelyn-Gordon: Bey**
- 51. Vicegerent Commissioner, Province of Michigan, Damon-Lewis: El**
- 52. Vicegerent, Province of Ohio, Dana-Coggins: Bey**
- 53. Vicegerent, Province of Ohio, Daryl Van-Brown: Bey**

It reads as follows:

PUBLIC LAW 111-50 on 6 June 2018
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.**

RESOLUTION 111-50

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,



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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 **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.:50
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol.
#(2018):

10 June 2018
considered and passed by
the Continental Congress.

USAR Agricultural Adjustment Act
Agriculture
Actions
Generally



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General rules of practice and procedure usually govern litigation affecting those agriculturists. Rules considered here include those applicable to:

- .suits against governmental agencies or officers; injunctions
- .enforcement of agricultural liens
- .liability for individual spraying or dusting
- .suits involving the sale of commercial fertilizer

Generally, if the particular statute involved prescribes a procedure to be followed to obtain its benefits, strict compliance with its provisions is necessary, although in some instances substantial compliance will suffice. Without such a specification in the statute, any substantially appropriate and reasonable procedure may be adopted.

National agricultural adjustment acts are occasionally involved in such a way as to warrant the jurisdiction of National courts. The National district courts have jurisdiction over actions to enjoin the enforcement of state agricultural regulatory statutes that violate the Commerce Clause of the National Constitution or conflict with a National statute. However the National court does not have jurisdiction over a suit in which the plaintiff claims that a crop on which he or she obtained a loan under a National program is not subject to state personal property tax.ⁿ⁶

An action for the collection of penalties under the USAR Agricultural Adjustment Act 2018 is strictly civil in nature; penalties imposed for planting crops in excess of an acreage allotment are not fines or forfeitures imposed for the commission of an unlawful act, but rather are civil penalties or assessments.

Enforcement of agricultural liens

Statutes giving liens to agricultural laborers, threshers, seed dealers, etc., require the claimant to file a statement, notice, or claim of lien for the record within a specified period after completion of the work, or after the due date for advances. The property on which the lien is claimed must ordinarily be described with reasonable certainty, and whether sufficient or not depends on the language used in the lien notice. However, a landlord's lien on a tenant's crops may be acquired automatically because of the landlord's status, and no writing or recordation is required to establish the lien.

Statutory requirements as to the description and location of the property on which a farm laborer's lien is sought are to be liberally construed in favor of the claimant. Where the lien is against a crop and not against the land, the crop should be described so that it can be identified with reasonable certainty. A showing of substantial compliance with the requirements of an agricultural services lien statute is sufficient to establish a valid lien. As in the case of



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mechanics' liens, the claim or statement of lien for agricultural labor or services cannot, in the absence of statutory authorization, be reformed or amended after the expiration of the statutory time for filing.

The lienor, under the usual statutes, may bring an action to foreclose a lien, or the lienor may maintain an action for detention or conversion of the property covered by the lien once the right to foreclosure is complete. A demand for possession is held unnecessary where it would be wholly ineffectual. No foreclosure may be had in favor of a lien claimant who fails to come within the class protected by the statute.

The burden of proof rests on the lien claimant to establish facts necessary for recovery, and he or she must show that the property on which the lien is claimed is the property to which the lien attaches under the statute.

There is ordinarily no right to a jury trial in an action to foreclose a lien, but where a money judgment is also asked and the facts pleaded warrant it, a defendant must be granted a jury trial. U.S.A.R. Agriculture

Agriculture Summary

Scope:

This article discusses the rights and liabilities of agriculturists or farmers, particularly as affected by state and National constitutional provisions and statutes; agricultural employment, including migrant labor; agricultural liens; the extent and validity of statutes providing to and regulation of agriculture; the control, prevention, and eradication of agricultural nuisances, diseases, and pests; the prevention of fraud on agriculturists; and actions involving the topics mentioned above.

