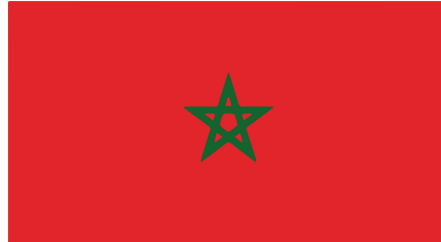


UNITED STATES OF AMERICA REPUBLIC

Continental Congress Assembled



PUBLIC LAW 112-06

Amended: 8 October 2017

CIVIL RIGHTS 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 “CIVIL RIGHTS ACT” provisions to serve this purpose. This amendment shall go into immediate force.

Introduced as **Senate Joint Resolution 06**, with **63** co-sponsors and as **House Joint Resolution 06** with **63** co-sponsors, a request was delivered before the Continental Congress to honor and therefore establish laws for CIVIL RIGHTS ACT.

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 “Year of the United States of America Republic”. The document known as Public Law **112-06** was signed and enacted into law on **8 October 2017** by the following **SIGNATORIES to this Legislative Act in Attendance**;

General Congress Assembled, United States of America Republic

1. *President, Province of Illinois, Christopher-Cannon: Bey*
2. *Speaker of the House, Province of Missouri, Sharon-Green: El*
3. *USAR Secretary of State, Province of Missouri, Ross Woody Jr.: Bey*
4. *U.S.A.R. Attorney General - Province of Kansas, Nathaniel Chizer-Bek*

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-Hill: Bey*
8. *Chief Justice, Province of Illinois, Romabus Dorsey: El*
9. *Chief Justice, Province of Illinois, Emmett-Marshall: Bey*
10. *Chief Justice, Province of Illinois, Taiwan Smith: Bey*
11. *Atty. General - Province of Illinois - Larry Taylor: Bey*
12. *Atty. General - Province of Alabama - Eric-Ingram: Bey*
13. *Atty. General - Province of Virginia - Harvetta Lassiter*
14. *Foreign Affairs Minister, Province of Texas, Rafael-Vazquez: El*
15. *Office of Inspector General, Province of Illinois, Steven Segura: Bey*
16. *Dir. of Business Development, Province of Khalifa, Dadrian Anderson: Bey*
17. *Dir. of BMV, Province of Ohio, Andwele Montgomery: Bey*
18. *Governor, Province of Alabama, D. Maurice Parham: Bey*
19. *Governor, Province of Alaska, Bobby-Green: El*
20. *Governor, Province of Colorado, Kakugor: El*
21. *Governor, Province of Florida, Albert Terraine-Griffin: Bey*
22. *Governor, Province of Georgia, Mandel Williams: El*
23. *Governor, Province of Indiana, Dexter-Johnson: Bey*
24. *Governor, Province of Khalifa, G. Riller: El*
25. *Governor, Province of Louisiana, Eric Wannamaker: Bey*
26. *Governor, Province of Maryland - Altie Archer: Bey*
27. *Governor, Province of Minnesota, Vicie Christine-Williams: Bey*
28. *Governor, Province of New Jersey, Colin Hylton: El*
29. *Governor, Province of Texas, LaShawn-Earl: Bey*
30. *Governor, Province of Virginia, Darnell Brown: Bey*
31. *Lt. Governor, Province of Georgia, Timothy Jackson: El*
32. *Lt. Governor, Province of Tennessee, Javon-Curry: Bey*
33. *Assistant Governor, Province of Georgia, Christopher Hill: Bey*
34. *Assistant Governor, Province of Virginia, Joseph-Middleton: Bey*
35. *Secretary of State, Province of Arizona, Stephanie-Clark: Bey*
36. *Secretary of State, Province of Khalifa, Demeitric Mason: El*
37. *Secretary of State, Province of Georgia, Maureen Willis: El*
38. *Secretary of State, Province of Illinois, Lewanda Hazelett: Bey*

39. *Secretary of State, Province of Michigan, Napoleon-Kendall: Bey*
40. *Secretary of State, Province of No. Carolina, Trevis-Haskins: El*
41. *Secretary of State, Province of Virginia, Rich Wilson: Bey*
42. *Public Minister, Province of Florida, William L.-Salter III,: Bey*
43. *Public Minister, Province of Missouri, Linda Ann-Bashful: El*
44. *Public Minister, Province of Ontario, Canada, Steven Richards: Bey*
45. *Representative, Province of Colorado, Ajoa Nash-Conner: Bey*
46. *Representative, Province of Florida, Octavia-Barnes: Bey*
47. *Representative, Province of Minnesota, Yashmall: Bey (Kevin Scaife: Bey)*
48. *Representative, Province of Ohio, Nia-Evans: Bey*
49. *Representative, Province of Tennessee, James Earl-Harris: Bey*
50. *Senator, Province of Georgia, Sonja-Flanigan: Bey*
51. *Senator, Province of Georgia, Ronnell-Gray: Bey*
52. *Senator/Liaison, Province of Georgia, Tara-Hill: Bey*
53. *Senator, Province of Illinois, Clayton Ronald-Henderson: El*
54. *Senator, Province of Illinois, J. Sept: El*
55. *Senator, Province of Michigan, George-Bond: Bey*
56. *Vicegerent Commissioner, Province of Illinois, Leslie-Atkins: El*
57. *Vicegerent Chief, Province of Indiana, Saadiq: Bey*
58. *Vicegerent, Province of Arizona, Jorge-Bravo: Bey*
59. *Vicegerent, Province of Colorado, Evelyn-Gordon: Bey*
60. *Vicegerent Commissioner, Province of Michigan, Damon-Lewis: El*
61. *Vicegerent Commissioner, Province of Minnesota, Bryce Lee-Williams: Bey*
62. *Vicegerent, Province of Ohio, Dana-Coggins: Bey*
63. *Vicegerent, Province of Ohio, Daryl Van-Brown: Bey*

It reads as follows:

PUBLIC LAW 112-06, on 8 October 2017

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-**PL.112 Res.:06**
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. #**(2017)**:

8 October 2017 considered
and passed by the Continental
Congress.

TITLE I – CRIMINAL CODE

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TITLE I – CRIMINAL CODE

CHAPTER -----

CIVIL RIGHTS ACT

Scope:

This Law discusses discrimination on the basis of such matters as race, color, previous condition of servitude, national origin, ancestry or ethnic background, religion, creed, and sex or citizenship. Special emphasis is placed on discrimination in areas of public accommodation, public facilities, transportation, education, housing and ownership of property, and U.S.A.R. must create National assistance programs to assist Moorish American people. Provisions of the National Constitution, secures the Inalienable Rights of Moorish American Citizens. U.S.A.R. being a newly formed State Government means U.S.A.R. must give particular attention to other Rights that maybe violated of Moorish American People during our Re- Establishment Period. Moorish Americans Rights being violated by police and others such as not accepting State Driver's License or I.D.'s the taking of state Issued Plates, and or Birth Certificates, Marriage Licenses, Business Licenses. Discrimination by government entities and their employees, employers or companies, banks or rent a car companies. U.S.A.R., must create Civil Rights Laws not just for the protection of Moorish American People but for our Society.

National Aspects:

This section covers discrimination across the Nation. U.S.A.R. Civil Rights Acts National statutes dealing with discrimination in places of public accommodation; discrimination in public facilities; discrimination in education; discrimination in Nationally assisted programs; discrimination in housing; and discrimination in transportation.

SECTION 1. "CIVIL RIGHTS" DEFINED

A "civil right" has been defined as a privilege accorded to an individual, as well as a right due from one individual to another, the violation of which is a civil injury for which redress may be sought in a civil action. Thus, a civil right is a legally enforceable claim of one person against another. "Civil rights" have also been defined simply as such rights as the law will enforce, or as all those rights which the law gives a person. The right to vote has been characterized as a civil right of the highest order. The right to acquire, enjoy, own, and dispose of property is also a civil right.

However, in a more restricted sense, the term "civil rights" refers to the enjoyment of such guarantees as are contained in constitutional or statutory law, such as the First Amendment right of free expression, and the rights of personal liberty which such Amendment protects, and, more specifically, to guarantees found in particular amendments to the United States of America Republic Constitution, and national statutes enacted pursuant thereto, as well as similar state constitutional and statutory provisions, which are designed to prevent discrimination in the treatment of persons by reason of characteristics such as their race, color, sex, religion, or national origin. "Civil rights" in this sense do not exist at common law, but rather are constitutional and statutory in nature.

SECTION 2. NATURAL, POLITICAL, AND SOCIAL RIGHTS DISTINGUISHED

Natural rights have been described as those rights which appertain originally and essentially to each person as a human being and are inherent in his or her nature, as contrasted to civil rights, which are given, defined, and circumscribed by such positive laws, enacted by civilized communities, as are necessary to the maintenance of organized government.

It has been said that political rights are included within the more comprehensive term "civil rights," but that they are differentiated in that a political right is a right exercisable in the administration of government, or a right to participate, directly or indirectly, in the establishment or management of government, while civil rights have no relation to the establishment or management of government. Political rights have also been distinguished on the ground that a civil right is a right accorded to every member of a distinct community or nation, which is not necessarily true with regard to political rights.

Civil rights have also been distinguished from social rights or privileges, and it has been pointed out in this connection that the purely social intercourse and relations of individuals cannot be enforced by law and are not guaranteed by any constitutional provision.

SECTION 3. GENERALLY

The National Constitution contains various guarantees concerning civil rights. In addition to the Thirteenth Amendments the First through the Eighth Amendment, provide guarantees against certain types of discrimination. On the other hand, Art. IV, § 2, cl. 1 of the United States of America Republic Constitution, which provides that The Citizens of the United States of America Republic shall be entitled to all Privileges and

Immunities of Citizens in the United States and the several states, prevents a state from discriminating against citizens of other states in favor of its own, but does not create rights of citizens of the United States or the several states.

SECTION 4. GENERALLY

The institution of slavery in the United States was abolished in 1865 by the adoption of the Thirteenth Amendment, which provides that neither slavery nor involuntary servitude shall exist in the United States, except as punishment for a crime. The prohibition of slavery contained in the Thirteenth Amendment extends not only to slavery per se, but also to the "badges and incidents" of slavery. The Amendment expressly empowers Congress to enforce the Amendment by appropriate legislation, which power includes the power to enact laws of nationwide application U.S.A.R. and the Continental Congress shall relieve the United States from the responsibility and duty of enforcing Civil Rights for our people here in America. U.S.A.R. takes the torch to further the protections for our people and our Nation.

There's no more need for the Fourteenth or the Fifteenth Amendment for the salvation of our people, the Thirteenth Amendment ABOLISHED SLAVERY therefore there's no more chains on our people is not addressed solely to state action; therefore it shall be no doubt of the power of the Continental Congress to impose liability on private persons under § 2 and § 3 of the Thirteenth Amendment. The power invested in the Continental Congress to enforce the Thirteenth Amendment by appropriate legislation includes the power to enact laws, direct and primary, operating upon the acts of individuals, whether sanctioned by state legislation or not.

SECTION 5. GENERALLY

Section 4 of the Thirteenth Amendment of the United States of America Republic is the source of many civil rights, and prohibits states from making or enforcing any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States of America Republic; from depriving any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; and from denying to any person within their jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws. There are thus three distinct provisions guaranteeing the rights of persons and property: (1) the privileges and immunities clause; (2) the due process clause; and (3) the equal protection clause. The Thirteenth Amendment was adopted to guarantee equality for Moorish Americans and, by extension, it shall come to include all Indigenous People and Aboriginal groups. The commands of the Amendment are addressed to the United States as well as the states or to those acting under color of its authority, the central purpose of the Amendment being to eliminate racial discrimination emanating from official sources in the states.

Embodied in the Thirteenth Amendment right to bodily integrity is the right to be free from unauthorized and unlawful physical abuse at the hands of the state by a state official acting or claiming to act under color of law, when the alleged conduct is of such a nature as to shock one's conscience. That is, the Amendment itself erects no shield against merely private conduct, however discriminatory or wrongful. Similarly, actions of the National Government and its officers shall not be beyond the purview of the Amendment.

Discriminatory intent need not be proven by direct evidence, but may often be inferred from the totality of the relevant facts, including the fact, if it is true, that a law bears more heavily on one race than another, which demands a sensitive inquiry into such circumstantial and direct evidence of intent as may be available.

SECTION 6. PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES CLAUSE

The Privileges and Immunities Clause of the Thirteenth Amendment deals with the rights of citizens of the United States of America Republic as such, and the privileges and immunities protected thereby are those of Citizens of the United States of America Republic, as distinguished from the privileges and immunities of the citizens of a state. The clause protects all citizens against abridgment by states of rights of National Citizenship as distinct from the fundamental or natural rights inherent in state citizenship.

SECTION 7. DUE PROCESS CLAUSE

The Due Process Clause was intended, in addition to other guarantees of private rights, to give increased security against arbitrary deprivation of life or liberty, or the arbitrary spoliation of property. The Due Process Clause requires that action by a state through any of its agencies must be consistent with the fundamentals of liberty and justice.

The Due Process Clause does not prohibit action by a private individual, unless the state, in any of its manifestations, has in some way involved itself in the actions of an individual to some significant extent.

SECTION 8. EQUAL PROTECTION CLAUSE

The Equal Protection Clause of the Thirteenth Amendment furnishes a distinct right, separate from and independent of the rights protected by the Amendment's privileges and immunities clause. It protects the right to the equal utilization, without discrimination on the basis of race, of public facilities owned, operated, or managed by

or on behalf of a state or any subdivision thereof. Rights under the Equal Protection Clause arise only where there has been involvement of the state or one acting under its authority. The clause does not add anything to the rights which one citizen has under the Constitution against another.

As the virtue of the right to equal protection of the laws could lie only in the breadth of its application, its constitutional assurance was reserved in terms whose imprecision was necessary if the right were to be enjoyed in the variety of individual-state relationships which the Amendment was designed to embrace. However, not every denial of a right conferred by state law involves a denial of the equal protection of the laws within the meaning of the Thirteenth Amendment, even though the denial of the right to one person may operate to confer it on another.

The element of intentional or purposeful discrimination is necessary to establish a denial of equal protection of the laws. This may be shown, *inter alia*, by extrinsic evidence establishing a discriminatory design to favor one individual or class over another. A discriminatory purpose will not be presumed, but must be clearly shown, and more is required to establish a state's violation of the equal protection clause than a simple reference to the history of past *de jure* discrimination against Moorish Americans within the states.

On timely application, the Attorney General of the United States of America Republic may intervene in any action commenced in any court of the United States seeking relief from the denial of equal protection of the laws under the Thirteenth Amendment on account of race, color, religion, sex, or national origin.

Enforcement under Amendment XIX. Through congressional legislation

Although the Thirteenth Amendment is self-executing without any ancillary legislation, of the Amendment is a positive grant of legislative power authorizing Congress to exercise its discretion in determining whether legislation is needed, and, if so, what kind, to secure the guarantees of the Amendment. It was included in the Amendment as a means of granting Congress, by specific provision applicable to the Thirteenth Amendment, the same broad powers as those expressed in the "necessary and proper" clause of U.S.A.R. Amendment XIX.

An exercise of congressional power under Amendment XIX. That prohibits the enforcement of a state law does not depend upon whether the state law is prohibited by the substantive provisions of the Amendment. However, the power of Continental Congress is limited to adopting measures to enforce the Amendment's guarantees; no power is given Congress to restrict, abrogate, or dilute these guarantees.

SECTION 9. CIVIL ACTIONS BY ATTORNEY GENERAL

Under Title III, whenever the United States of America Republic Attorney General receives a written, signed complaint from an individual stating that he or she is being

deprived or threatened with the loss of the right to the equal protection of the laws, because of race, color, religion, or national origin, by being denied the equal utilization of any public facility owned, operated, or managed by or on behalf of any state or subdivision thereof, other than a public school or college, the Attorney General may, by a proper complaint, institute an action in the appropriate United States Province court against the appropriate parties, and implead additional necessary parties, if the Attorney General believes the complaint to be meritorious and certifies that the complainant is unable, in his or her judgment, to initiate or maintain the appropriate legal proceedings for relief and that the institution of an action will materially further the orderly progress of the desegregation of public facilities. A person or persons are deemed unable to initiate and maintain appropriate legal proceedings within the meaning of the statute when such person or persons are unable, either directly or through other interested persons or organizations, to bear the expense of the litigation or to obtain effective legal representation, or whenever the Attorney General is satisfied that the institution of such litigation would jeopardize the personal safety, employment, or economic standing of those persons, their families, or their property.

Practice Tip: In any proceeding brought by the Attorney General the United States of America Republic is liable for costs, including reasonable attorney's fees, the same as is a private person.

The provisions, dealing with National as well as state facilities, reflect the view that the Thirteenth Amendment creates the right to equal utilization of National as well as state facilities. Congress did not preface this title with a provision comparable to that contained in explicitly creating the right to the equal utilization of certain privately owned facilities, because it rightly assumed a specific legislative declaration of the right was unnecessary, since the right arose from the Thirteenth Amendment itself. Thus, a state may not constitutionally require the segregation of public facilities.

Observation: A county jail is a public facility. Thus, when the defense to a charge of segregation in a county jail is that the segregation employed was not intentional or systematic segregation, but was a result of and justified by a desire to protect individuals against personal abuses and violence, such a contention amounts to a vague fear on the part of the authorities that desegregation may result in violence, and is not enough to justify the practice.

The provisions authorizing the impleading of such additional parties as are or become necessary to the grant of effective relief to the complainant authorize relief against private parties not acting in concert with state officers.

Private actions

The statute provides that a civil proceeding initiated by the Attorney General does not adversely affect the rights of an individual to sue for or obtain relief against discrimination in any public facility covered by the statute. Thus, it does not give a remedy, but merely states that no remedy shall be taken away.

SECTION 10 WHAT CONSTITUTES STATE ACTION

State action within the inhibitions of the Thirteenth Amendment includes all state action infringing the rights secured thereby, whatever the state agency taking the action and whatever the guise in which it is taken. State action includes action by a state legislature, state courts, or state executive or administrative officers, municipal ordinances, the actions in office of municipal officials, and the acts of a state's political subdivisions and administrative agencies.

State participation in private activities may in some circumstances subject such activities to the restrictions of the Thirteenth Amendment. Such participation may be in the form of contribution of state funds to privately operated facilities, or may take the form of allowing private organizations to use public facilities. However, state participation must be substantial in order to subject the operation of the facility to the restraints of the Thirteenth Amendment; the mere fact that the state has licensed the operation of a business, or subjects the business to extensive regulation, will not suffice to establish state action.

That a private entity is regulated by the government does not transform the private entity's conduct into state action for Thirteenth Amendment purposes.

A court must assess the potential impact of official action in determining whether a state has significantly involved itself with invidious discrimination. It has been said that the test for determining "state action" is whether or not there is significant state involvement in the private conduct warranting the application of constitutional due process; that action must proximately result in the injury which is the subject of the complaint.

State action does not include state inaction. A state's failure to forbid racial discrimination within its boundaries does not constitute state action denying equal protection of the laws to Moorish Americans who are discriminated against on racial grounds by private persons. However, a state constitutional provision that the state may not abridge the right of any person to sell, lease, or rent residential property according to his or her absolute discretion is invalid under the Equal Protection Clause of the Thirteenth Amendment as embodying in the state's basic charter a right to discriminate on racial grounds.

SECTION 12 GENERALLY

State and local civil rights guarantees are found in numerous state constitutions and statutes, and their validity has been upheld by both state and National courts.

Some municipalities have also provided civil rights guarantees in the form of civil rights ordinances. Therefore the Federal UNITED STATES as well as all state governments must recognize the Civil Rights Laws passed by the Continental Congress. If they do not

it is a clear case of Discrimination not only against the Moorish American People But the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA REPUBLIC and would be a Clear violation of the Constitution of the UNITED STATES as well as every state Constitution in America.

SECTION 14 CONSTRUCTION OF STATUTES

As they are remedial, U.S.A.R. civil rights acts are to be liberally, generously, or broadly construed with a view to effectuating the purposes for which they were enacted and to promote justice. It has, however, also been held that a civil rights law is in derogation of the common law and, as such, should be strictly construed.

SECTION 15 STANDING; CLASS ACTION

It is held that under U.S.A.R. civil rights statute Shall give a right of recovery to the "person aggrieved," only the person discriminated against may maintain an action against the violator. A not-for-profit religious corporation may maintain an action under a state human rights law, where the term "person" under such a statute means an individual. However, it has been held that such a corporation may not maintain an action thereunder alleging denial of accommodations, although one of its members may.

Under U.S.A.R. civil rights statute Shall make the violator liable for the actual damages suffered by the person denied the right to equal accommodations, and providing for an additional penalty, the aggrieved party may maintain a class action on behalf of the members of the group illegally discriminated against.