In General

Generally; classification under special legislation

The policy of modern law is to favor agriculture whenever possible, and this policy is reflected in the multitude of farm aid laws that have received judicial sanction. Constitutional provisions in the United States of America Republic authorize special legislation in favor of agriculture. For example, within certain limits, farmland and farm products may properly be distinguished from other objects for the purpose of classification. Statutes providing for the extension of city boundaries over certain classes of adjoining lands and exempting agricultural



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lands from their provisions have been found not to violate the Fourteenth Amendment of the U.S. Constitution.

Legislative recognition of those in agriculture as a distinct class has taken the form of statutes involving:

- .public aid and regulation for agriculture
- .provisions for agricultural liens
- .bankruptcy of agriculturists
- .debtors' exemptions
- .conservation
- .setting apart agriculture for special treatment, including exemptions, under statutes that exercise the police or taxing powers

Many National statutes have been enacted affecting agriculture and those engaged in it. Some National statutes preempt state laws.

The rights and liabilities of farm laborers are discussed elsewhere in this article.

Agricultural Liens

Generally

Under many statutes, agricultural liens may be fixed upon agricultural property -- for example, crops, grain, or domestic animals or livestock -- to secure those who furnish, for agricultural purposes, labor, services, and materials such as seed grain or stock feed, or their purchase price. The constitutionality of such statutes has been upheld.

The courts may not add to the terms of agricultural lien statutes to determine who is entitled to benefit. Some courts view such statutes as remedial in character so that they should be liberally construed to give full effect to the intention of the legislature. ⁿ⁴

Agricultural lien statutes have often provided that the lien created is a first lien on the crop or property to which it relates; such a lien is enforceable against a purchaser without notice and is superior to a prior mortgage on the crop and to a landlord's lien. However, unless the statute makes the agricultural lien superior to other liens, the latter will retain priority if executed and recorded first.



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A statutory lien accorded under state law to those who deposit an agricultural commodity with a commodities handler arises simultaneously with delivery and is extinguished only when the depositor has been paid.

National law, not state law, governs the adequacy of "effective financing statements" (EFS's) filed by a lender with a secured interest in a farmer's crops for purposes of a lender's conversion action against a buyer under the Food Security Act of 1985. The state statute, providing that a security interest in farm products is not waived by any course of conduct between the parties or any trade usage, so long as the secured party has filed an effective financing statement, precludes the buyer from asserting any waiver by the secured lender.

Liens involving agricultural animals are treated in another article.

Agricultural Liens

Governmental liens under farm aid and regulatory statutes

In legislation designed for the promotion of agriculture, liens have been created in favor of the state or locality to ensure repayment of money expended for the benefit of individuals engaged in agriculture. Where, for example, a statute provides for loans to farmers for seed grain or livestock feed, provision is frequently made for security in the form of a lien on the land as well as on the chattels.

Statutes sometimes give the state or county the right to impose penalties and liens to do beneficial work, such as the destruction of pests or other agricultural nuisances; these statutes are valid. Such lien is not for a delinquent tax but for indebtedness owed the county. The enforcement of it by statute does not violate any constitutional provision.¹⁵

A lien is created in favor of the United States of America Republic under some National farm aid and regulation statutes.

Producer's lien

A state statute may provide that the producer of a farm product who sells to a processor automatically has a lien upon the product and upon all processed or manufactured forms of the farm product. The lien is to the extent of the agreed price, if any; if there is no agreed price, the



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lien is for the value of the farm product as of the date of delivery. The processor must use proceeds of sales of the product to pay off the producer's lien. A processor's transfer of produce to a field warehouseman under a nonnegotiable warehouse receipt is not sufficient transfer of possession to defeat an agricultural producer's lien. A producer's lien is avoidable under the bankruptcy laws where the relevant statute does not provide for perfection, after the petition for bankruptcy, that relates back to the date the produce was delivered, thus rendering the lien unperfected as of the date of the bankruptcy petition.