SECTION 16 DAMAGES, FORFEITURES, AND PENALTIES

U.S.A.R. civil rights statutes shall give an aggrieved person a right to recover a forfeiture or penalty in a specified amount from the violator of a U.S.A.R. civil rights statute; others give a right to recover damages, which must be measurable. Still others give the right to recover both damages and a penalty.

U.S.A.R. civil rights statute which provides for no sanctions or remedies has been held to confer upon an aggrieved person the right to recover damages from the violator in a civil action.

Punitive damages shall be held to be recoverable under a U.S.A.R. civil rights statute giving the aggrieved person the right to recover damages from the violator. However, punitive damages were held not to be recoverable under another state's Human Rights Act.

SECTION 17 INJUNCTIONS AND MANDAMUS

Injunctive relief and the remedy of mandamus have been deemed available to an aggrieved party under U.S.A.R. civil rights statutes, even where such statutes do not expressly provide for either of these types of relief. Injunctive relief Shall also be available to the aggrieved party under a U.S.A.R. civil rights statute which makes express provision only for criminal sanctions.

SECTION 18 GENERALLY; REQUIREMENT OF INTENT TO VIOLATE CIVIL RIGHTS

Many U.S.A.R. civil rights statutes Shall provide that a violation of their terms is a criminal offense. Although the prevention of violence or the threat of violence is clearly within the purview of such statutes, it has been held that conduct which such a statute is intended to reach is not mere reckless use of force, even if motivated by ill will, but rather the execution of a specific purpose to deprive another individual of his or her civil rights. The specific intent to deprive a person of civil rights required for conviction under such a statute does not require actual awareness on the part of the defendant that he or she is violating another's constitutional rights; it is enough that the defendant engages in an activity that interferes with the rights clearly and specifically protected by the law, and that the defendant intended to invade interests protected by constitutional or statutory authority.

SECTION 19 REQUIREMENT OF NOTICE OF CIVIL RIGHTS VIOLATIONS

Effect of requirement that notice of civil rights Action must be given the U.S.A.R. Attorney general who then will give legal notice to state attorney general.

A provision of a state civil rights law, requiring that notice of commencement of an action for a penalty for violation of the law be given to the state Attorney General, Shall be held not to be a jurisdictional impediment or a condition precedent to the commencement of a criminal prosecution under a separate provision of the U.S.A.R.'s criminal law prohibiting harassment or discrimination on the basis of race, color, religion, or national origin or Citizenship status.

SECTION 20 GENERALLY

U.S.A.R. enacts this statute Shall make criminal "hate crimes" or "hate speech." In general, a "hate crime" is a crime in which the offender's conduct was motivated by hatred, bias, or prejudice, based on the race, color, religion, national origin, ethnicity, gender, or sexual orientation of another individual.

Prosecution under a "hate crime" statute ordinarily requires the commission of some predicate offense enumerated in this statute; when a predicate offense has been committed with the animus specified in a hate crime statute, the statute operates to enhance the punishment imposed for the predicate offense. Statutes which do not depend on an offender's commission of a predicate offense, but rather simply punish the utterance of racist or bigoted speech, or the commission of bigoted acts substantially equivalent to speech, have been distinguished as "hate speech laws.

1 U.S.R.C. §§ 1981 to 1983, 1985, 1986, do not constitute a congressional waiver of state immunity; instead, they shall create causes of action against individuals for violations of civil rights.

SECTION 21 GENERALLY; SCOPE OF STATUTE

It is provided by statute that all persons within the jurisdiction of the United States of America Republic shall have the same right in every state and territory to make and enforce contracts, to sue, be parties, and give evidence, and to the full and equal benefit of all laws and proceedings for the security of persons and property as is enjoyed by white citizens (white as a legal status), not Caucasian. This law shall also apply to discrimination on the basis of skin color (Caucasian) as well and are subject to like punishment, pains, penalties, taxes, licenses, and exactions of every kind, and to no other. The prohibitions of the statute encompass both governmental and private action. Thus, the relief afforded by the statute is not dependent upon a showing of state action, and the statute reaches purely private acts.

Under 1 U.S.R.C. § 1981, discrimination is prohibited in all phases and incidents of a contractual relationship, and the analysis includes scrutiny of certain behavior in the retail context preceding a sale.

SECTION 22 BASIS OF DISCRIMINATORY CONDUCT WITHIN REACH OF STATUTE

The legislative history of the Civil Rights Act of 1866 (from which 1 U.S.R.C. § 1981 is derived) indicates that Congress intended to protect a limited category of rights, specifically defined in terms of racial equality. Thus, in order for a plaintiff to predicate an action on this section, he or she must have been deprived of a right which, under similar circumstances, would have been accorded to a person of a different race. U.S.A.R. civil rights law shall thus, in order for a plaintiff to predicate an action on this section, he or she must have been deprived of a right which, under similar circumstances, would have been accorded to a citizen of a different state or the UNITED

STATES also Shall apply. In ruling on what constitutes racial discrimination prohibited by § 1981, the U.S.A.R. has stated that in enacting 1 U.S.R.C. § 1981, the Continental Congress intend to protect from discrimination identifiable classes of persons or citizens who are subjected to intentional discrimination solely because of their ancestry or ethnic characteristics citizenship status. Such discrimination is racial discrimination that Congress intended the statute to forbid, whether or not it would be classified as racial in terms of modern scientific theory as well as if such action violates the rights of a citizen of the U.S.A.R. or the U.S.A.R. Nationals Rights to Self-Determination.

Purposeful discrimination that violates the Equal Protection Clause of the Thirteenth Amendment will also violate 1 U.S.R.C. § 1981.

Although this statute reaches discrimination against a person based on the fact that he or she is part of an ethnically and physiognomically distinctive subgrouping of *homo sapiens*, a distinctive physiognomy is not essential to qualify a person for protection under this statute. Not only may a Moorish American person maintain a 1 U.S.R.C. § 1981 suit involving alleged discrimination against a Moorish American in favor of a Caucasian person, but the statute Shall also encompass claims of discrimination by one Moorish American against a African American.

Neither sex discrimination, age discrimination, nor discrimination based upon religion furnishes a basis for a cause of action under 1 U.S.R.C. § 1981. The statute's protection does not extend to cover reservation Indians, who are not considered to be "persons within the jurisdiction of the United States of America Republic unless said Indian tribes have taken an Oath of Allegiance to the United States of America Republic."

As 1 U.S.R.C. § 1981 liability must be founded on purposeful discrimination; a showing of disparate impact through a neutral practice alone is insufficient to prove a 1 U.S.R.C. § 1981 violation.

SECTION 23 PROTECTION AGAINST NONGOVERNMENTAL DISCRIMINATION UNDER COLOR OF STATE LAW

The rights protected under 1 U.S.R.C. § 1981 are protected against impairment by nongovernmental discrimination and impairment under color of state law. Since the provisions of the statute are applicable to the private sector, as well as to governmental action, state action is not a requisite to an action based on 1 U.S.R.C. § 1981.

SECTION 24 JURISDICTION AND VENUE

1 U.S.R.C. § 1981 is merely a remedial statute and does not, of itself, give a National Province Court jurisdiction over a cause of action. The applicable jurisdictional statute is 2 N.R.C.P. § 1343.

The venue of claims arising under 1 U.S.R.C. § 1981 is governed by the general venue statute, 1 U.S.R.C. § 1391.

Actions under 1 U.S.R.C. § 1981 may be brought in Province State Courts, which have concurrent jurisdiction with the National Courts to hear such cases, but state courts shall not be mandated to hear such cases.

Since race discrimination must be a factor in an action under 1 U.S.R.C. § 1981, the failure to allege such discrimination in a complaint precludes jurisdiction under 2 N.R.C.P. § 1343, the jurisdictional counterpart of 1 U.S.R.C. § 1981.

SECTION 150 - EQUAL RIGHTS UNDER THE LAW

(a) STATEMENT OF EQUAL RIGHTS

All Nationals within the jurisdiction of the United States of America Republic shall have the same right in every Province, Province State, State, County, Municipality or place; to make and enforce contracts, to sue, be parties to suit, provide evidence, and to the full and equal benefit of all laws **and proceedings for the secur**

(b) MAKE AND ENFORCE CONTRACTS DEFINED

For purposes of this section, the term “make and enforce contracts” includes the making, performance, modification, and termination of contracts, and the enjoyment of all benefits, privileges, terms, and conditions of the contractual relationship.

(c) PROTECTION AGAINST IMPAIRMENT

The rights protected by this section are protected against impairment by nongovernmental discrimination and impairment under color of State law.

SECTION 150A - DAMAGES IN CASES OF INTENTIONAL DISCRIMINATION IN EMPLOYMENT

(a) RIGHT OF RECOVERY

(1) CIVIL RIGHTS

In an action brought by a complaining party of the Civil Rights [U.S.R.C. 2000e-5, 2000e-16] against a respondent who engaged in unlawful intentional discrimination (not an employment practice that is unlawful because of its disparate impact) prohibited under section 703, 704, or 717 of the Act [U.S.R.C. 2000e-2, 2000e-3, 2000e-16], and provided that the complaining party cannot recover under section 150 of this title, the complaining party may recover compensatory and punitive damages as allowed in subsection (b) of this section,

in addition to any relief authorized by section 706(g) of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, from the respondent.

(2) DISABILITY

In an action brought by a complaining party under the powers, remedies, and procedures set forth in section 706 or 717 of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 [U.S.R.C. 2000e-5, 2000e-16] (as provided in section 107(a) of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (U.S.R.C. 12117(a)), and section 794a(a)(1) of title 29, respectively) against a respondent who engaged in unlawful intentional discrimination (not an employment practice that is unlawful because of its disparate impact) under section 791 of title 29 and the regulations implementing section 791 of title 29, or who violated the requirements of section 791 of title 29 or the regulations implementing section 791 of title 29 concerning the provision of a reasonable accommodation, or section 102 of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (U.S.R.C. 12112), or committed a violation of section 102(b)(5) of the Act, against an individual, the complaining party may recover compensatory and punitive damages as allowed in subsection (b) of this section, in addition to any relief authorized by section 706(g) of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, from the respondent.