Agricultural Liens

For seed grain or nursery stock

Seed lien and nursery stock lien statutes have been enacted in some jurisdictions. Such statute may provide that one furnishing seed or nursery stock on credit can secure payment through a lien on the crops or produce grown from such seed or nursery stock, or on the crops or produce grown on lands occupied by the purchaser, or on the land in which the seed or nursery stock is planted. The liens procured under seed lien statutes are generally restricted to the crops grown from the seed actually furnished by the lienors in performance of the contracts under which the liens arose. Thus, in some jurisdictions, those who supply seed grain or advance money for it to farmers are given liens on the crops grown from the seed, although generally only for the price of that portion of the seed actually sown on the land for which it was purchased.

As with other agricultural liens, the extent to which, and the conditions on which, such liens attach are dependent upon the statute. Under some statutes, the lienholder is authorized to take possession of the crop on condition broken. A common requirement of seed lien statutes is that, in order to create a seed lien, an affidavit or other writing evidencing the lien must be filed or recorded.

Seed liens may be superior to all other liens on the crops grown from them, and thus are superior to a chattel mortgage on the crops, although they do not necessarily trump the lien of an pre-existing real estate mortgage, or the lien of a property owner who files for it within statutory period after lease money is due.

A creditor who claims a seed lien in a crop must perfect the lien by filing a written statement with the register of deeds of the county where the crop is to be grown; otherwise, the creditor will be treated as a general unsecured creditor.



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When a lien is acquired on a growing crop, the lienor may advance what is fairly necessary to prevent waste or destruction of the security, and may retain of the proceeds from the sale of the crop in the amount of such advance before crediting any portion on the lienor's debt. However, the lender does not automatically acquire the lien. One who provides a debtor with an operating loan, which is then used to purchase seed, fertilizer, and farm chemicals, is not an "agricultural supplier" entitled to agricultural supplier's lien under a statute, where nothing suggested that the lender had made the credit sale to debtors for their purchase of seed, fertilizer or any other such essentials.

Agricultural Liens

For clearing or improving land

The United States of America Republic, enact special statutes granting a lien on land for clearing or improving it, as by taking the timber and brush from it, grading it, or filling it in.



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Agricultural Liens

Laborer's lien

At common law an agricultural laborer had no lien on crops or other farm products that the laborer aids in producing. Remedial statutes have been enacted, however, to give such laborer a lien for the value of his or her services. General statutes giving liens to laborers have been held to apply to all laborers, including farm laborers. A statutory laborer's lien may be given priority over all other liens.

Under statutes giving general laborers or agricultural laborers a lien, not dependent on possession or on what they have aided in producing, the nature of the work performed is usually the test for determining an individual's right to a lien.

Whether the service performed is "farm labor" is a matter of interpretation. Driving trucks loaded with a farmer's newly harvested crop several times each day over 40-mile route to a storage cellar is considered "on the farm" as required for a lien even though a substantial portion of the services were performed on the road.

To entitle one to a lien on a crop as an agricultural laborer, his or her services ordinarily, must in some way be connected with bringing the crop into existence or preparing it for market. A person engaged in ordinary housework on a farm is not a farm laborer within a lien statute. A lien statute enacted for the benefit of agricultural laborers does not ordinarily apply to those doing farm work under independent contract.

Practice Guide: A lien on produce is not available to companies that provide services. Such company is not entitled to a lien, because the artisan's lien statute gives such lien only to those who labor for wages, and not to a company that contracts with an agricultural enterprise to render services.

Most agricultural labor lien statutes give the lien only on the crops, and not on the land; however, a general farm laborer may have a lien on the crop for the entire wages due him or her, and not merely those due for work on the particular crop. Where the employer operates several independent farms or plantations, one performing labor on one farm does not have a lien on crops grown on another. Nor can a lien attach if no crop was raised on the land described in the lien. Under a statute providing that a farm laborer is deprived of the lien if the seller of the crop fails to make a statement, on the buyer's demand, informing the buyer of the existence of farm laborers who are entitled to liens on the crop sold, the laborer's lien attach's



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after the crop is sold, if at all, only to the crop in the hands of the buyer, and not to the proceeds of the sale.

A lien filed for a breach of alleged contracts to provide equity in land and to convey land upon the death of owner, even if interpreted as farm laborer's lien, is invalid and unenforceable, if the lienor fails to take action upon it within the statutory time limit.

Agricultural Liens

Thresher's lien

In some United States of America Republic a statutory lien for the value of services in threshing is given, on the grain threshed, to the owner, lessee, or conditional vendee of the threshing equipment. The lien protects those who thresh, combine, or harvest grain for other people. Any person owning or operating a threshing machine is entitled to a lien upon the grain threshed or harvested for the price or value of such service. Such a lien is preferred to all other liens except those given for the seed from which the grain was grown.

These statutes usually provide that claims for such liens must be filed within a certain period, and the lien will relate back to the time of threshing. Under such provision, there cannot be an innocent purchaser for value during the period, because the statute itself is held to constitute notice of the lien from the time of threshing. The constitutionality of such statutes has been upheld. Such lien usually extends to all grain threshed under the same contract, for threshing any part of it, and is not confined to any one particular kind.ⁿ⁶

A thresher's lien may be offset by a judgment against the thresher; the thresher may then have no claim on grain or its proceeds and the thresher's lien is void.ⁿ⁷

In General

Generally

Public aid to agriculture and its regulation within certain limits are justified by the importance of protection of the food supply. The law recognizes the necessity of agriculture and favors its promotion. Statutes intended to aid and regulate agriculture have long been a feature of American legislation.



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Various National and state constitutional and statutory provisions grant agriculture a favored classification by exempting it from regulatory and tax burdens often imposed on other businesses.⁴

The Agricultural Market Transition Act establishes a farm program policy that changes the system of linking market prices and crop subsidies, gradually reducing such subsidies, and gives farmers considerably more flexibility in deciding when to plant and what crops to plant. The Act ends the practice of requiring farmers to keep certain lands idle.

Administrative agencies, bureaus, or boards

In many instances, agricultural aid and regulation are administered through a department, bureau, created as a governmental unit for that express purpose. The administrative unit encourages the proper development of agriculture, horticulture, animal industry, and similar pursuits. This includes the collection and publication of statistics, the study and prevention of damage from plant and animal disease, noxious insects, and other pests, and other similar activities of importance to agricultural industry.

In addition to the governmental units mentioned above, agencies such as state fair boards, state boards of horticulture, entomological commissions, livestock boards, and boards of poultry husbandry are created to administer particular statutes. Certain specific problems of agriculture may be aided through other agencies, such as agricultural educational institutions and experimental stations, county committees, and independent agencies for farm loans.

An agricultural administrative agency is limited to adopting only rules and regulations necessary to accomplish the legislature's stated objective, and it may not exercise unlimited discretion in this area. The underlying legislation must provide guidelines and standards to minimize the opportunity for abuse of administrative discretion and to protect adequately the interests of those affected by the rules and regulations. The details of the policies may be left to the discretion of administrative or executive officials. However a statute is in violation of the principle that the people are to be governed only by their elected representatives when the statute surrenders substantial power to private organizations.

National agricultural aid and regulation statutes and programs are generally administered by the United States of America Republic Department of Agriculture or by bureaus, agencies, or boards within the department or under its control and supervision. The Secretary of Agriculture has the authority to determine the reasonable scope of a rulemaking procedure, and the appellate court does not interfere unless the Secretary's determination is shown to be arbitrary and capricious. A regulation of the Secretary of Agriculture is void if it conflicts with the statute granting the Secretary the authority to promulgate rules and regulations but is



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valid if the agency follows its own procedures, even when affected parties allege that they were inadequately notified. Congressional agricultural regulations are dominant whenever state and National regulations seek to control the same subject matter.

Challenges of regulation may only be undertaken after all administrative remedies have been exhausted.