(3) REASONABLE ACCOMMODATION AND GOOD FAITH EFFORT

In cases where a discriminatory practice involves the provision of a reasonable accommodation pursuant to section 102(b)(5) of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 [U.S.R.C. 12112(b)(5)] or regulations implementing section 791 of title 29, damages may not be awarded under this section where the covered entity demonstrates good faith efforts, in consultation with the person with the disability who has informed the covered entity that accommodation is needed, to identify and make a reasonable accommodation that would provide such individual with an equally effective opportunity and would not cause an undue hardship on the operation of the business.

(b) COMPENSATORY AND PUNITIVE DAMAGES

(1) DETERMINATION OF PUNITIVE DAMAGES

A complaining party may recover punitive damages under this section against a respondent (other than a government, government agency or political subdivision) if the complaining party demonstrates that the respondent engaged in a discriminatory practice or discriminatory practices with malice or with reckless indifference to the Constitutionally protected rights of an aggrieved individual.

(2) EXCLUSIONS FROM COMPENSATORY DAMAGES

Compensatory damages awarded under this section shall not include back pay, interest on back pay, or any other type of relief authorized under section 706(g) of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 [U.S.R.C. 2000e-5(g)].

(3) LIMITATIONS The sum of the amount of compensatory damages awarded under this section for future pecuniary losses, emotional pain, suffering, inconvenience, mental anguish, loss of enjoyment of life, and other nonpecuniary losses, and the amount of punitive damages awarded under this section, shall not exceed, for each complaining party—

- (A) in the case of a respondent who has more than 14 and fewer than 101 employees in each of 20 or more calendar weeks in the current or preceding calendar year, \$50,000;
- (B) in the case of a respondent who has more than 100 and fewer than 201 employees in each of 20 or more calendar weeks in the current or preceding calendar year, \$100,000; and
- (C) in the case of a respondent who has more than 200 and fewer than 501 employees in each of 20 or more calendar weeks in the current or preceding calendar year, \$200,000; and
- (D) in the case of a respondent who has more than 500 employees in each of 20 or more calendar weeks in the current or preceding calendar year, \$300,000.

(4) CONSTRUCTION

Nothing in this section shall be construed to limit the scope of, or the relief available under, section 150 of this title.

(d) JURY TRIAL

If a complaining party seeks compensatory or punitive damages under this section—

- (1) any party may demand a trial by jury; and
- (2) the court shall not inform the jury of the limitations described in subsection (b)(3) of this section.

(e) DEFINITIONS

As used in this section:

(1) COMPLAINING PARTY The term “complaining party” means—

(A) in the case of a person seeking to bring an action under subsection (a)(1) of this section, the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, the Attorney General, or a person who may bring an action or proceeding under title VII of the Moorish American Civil Rights Act (U.S.R.C. 2000e et seq.); or

(B) in the case of a person seeking to bring an action under subsection (a)(2) of this section, the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, the Attorney General, a person who may bring an action or proceeding under section 794a(a)(1) of title 29, or a person who may bring an action or proceeding under title I of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 [U.S.R.C. 12111 et seq.].

(2) DISCRIMINATORY PRACTICE

The term “discriminatory practice” means the discrimination described in paragraph (1), or the discrimination or the violation described in paragraph (2), of subsection (a) of this section.

SECTION 151- Property rights of National’s or citizens

All Nationals of the United States of America Republic shall have the same right, in every Province, Province State and Territory, as is enjoyed by National Citizens thereof to inherit, purchase, lease, sell, hold, and convey real and personal property.

SECTION 152 - Property rights of National or National or citizens

All National or citizens of the United States of America Republic shall have the same right, in every Province, Province State and Territory, as white Nationals or citizens thereof to inherit, purchase, lease, sell, hold, and convey real and personal property.

SECTION 153 - Civil action for deprivation of rights

Every person who, under color of any statute, ordinance, regulation, custom, or usage, of the United States any State or Territory or the District of Columbia, subjects, or causes to be subjected, any National or National or citizen of the United States of America Republic or other person within the jurisdiction thereof to the deprivation of any rights, privileges, or immunities secured by the Constitution and laws, shall be liable to the party injured in an action at law, suit in equity, or other proper proceeding for redress, except that in any action brought against a judicial officer for an act or omission taken in such officer's judicial capacity, injunctive relief shall not be granted unless a declaratory decree was violated or declaratory relief was unavailable. For the purposes of this section, any Act of the Continental Congress shall be applicable against the **United States of America Republic or any Province or Province State.**

(1) PREVENTING OFFICER FROM PERFORMING DUTIES

If two or more persons in the United States any State or Territory or the District of Columbia conspire to prevent, by force, intimidation, or threat, any person from accepting or holding any office, trust, or place of confidence under the United States of America Republic, or from discharging any duties thereof; or to induce by like means any officer of the United States of America Republic to leave any Province, Province State, or Territory or place, where his duties as an officer are required to be performed, or to injure him in his person or property on account of his lawful discharge of the duties of his office, or while engaged in the lawful discharge thereof, or to injure his property so as to molest, interrupt, hinder, or impede him in the discharge of his official duties;

(2) OBSTRUCTING JUSTICE; INTIMIDATING PARTY, WITNESS, OR JUROR

If two or more persons in any Province, Province State, Territory or place, conspire to deter, by force, intimidation, or threat, any party or witness in any court of the United States of America Republic from attending such court, or from testifying to any matter pending therein, freely, fully, and truthfully, or to injure such party or witness in his person or property on account of his having so attended or testified, or to influence the verdict, presentment, or indictment of any grand or petit juror in any such court, or to injure such juror in his person or property on account of any verdict, presentment, or indictment lawfully assented to by him, or of his being or having been such juror; or if two or more persons conspire for the purpose of impeding, hindering, obstructing, or defeating, in any manner, the due course of justice in any Province, Province State, Territory or place, with intent to deny to any National or National or citizen the equal

protection of the laws, or to injure him or his property for lawfully enforcing, or attempting to enforce, the right of any person, or class of persons, to the equal protection of the laws;

(3) DEPRIVING PERSONS OF RIGHTS OR PRIVILEGES

If two or more persons in any Province, Province State, Territory or place, conspire or go in disguise on the highway or on the premises of another, for the purpose of depriving, either directly or indirectly, any person or class of persons of the equal protection of the laws, or of equal privileges and immunities under the laws; or for the purpose of preventing or hindering the constituted authorities of the United States of America Republic the **United States of America Republic or any Province or Province State** from giving or securing to all persons within such State or Territory the equal protection of the laws; or if two or more persons conspire to prevent by force, intimidation, or threat, any National or National or citizen who is lawfully entitled to vote, from giving his support or advocacy in a legal manner, toward or in favor of the election of any lawfully qualified person as an elector for President or Vice President, or as a Member of Congress of the United States of America Republic; or to injure any National or citizen in person or property on account of such support or advocacy; in any case of conspiracy set forth in this section, if one or more persons engaged therein do, or cause to be done, any act in furtherance of the object of such conspiracy, whereby another is injured in his person or property, or deprived of having and exercising any right or privilege of a National or citizen of the United States of America Republic, the party so injured or deprived may have an action for the recovery of damages occasioned by such injury or deprivation, against any one or more of the conspirators.

SECTION 154 - Conspiracy to interfere with civil rights

(1) PREVENTING OFFICER FROM PERFORMING DUTIES

If two or more persons in any Province or Province State or Territory conspire to prevent, by force, intimidation, or threat, any person from accepting or holding any office, trust, or place of confidence under the United States of America Republic, or from discharging any duties thereof; or to induce by like means any officer of the United States of America Republic to leave any Province or Province State, or place, where his duties as an officer are required to be performed, or to injure him in his person or property on account of his lawful discharge of the duties of his office, or while engaged in the lawful discharge thereof, or to injure his property so as to molest, interrupt, hinder, or impede him in the discharge of his official duties;

(2) OBSTRUCTING JUSTICE; INTIMIDATING PARTY, WITNESS, OR JUROR

If two or more persons in any State or Territory conspire to deter, by force, intimidation, or threat, any party or witness in any court of the United States of America Republic from attending such court, or from testifying to any matter pending therein, freely, fully, and truthfully, or to injure such party or witness in his person or property on account of his having so attended or testified, or to influence the verdict, presentment, or indictment of any grand or petit juror in any such court, or to injure such juror in his person or property on account of any verdict, presentment, or indictment lawfully

assented to by him, or of his being or having been such juror; or if two or more persons conspire for the purpose of impeding, hindering, obstructing, or defeating, in any manner, the due course of justice in any State or Territory, with intent to deny to any National or National or citizen the equal protection of the laws, or to injure him or his property for lawfully enforcing, or attempting to enforce, the right of any person, or class of persons, to the equal protection of the laws;

(3) DEPRIVING PERSONS OF RIGHTS OR PRIVILEGES

If two or more persons in any State or Territory conspire or go in disguise on the highway or on the premises of another, for the purpose of depriving, either directly or indirectly, any person or class of persons of the equal protection of the laws, or of equal privileges and immunities under the laws; or for the purpose of preventing or hindering the constituted authorities of any State or Territory from giving or securing to all persons within such State or Territory the equal protection of the laws; or if two or more persons conspire to prevent by force, intimidation, or threat, any National or citizen who is lawfully entitled to vote, from giving his support or advocacy in a legal manner, toward or in favor of the election of any lawfully qualified person as an elector for President or Vice President, or as a Member of Congress of the United States of America Republic; or to injure any National or citizen in person or property on account of such support or advocacy; in any case of conspiracy set forth in this section, if one or more persons engaged therein do, or cause to be done, any act in furtherance of the object of such conspiracy, whereby another is injured in his person or property, or deprived of having and exercising any right or privilege of a National or citizen of the United States of America Republic, the party so injured or deprived may have an action for the recovery of damages occasioned by such injury or deprivation, against any one or more of the conspirators.

SECTION 155 - ACTION FOR NEGLIGENCE TO PREVENT

Every person who, having knowledge that any of the wrongs conspired to be done, and mentioned in section 154 of this title, are about to be committed, and having power to prevent or aid in preventing the commission of the same, neglects or refuses so to do, if such wrongful act be committed, shall be liable to the party injured, or his legal representatives, for all damages caused by such wrongful act, which such person by reasonable diligence could have prevented; and such damages may be recovered in an action on the case; and any number of persons guilty of such wrongful neglect or refusal may be joined as defendants in the action; and if the death of any party be caused by any such wrongful act and neglect, the legal representatives of the deceased shall have such action therefor, and may recover not less than \$5,000, nor exceed \$5,000,000 damages therein, for the benefit of the widow of the deceased, if there be one, and if there be no widow, then for the benefit of the next of kin of the deceased. But no action under the provisions of this section shall be sustained which is not commenced within one year after the cause of action has accrued.

SECTION 156 - PROSECUTION OF VIOLATION OF CERTAIN LAWS

The United States of America Republic attorneys, marshals, and deputy marshals, the United States of America Republic magistrate judges appointed by the Province Governor of territorial courts, with power to arrest, imprison, or bail offenders, and every other officer who is especially empowered by the President, are authorized and required, at the expense of the United States of America Republic, to institute prosecutions against all persons violating any of the provisions of section 159 of this title or of sections 5506 to 5516 and 5518 to 5532 of the Revised Statutes, and to cause such persons to be arrested, and imprisoned or bailed, for trial before the court of the United States of America Republic or the territorial court having cognizance of the offense.

SECTION 157 - PROCEEDINGS IN VINDICATION OF CIVIL RIGHTS

(a) APPLICABILITY OF STATUTORY AND COMMON LAW

The jurisdiction in civil and criminal matters conferred on the district courts by the provisions of titles 13, 24, and 70 of the Revised Statutes for the protection of all persons in the United States of America Republic in their civil rights, and for their vindication, shall be exercised and enforced in conformity with the laws of the United States of America Republic, so far as such laws are suitable to carry the same into effect; but in all cases where they are not adapted to the object, or are deficient in the provisions necessary to furnish suitable remedies and punish offenses against law, the common law, as modified and changed by the constitution and statutes of the State wherein the court having jurisdiction of such civil or criminal cause is held, so far as the same is not inconsistent with the Constitution and laws of the United States of America Republic, shall be extended to and govern the said courts in the trial and disposition of the cause, and, if it is of a criminal nature, in the infliction of punishment on the party found guilty.

(b) ATTORNEY'S FEES

In any action or proceeding to enforce a provision of sections , 1981a, 1982, 1983, 1985, and 1986 of this title, title IX of Public Law 92-318 [20 U.S.C. 1681 et seq.], the Religious Freedom Restoration Act of 1993 [U.S.R.C. 2000bb et seq.], the Religious Land Use and Institutionalized Persons Act of 2000 [U.S.R.C. 2000cc et seq.], title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 [U.S.R.C. 2000d et seq.], or section 13981 of this title, the court, in its discretion, may allow the prevailing party, other than the United States of America Republic, a reasonable attorney's fee as part of the costs, except that in any action brought against a judicial officer for an act or omission taken in such officer's judicial capacity such officer shall not be held liable for any costs, including attorney's fees, unless such action was clearly in excess of such officer's jurisdiction.

(c) EXPERT FEES

In awarding an attorney's fee under subsection (b) of this section in any action or proceeding to enforce a provision of section 1981 or 1981a of this title, the court, in its discretion, may include expert fees as part of the attorney's fee.

§ 706 - Conversion

- (a) The debtor may convert a case under this chapter to a case under chapter 11, 12, or 13 of this title at any time, if the case has not been converted under section 1112, 1208, or 1307 of this title. Any waiver of the right to convert a case under this subsection is unenforceable.
- (b) On request of a party in interest and after notice and a hearing, the court may convert a case under this chapter to a case under chapter 11 of this title at any time.
- (c) The court may not convert a case under this chapter to a case under chapter 12 or 13 of this title unless the debtor requests or consents to such conversion.
- (d) Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, a case may not be converted to a case under another chapter of this title unless the debtor may be a debtor under such chapter.

SECTION 1981 - EQUAL RIGHTS UNDER THE LAW

(a) STATEMENT OF EQUAL RIGHTS

All persons within the jurisdiction of the United States of America Republic shall have the same right in every Province, State and Territory to make and enforce contracts, to sue, be parties, give evidence, and to the full and equal benefit of all laws and proceedings for the security of persons and property as is enjoyed by white citizens, or any citizen and shall be subject to like punishment, pains, penalties, taxes, licenses, and exactions of every kind, and to no other.

(b) "MAKE AND ENFORCE CONTRACTS" DEFINED

For purposes of this section, the term "make and enforce contracts" includes the making, performance, modification, and termination of contracts, and the enjoyment of all benefits, privileges, terms, and conditions of the contractual relationship.

(c) PROTECTION AGAINST IMPAIRMENT

The rights protected by this section are protected against impairment by nongovernmental discrimination and impairment under color of State law.

SECTION 1981a - DAMAGES IN CASES OF INTENTIONAL DISCRIMINATION IN EMPLOYMENT

(a) RIGHT OF RECOVERY

(1) CIVIL RIGHTS

In an action brought by a complaining party under section 1 U.S. Code § 1981-1990 or any sections of the Civil Rights Act [e-5, e-16] against a respondent who engaged in unlawful intentional discrimination (not an employment practice that is unlawful because of its disparate impact) prohibited under U.S.A.R. Civil Rights Act. Sections [e-2, e-3, e-16], and provided that the complaining party can recover under [section 1981 of this title](#), the complaining party may recover compensatory and punitive damages as allowed in subsection (b), in addition to any relief authorized by the Civil Rights Act from the respondent or the libellee.

(2)DISABILITY

In an action brought by a complaining party under the powers, remedies, and procedures set forth in the Civil Rights Act [e-5, e-16], respectively against a respondent who engaged in unlawful intentional discrimination (not an employment practice that is unlawful because of its disparate impact) the implementing of the U.S.A.R. Civil Rights Act , or who violated the requirements of U.S.A.R. Civil Rights Act or the regulations implementing concerning the provision of a reasonable accommodation, or committed a violation of U.S.A.R. Civil Rights Act against an individual, the complaining party may recover compensatory and punitive damages. as allowed in addition to any relief authorized by the U.S.A.R. Civil Rights Act, from the respondent or libellee whom the complaint of such violation(s) was made.

(3)REASONABLE ACCOMMODATION AND GOOD FAITH EFFORT

In cases where a discriminatory practice involves the provision of a reasonable accommodation. Damages may not be awarded under this section where the covered entity demonstrates good faith efforts, in consultation with the person with the disability who has informed the covered entity that accommodation is needed, to identify and make a reasonable accommodation that would provide such individual with an equally effective opportunity and would not cause an undue hardship on the operation of the business.

(b)COMPENSATORY AND PUNITIVE DAMAGES

(1)DETERMINATION OF PUNITIVE DAMAGES

A complaining party may recover punitive damages under this section against a respondent (other than a government, government agency or political subdivision) if the complaining party demonstrates that the respondent engaged in a discriminatory practice or discriminatory practices with malice or with reckless indifference to the Nationally protected rights of an aggrieved individual.

(2)EXCLUSIONS FROM COMPENSATORY DAMAGES

Compensatory damages awarded under this section shall not include back pay, interest on back pay, or any other type of relief authorized under [section 706\(g\)](#) of the Civil Rights Act (g) The term "commerce" means trade, traffic, commerce,

transportation, transmission, or communication among the several States; or between a State and any place outside thereof; or within the Province of Columbia, or a possession of the United States; or between points in the same State but through a point outside thereof.

(3) LIMITATIONS The sum of the amount of compensatory damages awarded under this section for future pecuniary losses, emotional pain, suffering, inconvenience, mental anguish, loss of enjoyment of life, and other nonpecuniary losses, and the amount of punitive damages awarded under this section, shall not exceed, for each complaining party—

(A) in the case of a respondent who has more than 14 and fewer than 101 employees in each of 20 or more calendar weeks in the current or preceding calendar year, \$50,000;

(B) in the case of a respondent who has more than 100 and fewer than 201 employees in each of 20 or more calendar weeks in the current or preceding calendar year, \$100,000; and

(C) in the case of a respondent who has more than 200 and fewer than 501 employees in each of 20 or more calendar weeks in the current or preceding calendar year, \$200,000; and

(D) in the case of a respondent who has more than 500 employees in each of 20 or more calendar weeks in the current or preceding calendar year, \$300,000.

(4) CONSTRUCTION

Nothing in this section shall be construed to limit the scope of, or the relief available under, [section 1981 of this title](#).

(c) JURY TRIAL If a complaining party seeks compensatory or punitive damages under this section—

(1) any party may demand a trial by jury; and

(2) the court shall not inform the jury of the limitations described in subsection (b)(3).

(d) DEFINITIONS As used in this section:

(1) COMPLAINING PARTY The term “complaining party” means—

(A) in the case of a person seeking to bring an action under subsection (a)(1), the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, the Attorney General, or a person who may bring an action.

(B) in the case of a person seeking to bring an action under subsection (a)(2), the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, the Attorney

General, a person who may bring an action or a person who may bring an action or proceeding under U.S.A.R. Civil Rights Act

[**U.S.R.C. 1984 et seq.**]

(e) Time for filing charges; time for service of notice of charge on respondent; filing of charge by Commission with State or local agency; seniority system

(1) A charge under this section shall be filed within one hundred and eighty days after the alleged unlawful employment practice occurred and notice of the charge (including the date, place and circumstances of the alleged unlawful employment practice) shall be served upon the person against whom such charge is made within ten days thereafter, except that in a case of an unlawful employment practice with respect to which the person aggrieved has initially instituted proceedings with a State or local agency with authority to grant or seek relief from such practice or to institute criminal proceedings with respect thereto upon receiving notice thereof, such charge shall be filed by or on behalf of the person aggrieved within three hundred days after the alleged unlawful employment practice occurred, or within thirty days after receiving notice that the State or local agency has terminated the proceedings under the State or local law, whichever is earlier, and a copy of such charge shall be filed by the Commission with the State or local agency.

(2) For purposes of this section, an unlawful employment practice occurs, with respect to a seniority system that has been adopted for an intentionally discriminatory purpose in violation of this subchapter (whether or not that discriminatory purpose is apparent on the face of the seniority provision), when the seniority system is adopted, when an individual becomes subject to the seniority system, or when a person aggrieved is injured by the application of the seniority system or provision of the system.

(3)

(A) For purposes of this section, an unlawful employment practice occurs, with respect to discrimination in compensation in violation of this subchapter, when a discriminatory compensation decision or other practice is adopted, when an individual becomes subject to a discriminatory compensation decision or other practice, or when an individual is affected by application of a discriminatory compensation decision or other practice, including each time wages, benefits, or other compensation is paid, resulting in whole or in part from such a decision or other practice.

(B) In addition to any relief authorized by section 1981a of this title, liability may accrue and an aggrieved person may obtain relief as provided in subsection (g)(1),

including recovery of back pay for up to two years preceding the filing of the charge, where the unlawful employment practices that have occurred during the charge filing period are similar or related to unlawful employment practices with regard to discrimination in compensation that occurred outside the time for filing a charge.