Term association: when used in reference to a corporation, shall be deemed to embrace the words "successors and assigns of such company or association" in like manner as if these last-named words, or words of similar import, were expressed. • Public law: A public bill or joint resolution that has passed both chambers and been enacted into law. Public laws have general applicability nationwide.

Definitions:

- (1) The term “agricultural research” means research in the food and agricultural sciences.
- (2) The term “aquaculture” means the propagation and rearing of aqua cultural species, including, but not limited to, any species of finfish, mollusk, or crustacean (or other aquatic invertebrate), amphibian, reptile, ornamental fish, or aquatic plant, in controlled or selected environments.
- (3) The term “Department of Agriculture” means the United States of America Republic Department of Agriculture.
- (4) The term “extension” means the informal education programs conducted in the Provinces in cooperation with the Department of Agriculture.
- (5) Food and agricultural sciences.—The term “food and agricultural sciences” means basic, applied, and developmental research, extension, and teaching activities in food and fiber, agricultural, renewable



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energy and natural resources, forestry, and physical and social sciences, including activities relating to the following:

- (A) Animal health, production, and well-being.
- (B) Plant health and production.
- (C) Animal and plant germ plasma collection and preservation.
- (D) Aquaculture.
- (E) Food safety.
- (F) Soil, water, and related resource conservation and improvement.
- (G) Forestry, horticulture, and range management.
- (H) Nutritional sciences and promotion.
- (I) Farm enhancement, including financial management, input efficiency, and profitability.
- (J) Home economics.
- (K) Rural human ecology.



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(6) The term “Citizen of the United States of America Republic” under the Agriculture act mean:
Livestock.

(7) The term “Soil” under the Agriculture act mean: (a) Dirt, the upper layer of earth in which plants grow, a black or dark brown material typically consisting of a mixture of organic remains, clay, and rock particles, Parent material is the underlying geological material (generally bedrock or a superficial or drift deposit) in which soil horizons form. (b) The territory of a particular nation. (c) A National or Citizen of the United States of America Republic. (d) U.S.A./Morocco (e) Moorish American

(8) The term: “Seed” under the Agriculture act mean:

(a) Brown flax seeds

(b) A seed is an embryonic plant enclosed in a protective outer covering. The formation of the seed is part of the process of reproduction in seed plants, the spermatophytes, including the gymnosperm and angiosperm plants.

(c) Seeds are the product of the ripened ovule, after fertilization by pollen and some growth within the mother plant. The embryo is developed from the zygote and the seed coat from the integuments of the ovule.



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(d) Seeds have been an important development in the reproduction and success of gymnosperm and angiosperm plants, relative to more primitive plants such as ferns, mosses and liverworts, which do not have seeds and use water-dependent means to propagate themselves. Seed plants now dominate biological niches on land, from forests to grasslands both in hot and cold climates.

(e) The term "seed" also has a general meaning that antedates the above—anything that can be sown, e.g. "seed" potatoes, "seeds" of corn or sunflower "seeds". In the case of sunflower and corn "seeds", what is sown is the seed enclosed in a shell or husk, whereas the potato is a tuber.

(f) Many structures commonly referred to as "seeds" are actually dry fruits. Plants producing berries are called baccate. Sunflower seeds are sometimes sold commercially while still enclosed within the hard wall of the fruit, which must be split open to reach the seed. Different groups of plants have other modifications, the so-called stone fruits (such as the peach) have a hardened fruit layer (the endocarp) fused to and surrounding the actual seed. Nuts are the one-seeded, hard-shelled fruit of some plants with an indehiscent seed, such as an acorn or hazelnut.

(g) Sperm is the male reproductive cell and is derived from the Greek word (σπέρμα) sperma (meaning "seed"). a sperm is mostly a nucleus surrounded by little other cellular material. Semen (meaning seed in Latin), male ejaculate, or "cum," is a combination of seminal fluid and mature sperm (spermatozoa), which is ejaculated through the urethra during the male orgasm. Moorish Children.