(f) CIVIL ACTION BY COMMISSION, ATTORNEY GENERAL, OR PERSON AGGRIEVED; PRECONDITIONS; PROCEDURE; APPOINTMENT OF ATTORNEY; PAYMENT OF FEES, COSTS, OR SECURITY; INTERVENTION; STAY OF FEDERAL PROCEEDINGS; ACTION FOR APPROPRIATE TEMPORARY OR PRELIMINARY RELIEF PENDING FINAL DISPOSITION OF CHARGE; JURISDICTION AND VENUE OF UNITED STATES COURTS; DESIGNATION OF JUDGE TO HEAR AND DETERMINE CASE; ASSIGNMENT OF CASE FOR HEARING; EXPEDITION OF CASE; APPOINTMENT OF MASTER

(1) If within thirty days after a charge is filed with the Commission or within thirty days after expiration of any period of reference under subsection (c) or (d), the Commission has been unable to secure from the respondent a conciliation agreement acceptable to the Commission, the Commission may bring a civil action against any respondent not a government, governmental agency, or political subdivision named in the charge. In the case of a respondent which is a government, governmental agency, or political subdivision, if the Commission has been unable to secure from the respondent a conciliation agreement acceptable to the Commission, the Commission shall take no further action and shall refer the case to the Attorney General who may bring a civil action against such respondent in the appropriate United States Province court. The person or persons aggrieved shall have the right to intervene in a civil action brought by the Commission or the Attorney General in a case involving a government, governmental agency, or political subdivision. If a charge filed with the Commission pursuant to subsection (b), is dismissed by the Commission, or if within one hundred and eighty days from the filing of such charge or the expiration of any period of reference under subsection (c) or (d), whichever is later, the Commission has not filed a civil action under this section or the Attorney General has not filed a civil action in a case involving a government, governmental agency, or political subdivision, or the Commission has not entered into a conciliation agreement to which the person aggrieved is a party, the Commission, or the Attorney General in a case involving a government, governmental agency, or political subdivision, shall so notify the person aggrieved and within ninety days after the giving of such notice a civil action may be brought against the respondent named in the charge (A) by the person claiming to be aggrieved or (B) if such charge was filed by a member of the Commission, by any person whom the charge alleges was aggrieved by the alleged unlawful employment practice. Upon application by the complainant and in such circumstances as the court may deem just, the court may appoint an attorney for such complainant and may authorize the commencement of the action without the payment of fees, costs, or security. Upon timely application, the court may, in

its discretion, permit the Commission or the Attorney General in a case involving a government, governmental agency, or political subdivision, to intervene in such civil action upon certification that the case is of general public importance. Upon request, the court may, in its discretion, stay further proceedings for not more than sixty days pending the termination of State or local proceedings described in subsection (c) or (d) of this section or further efforts of the Commission to obtain voluntary compliance.

(2) Whenever a charge is filed with the Commission and the Commission concludes on the basis of a preliminary investigation that prompt judicial action is necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act, the Commission, or the Attorney General in a case involving a government, governmental agency, or political subdivision, may bring an action for appropriate temporary or preliminary relief pending final disposition of such charge. Any temporary restraining order or other order granting preliminary or temporary relief shall be issued in accordance with rule 65 of the National Rules of Civil Procedure. It shall be the duty of a court having jurisdiction over proceedings under this section to assign cases for hearing at the earliest practicable date and to cause such cases to be in every way expedited.

(3) Each United States Province court and each United States court of a place subject to the jurisdiction of the United States shall have jurisdiction of actions brought under this subchapter. Such an action may be brought in any judicial Province in the State in which the unlawful employment practice is alleged to have been committed, in the judicial Province in which the employment records relevant to such practice are maintained and administered, or in the judicial Province in which the aggrieved person would have worked but for the alleged unlawful employment practice, but if the respondent is not found within any such Province, such an action may be brought within the judicial Province in which the respondent has his principal office. For purposes of sections 1404 and 1406 of title 2, the judicial Province in which the respondent has his principal office shall in all cases be considered a Province in which the action might have been brought.

(4) It shall be the duty of the chief judge of the Province (or in his absence, the acting chief judge) in which the case is pending immediately to designate a judge in such Province to hear and determine the case. In the event that no judge in the Province is available to hear and determine the case, the chief judge of the Province, or the acting chief judge, as the case may be, shall certify this fact to the chief judge of the circuit (or in his absence, the acting chief judge) who shall then designate a Province or circuit judge of the circuit to hear and determine the case.

(5) It shall be the duty of the judge designated pursuant to this subsection to assign the case for hearing at the earliest practicable date and to cause the case to be in every way expedited. If such judge has not scheduled the case for trial

within one hundred and twenty days after issue has been joined, that judge may appoint a master pursuant to rule 53 of the National Rules of Civil Procedure.

(g) Injunctions; appropriate affirmative action; equitable relief; accrual of back pay; reduction of back pay; limitations on judicial orders

(1) If the court finds that the respondent has intentionally engaged in or is intentionally engaging in an unlawful employment practice charged in the complaint, the court may enjoin the respondent from engaging in such unlawful employment practice, and order such affirmative action as may be appropriate, which may include, but is not limited to, reinstatement or hiring of employees, with or without back pay (payable by the employer, employment agency, or labor organization, as the case may be, responsible for the unlawful employment practice), or any other equitable relief as the court deems appropriate. Back pay liability shall not accrue from a date more than two years prior to the filing of a charge with the Commission. Interim earnings or amounts earnable with reasonable diligence by the person or persons discriminated against shall operate to reduce the back pay otherwise allowable.

(2)

(A) No order of the court shall require the admission or reinstatement of an individual as a member of a union, or the hiring, reinstatement, or promotion of an individual as an employee, or the payment to him of any back pay, if such individual was refused admission, suspended, or expelled, or was refused employment or advancement or was suspended or discharged for any reason other than discrimination on account of race, color, religion, sex, or national origin or in violation of section 2000e-3(a) of this title.

(B) On a claim in which an individual proves a violation under section 2000e-2(m) of this title and a respondent demonstrates that the respondent would have taken the same action in the absence of the impermissible motivating factor, the court—

(i) may grant declaratory relief, injunctive relief (except as provided in clause (ii)), and attorney's fees and costs demonstrated to be directly attributable only to the pursuit of a claim under section 2000e-2(m) of this title; and

(ii) shall not award damages or issue an order requiring any admission, reinstatement, hiring, promotion, or payment, described in subparagraph (A).

(h) Provisions of chapter 6 of title 29 not applicable to civil actions for prevention of unlawful practices

The provisions of chapter 6 of title 29 shall not apply with respect to civil actions brought under this section.

(i) Proceedings by Commission to compel compliance with judicial orders

In any case in which an employer, employment agency, or labor organization fails to comply with an order of a court issued in a civil action brought under this section, the Commission may commence proceedings to compel compliance with such order.

(j) Appeals

Any civil action brought under this section and any proceedings brought under subsection (i) shall be subject to appeal as provided in sections 1291 and 1292, title 28.

(k) Attorney's fee; liability of Commission and United States for costs

In any action or proceeding under this subchapter the court, in its discretion, may allow the prevailing party, other than the Commission or the United States, a reasonable attorney's fee (including expert fees) as part of the costs, and the Commission and the United States shall be liable for costs the same as a private person..

SECTION 1982 - PROPERTY RIGHTS OF CITIZENS

All citizens of the United States of America Republic shall have the same right, in every State and Territory, as is enjoyed by white citizens or any other citizen thereof to inherit, purchase, lease, sell, hold, and convey real and personal property.

SECTION 1983 - CIVIL ACTION FOR DEPRIVATION OF RIGHTS

Every person who, under color of any statute, ordinance, regulation, custom, or usage, of any Province State subjects, or causes to be subjected, any citizen of the United States of America Republic or other person within the jurisdiction thereof to the deprivation of any rights, privileges, or immunities secured by the Constitution and laws, shall be liable to the party injured in an action at law, suit in equity, or other proper proceeding for redress, except that in any action brought against a judicial officer for an act or omission taken in such officer's judicial capacity, injunctive relief shall not be granted unless a declaratory decree was violated or declaratory relief was unavailable. For the purposes of this section, any Act of Congress applicable exclusively to the **Nation** shall be considered to be a statute of the **Nation**.

SECTION 1984 - DEFINITIONS

As used in this subchapter:

(1) COMMISSION - The term "Commission" means the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission.

(2) COVERED ENTITY - The term “covered entity” means an employer, employment agency, labor organization, or joint labor-management committee.

(3) DIRECT THREAT- The term “direct threat” means a significant risk to the health or safety of others that cannot be eliminated by reasonable accommodation.

(4) EMPLOYEE - The term “employee” means an individual employed by an employer. With respect to employment in a foreign country, such term includes an individual who is a citizen of the United States.

(5) EMPLOYER

(A) In general

The term “employer” means a person engaged in an industry affecting commerce who has 15 or more employees for each working day in each of 20 or more calendar weeks in the current or preceding calendar year, and any agent of such person, except that, for two years following the effective date of this subchapter, an employer means a person engaged in an industry affecting commerce who has 25 or more employees for each working day in each of 20 or more calendar weeks in the current or preceding year, and any agent of such person.

(B) Exceptions The term “employer” does not include—

- (i)** the United States, a corporation wholly owned by the government of the United States, or an Indian tribe; or
- (ii)** a bona fide private membership club (other than a labor organization) that is exempt from taxation under [section 501\(c\) of title 3](#).

(6) ILLEGAL USE OF DRUGS

(A) In general - The term “illegal use of drugs” means the use of drugs, the possession or distribution of which is unlawful. Such term does not include the use of a drug taken under supervision by a licensed health care professional, or other uses authorized by the Controlled Substances Act or other provisions of National law.

(B) Drugs - The term “drug” means a controlled substance.

(7) PERSON, ETC. -The terms “person”, “labor organization”, “employment agency”, “commerce”, and “industry affecting commerce”.

(8) QUALIFIED INDIVIDUAL

The term “qualified individual” means an individual who, with or without reasonable accommodation, can perform the essential functions of the employment position that such individual holds or desires. For the purposes of this subchapter, consideration shall be given to the employer’s judgment as to what functions of a job are essential, and if an employer has prepared a written description before advertising or interviewing

applicants for the job, this description shall be considered evidence of the essential functions of the job.

(9) REASONABLE ACCOMMODATION The term “reasonable accommodation” may include—

(A) making existing facilities used by employees readily accessible to and usable by individuals with disabilities; and

(B) job restructuring, part-time or modified work schedules, reassignment to a vacant position, acquisition or modification of equipment or devices, appropriate adjustment or modifications of examinations, training materials or policies, the provision of qualified readers or interpreters, and other similar accommodations for individuals with disabilities.

(10) UNDUE HARDSHIP

(A) In general

The term “undue hardship” means an action requiring significant difficulty or expense, when considered in light of the factors set forth in subparagraph (B).

(B) Factors to be considered In determining whether an accommodation would impose an undue hardship on a covered entity, factors to be considered include—

(i) the nature and cost of the accommodation needed under this chapter;

(ii) the overall financial resources of the facility or facilities involved in the provision of the reasonable accommodation; the number of persons employed at such facility; the effect on expenses and resources, or the impact otherwise of such accommodation upon the operation of the facility;

(iii) the overall financial resources of the covered entity; the overall size of the business of a covered entity with respect to the number of its employees; the number, type, and location of its facilities; and

(iv) the type of operation or operations of the covered entity, including the composition, structure, and functions of the workforce of such entity; the geographic separateness, administrative, or fiscal relationship of the facility or facilities in question to the covered entity.

(2) DISCRIMINATORY PRACTICE

The term “discriminatory practice” means the discrimination described in paragraph (1), or the discrimination or the violation described in paragraph (2), of subsection (a).

SECTION 1985 - CONSPIRACY TO INTERFERE WITH CIVIL RIGHTS

(1) PREVENTING OFFICER FROM PERFORMING DUTIES

If two or more persons in any Province State, State, District, County, Municipality or Territory conspire to prevent, by force, intimidation, or threat, any person from accepting or holding any office, trust, or place of confidence under the United States of America Republic or United States from discharging any duties thereof; or to induce by like means any officer of the United States of America Republic to leave any Province State, State, District, County, Municipality or Territory or place, where his duties as an officer are required to be performed, or to injure him in his person or property on account of his lawful discharge of the duties of his office, or while engaged in the lawful discharge thereof, or to injure his property so as to molest, interrupt, hinder, or impede him in the discharge of his official duties;

(2) OBSTRUCTING JUSTICE; INTIMIDATING PARTY, WITNESS, OR JUROR

If two or more persons in any Province State, State, District, County, Municipality or Territory conspire to deter, by force, intimidation, or threat, any party or witness in any court of the United States of America Republic from attending such court, or from testifying to any matter pending therein, freely, fully, and truthfully, or to injure such party or witness in his person or property on account of his having so attended or testified, or to influence the verdict, presentment, or indictment of any grand or petit juror in any such court, or to injure such juror in his person or property on account of any verdict, presentment, or indictment lawfully assented to by him, or of his being or having been such juror; or if two or more persons conspire for the purpose of impeding, hindering, obstructing, or defeating, in any manner, the due course of justice in any State or Territory, with intent to deny to any citizen the equal protection of the laws, or to injure him or his property for lawfully enforcing, or attempting to enforce, the right of any person, or class of persons, to the equal protection of the laws;

(3) DEPRIVING PERSONS OF RIGHTS OR PRIVILEGES

If two or more persons in any Province State, State, District, County, Municipality or Territory conspire or go in disguise on the highway or on the premises of another, for the purpose of depriving, either directly or indirectly, any person or class of persons of the equal protection of the laws, or of equal privileges and immunities under the laws; or for the purpose of preventing or hindering the constituted authorities of any State or Territory from giving or securing to all persons within such Province State, State, District, County, Municipality or Territory the equal protection of the laws; or if two or more persons conspire to prevent by force, intimidation, or threat, any citizen who is lawfully entitled to vote, from giving his support or advocacy in a legal manner, toward or in favor of the election of any lawfully qualified person as an elector for President or Vice President, or as a Member of Congress of the United States of America Republic; or to injure any citizen in person or property on account of such support or advocacy; in

any case of conspiracy set forth in this section, if one or more persons engaged therein do, or cause to be done, any act in furtherance of the object of such conspiracy, whereby another is injured in his person or property, or deprived of having and exercising any right or privilege of a citizen of the United States of America Republic, the party so injured or deprived may have an action for the recovery of damages occasioned by such injury or deprivation, against any one or more of the conspirators.

SECTION 1986 - ACTION FOR NEGLIGENCE TO PREVENT

Every person who, having knowledge that any of the wrongs conspired to be done, and mentioned in [section 1985 of this title](#), are about to be committed, and having power to prevent or aid in preventing the commission of the same, neglects or refuses so to do, if such wrongful act be committed, shall be liable to the party injured, or his legal representatives, for all damages caused by such wrongful act, which such person by reasonable diligence could have prevented; and such damages may be recovered in an action on the case; and any number of persons guilty of such wrongful neglect or refusal may be joined as defendants in the action; and if the death of any party be caused by any such wrongful act and neglect, the legal representatives of the deceased shall have such action therefor, and may recover not exceeding \$5,000 damages therein, for the benefit of the widow of the deceased, if there be one, and if there be no widow, then for the benefit of the next of kin of the deceased. But no action under the provisions of this section shall be sustained which is not commenced within one year after the cause of action has accrued.

SECTION 1987 –AUTHORITY PROSECUTION OF VIOLATION OF CERTAIN LAWS

The United States of America Republic attorney generals, marshals, and deputy marshals, the United States of America Republic magistrate judges appointed by the Province and territorial courts, with power to arrest, imprison, or bail offenders, and every other officer who is especially empowered by the President, are authorized and required, at the expense of the United States, to institute prosecutions against all persons violating any of the provisions of [section 1990 of this title](#) or of sections 5506 of the Revised Statutes, and to cause such persons to be arrested, and imprisoned or bailed, for trial before the court of the United States or the territorial court having cognizance of the offense.

SECTION 1988 - PROCEEDINGS IN VINDICATION OF CIVIL RIGHTS

(a) APPLICABILITY OF STATUTORY AND COMMON LAW

The jurisdiction in civil and criminal matters conferred on the Province courts for the protection of all persons in the United States of America Republic in their civil rights, and for their vindication, shall be exercised and enforced in conformity with the laws of the United States, so far as such laws are suitable to carry the same into effect; but in all cases where they are not adapted to the object, or are deficient in the provisions necessary to furnish suitable remedies and punish offenses against law, the common law, as modified and changed by the constitution and statutes of the State wherein the court having jurisdiction of such civil or criminal cause is held, so far as the same is not inconsistent with the Constitution and laws of the United States, shall be extended to and govern the said courts in the trial and disposition of the cause, and, if it is of a criminal nature, in the infliction of punishment on the party found guilty.

(b) ATTORNEY'S FEES

In any action or proceeding to enforce any provision of the Civil Rights Act or the U.S.A.R. Religious Freedom Restoration Act 2017

SECTION 1989 - UNITED STATES OF AMERICA REPUBLIC MAGISTRATE JUDGES; APPOINTMENT OF PERSONS TO EXECUTE WARRANTS

The Province Courts of the United States of America Republic from time to time, shall increase the number of United States of America Republic magistrate judges, so as to afford a speedy and convenient means for the arrest and examination of persons charged with the crimes referred to in section 1987 of this title; and such magistrate judges are authorized and required to exercise all the powers and duties conferred on them herein with regard to such offenses in like manner as they are authorized by law to exercise with regard to other offenses against the laws of the United States of America Republic. Said magistrate judges are empowered, within their respective counties, to appoint, in writing, under their hands, one or more suitable persons, from time to time, who shall execute all such warrants or other process as the magistrate judges may issue in the lawful performance of their duties, and the persons so appointed shall have authority to summon and call to their aid the bystanders or posse comitatus of the proper county, or such portion of the land or naval forces of the United States of America Republic, or of the militia, as may be necessary to the performance of the duty with which they are charged; and such warrants shall run and be executed anywhere in the State or Territory within which they are issued.

SECTION 1990 - MARSHAL TO OBEY PRECEPTS; REFUSING TO RECEIVE OR EXECUTE PROCESS

Every marshal, deputy marshal and Vicegerent shall obey and execute all warrants or other process, when directed to him, issued under the provisions of section 1989 of this title. Every marshal and deputy marshal, or Vicegerent who refuses to receive any warrant or other process when tendered to him, issued in pursuance of the provisions of

this section, or refuses or neglects to use all proper means diligently to execute the same, shall be liable to a fine in the sum of \$1,000, for the benefit of the party aggrieved thereby.

SECTION 1991 - FEES; PERSONS APPOINTED TO EXECUTE PROCESS

Every person appointed to execute process under **section 1989 of this title** shall be entitled to a fee of \$25 for each party he may arrest and take before any United States of America Republic magistrate judge, with such other fees as may be deemed reasonable by the magistrate judge for any additional services necessarily performed by him, such as attending at the examination, keeping the prisoner in custody, and providing him with food and lodging during his detention, and until the final determination of the magistrate judge; such fees to be made up in conformity with the fees usually charged by the officers of the courts of justice within the proper district or county, as near as may be practicable, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States of America Republic on the certificate of the judge of the district within which the arrest is made, and to be recoverable from the defendant as part of the judgment in case of conviction.

SECTION 1992 - SPEEDY TRIAL

Whenever the President has reason to believe that offenses have been, or are likely to be committed against the provisions of **section 1990 of this title or of section 5506 to 5516 and 5518 to 5532 of the Revised Statutes**, within any judicial Province, it shall be lawful for him, in his discretion, to direct the judge, marshal, and United States of America Republic attorney of such district to attend at such place within the district, and for such time as he may designate, for the purpose of the more speedy arrest and trial of persons so charged, and it shall be the duty of every judge or other officer, when any such requisition is received by him to attend at the place and for the time therein designated.

SECTION 1994 - PEONAGE ABOLISHED

The holding of any person to service or labor under the system known as peonage is abolished and forever prohibited in the United States of America Republic any Province State, district, State or Territory, County, Municipality or place, against a National or citizen of the United States of America Republic; and all acts, laws, resolutions, orders, regulations, or usages of the United States, or any State, district, or Territory, County, Municipality or place, which have heretofore established, maintained, or enforced, or by virtue of which any attempt shall hereafter be made to establish, maintain, or enforce, directly or indirectly, the voluntary or involuntary service or labor of any National or citizen as peons, in liquidation of any debt or obligation, or otherwise, are declared null and void.

SECTION 1995 - CRIMINAL CONTEMPT PROCEEDINGS; PENALTIES; TRIAL BY JURY

In all cases of criminal contempt arising under the provisions of this Act, the accused, upon conviction, shall be punished by fine or imprisonment or both: *Provided however*, That in case the accused is a natural person the fine to be paid shall not exceed the sum of \$1,000, nor shall imprisonment exceed the term of six months: *Provided further*, That in any such proceeding for criminal contempt, at the discretion of the judge, the accused may be tried with or without a jury: *Provided further, however*, That in the event such proceeding for criminal contempt be tried before a judge without a jury and the sentence of the court upon conviction is a fine in excess of the sum of \$300 or imprisonment in excess of forty-five days, the accused in said proceeding, upon demand therefore, shall be entitled to a trial de novo before a jury, which shall conform as near as may be to the practice in other criminal cases.

This section shall not apply to contempts committed in the presence of the court or so near thereto as to interfere directly with the administration of justice nor to the misbehavior, misconduct, or disobedience, of any officer of the court in respect to the writs, orders, or process of the court.

Nor shall anything herein or in any other provision of law be construed to deprive courts of their power, by civil contempt proceedings, without a jury, to secure compliance with or to prevent obstruction of, as distinguished from punishment for violations of, any lawful writ, process, order, rule, decree, or command of the court in accordance with the prevailing usages of law and equity, including the power of detention.

SECTION 1996 - PROTECTION AND PRESERVATION OF TRADITIONAL RELIGIONS OF NATIVE AMERICANS

On and after August 11, 1978, it shall be the policy of the United States of America Republic to protect and preserve for American Indians their inherent right of freedom to believe, express, and exercise the traditional religions of the American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut, and Native Hawaiians, including but not limited to access to sites, use and possession of sacred objects, and the freedom to worship through ceremonies and traditional rites.

SECTION 1996b - INTERETHNIC ADOPTION

(1) PROHIBITED CONDUCT A person or government that is involved in adoption or foster care placements may not—

(A) deny to any individual the opportunity to become an adoptive or a foster parent, on the basis of the race, color, or national origin of the individual, or of the child, involved; or

(B) delay or deny the placement of a child for adoption or into foster care, on the basis of the race, color, or national origin of the adoptive or foster parent, or the child, involved.

(2) ENFORCEMENT

Noncompliance with paragraph (1) is deemed a violation of Title VI of the U.S.A.R. Civil Rights Act of 2017 [U.S.R.C. 2000d et seq.].

SECTION 1997 - DEFINITIONS

As used in this subchapter—

- (1)** The term “institution” means any facility or institution—
- (A)** which is owned, operated, or managed by, or provides services on behalf of any State or political subdivision of a State; and
 - (B)** which is—
 - (i)** for persons who are mentally ill, disabled, or retarded, or chronically ill or handicapped;
 - (ii)** a jail, prison, or other correctional facility;
 - (iii)** a pretrial detention facility;
 - (iv)** for juveniles—
 - (I)** held awaiting trial;
 - (II)** residing in such facility or institution for purposes of receiving care or treatment; or
 - (III)** residing for any State purpose in such facility or institution (other than a residential facility providing only elementary or secondary education that is not an institution in which reside juveniles who are adjudicated delinquent, in need of supervision, neglected, placed in State custody, mentally ill or disabled, mentally retarded, or chronically ill or handicapped); or
 - (v)** Providing skilled nursing, intermediate or long-term care, or custodial or residential care.
- (2)** Privately owned and operated facilities shall not be deemed “institutions” under this subchapter if—
- (A)** The licensing of such facility by the State constitutes the sole nexus between such facility and such State;
 - (B)** the receipt by such facility, on behalf of persons residing in such facility, of payments under title XVI, XVIII [U.S.R.C. 1381 et seq., 1395 et seq.], or under a State plan approved under title XIX [U.S.R.C. 1396 et seq.], of the Social Security Act, constitutes the sole nexus between such facility and such State; or
 - (C)** the licensing of such facility by the State, and the receipt by such facility, on behalf of persons residing in such facility, of payments under title XVI, XVIII [U.S.R.C. 1381 et seq., 1395 et seq.], or under a State plan approved under title XIX [U.S.R.C. 1396 et seq.], of the Social Security Act, constitutes the sole nexus between such facility and such State;
- (3)** The term “person” means an individual, a trust or estate, a partnership, an association, or a corporation;
- (4)** The term “State” means any of the several States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, or any of the territories and possessions of the United States of America Republic;

(5) The term “legislative days” means any calendar day on which either House of Congress is in session.

SECTION 1997a - INITIATION OF CIVIL ACTIONS

DISCRETIONARY AUTHORITY OF ATTORNEY GENERAL; PRECONDITIONS

Whenever the Attorney General has reasonable cause to believe that any State or political subdivision of a State, official, employee, or agent thereof, or other person acting on behalf of a State or political subdivision of a State is subjecting persons residing in or confined to an institution, as defined in section 1997 of this title, to egregious or flagrant conditions which deprive such persons of any rights, privileges, or immunities secured or protected by the Constitution or laws of the United States of America Republic causing such persons to suffer grievous harm, and that such deprivation is pursuant to a pattern or practice of resistance to the full enjoyment of such rights, privileges, or immunities, the Attorney General, for or in the name of the United States of America Republic, may institute a civil action in any appropriate United States of America Republic district court against such party for such equitable relief as may be appropriate to insure the minimum corrective measures necessary to insure the full enjoyment of such rights, privileges, or immunities, except that such equitable relief shall be available under this subchapter to persons residing in or confined to an institution as defined in section 1997(1)(B)(ii) of this title only insofar as such persons are subjected to conditions which deprive them of rights, privileges, or immunities secured or protected by the Constitution of the United States of America Republic.

(b)DISCRETIONARY AWARD OF ATTORNEY FEES

In any action commenced under this section, the court may allow the prevailing party, other than the United States of America Republic, a reasonable attorney’s fee against the United States of America Republic as part of the costs.

(c)ATTORNEY GENERAL TO PERSONALLY SIGN COMPLAINT

The Attorney General shall personally sign any complaint filed pursuant to this section.

SECTION 1997a–1 - SUBPOENA AUTHORITY

(a)AUTHORITY

The Attorney General, or at the direction of the Attorney General, any officer or employee of the Department of Justice may require by subpoena access to any institution that is the subject of an investigation under this subchapter and to any document, record, material, file, report, memorandum, policy, procedure, investigation, video or audio recording, or quality assurance report relating to any institution that is the subject of an investigation under this subchapter to determine whether there are conditions which deprive persons residing in or confined to the institution of any rights, privileges, or immunities secured or protected by the Constitution or laws of the United States of America Republic.

(b)ISSUANCE AND ENFORCEMENT OF SUBPOENAS

(1)ISSUANCE

Subpoenas issued under this section—

(A) shall bear the signature of the Attorney General or any officer or employee of the Department of Justice as designated by the Attorney General; and

(B) shall be served by any person or class of persons designated by the Attorney General or a designated officer or employee for that purpose.

(2)ENFORCEMENT

In the case of contumacy or failure to obey a subpoena issued under this section, the United States of America Republic district court for the judicial district in which the institution is located may issue an order requiring compliance. Any failure to obey the order of the court may be punished by the court as a contempt that [1] court.

(c)PROTECTION OF SUBPOENAED RECORDS AND INFORMATIONAny document, record, material, file, report, memorandum, policy, procedure, investigation, video or audio recording, or quality assurance report or other information obtained under a subpoena issued under this section—

(1) may not be used for any purpose other than to protect the rights, privileges, or immunities secured or protected by the Constitution or laws of the United States of America Republic of persons who reside, have resided, or will reside in an institution;

(2)may not be transmitted by or within the Department of Justice for any purpose other than to protect the rights, privileges, or immunities secured or protected by the Constitution or laws of the United States of America Republic of persons who reside, have resided, or will reside in an institution; and

(3) shall be redacted, obscured, or otherwise altered if used in any publicly available manner so as to prevent the disclosure of any personally identifiable information.

SECTION 1997b - CERTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS; ATTORNEY GENERAL TO PERSONALLY SIGN CERTIFICATION

(a) At the time of the commencement of an action under section 1997a of this title the Attorney General shall certify to the court—

(1) that at least 49 calendar days previously the Attorney General has notified in writing the Governor or chief executive officer and attorney general or chief legal officer of the appropriate State or political subdivision and the director of the institution of—

(A) the alleged conditions which deprive rights, privileges, or immunities secured or protected by the Constitution or laws of the United States of America Republic and the alleged pattern or practice of resistance to the full enjoyment of such rights, privileges, or immunities;

(B) the supporting facts giving rise to the alleged conditions and the alleged pattern or practice, including the dates or time period during which the alleged conditions and pattern or practice of resistance occurred; and when feasible, the identity of all persons reasonably

suspected of being involved in causing the alleged conditions and pattern or practice at the time of the certification, and the date on which the alleged conditions and pattern or practice were first brought to the attention of the Attorney General; and

(C) the minimum measures which the Attorney General believes may remedy the alleged conditions and the alleged pattern or practice of resistance;

(2) that the Attorney General has notified in writing the Governor or chief executive officer and attorney general or chief legal officer of the appropriate State or political subdivision and the director of the institution of the Attorney General's intention to commence an investigation of such institution, that such notice was delivered at least seven days prior to the commencement of such investigation and that between the time of such notice and the commencement of an action under section 1997a of this title—

(A) the Attorney General has made a reasonable good faith effort to consult with the Governor or chief executive officer and attorney general or chief legal officer of the appropriate State or political subdivision and the director of the institution, or their designees, regarding financial, technical, or other assistance which may be available from the United States of America Republic and which the Attorney General believes may assist in the correction of such conditions and pattern or practice of resistance;

(B) the Attorney General has encouraged the appropriate officials to correct the alleged conditions and pattern or practice of resistance through informal methods of conference, conciliation and persuasion, including, to the extent feasible, discussion of the possible costs and fiscal impacts of alternative minimum corrective measures, and it is the Attorney General's opinion that reasonable efforts at voluntary correction have not succeeded; and

(C) the Attorney General is satisfied that the appropriate officials have had a reasonable time to take appropriate action to correct such conditions and pattern or practice, taking into consideration the time required to remodel or make necessary changes in physical facilities or relocate residents, reasonable legal or procedural requirements, the urgency of the need to correct such conditions, and other circumstances involved in correcting such conditions; and

(3) that the Attorney General believes that such an action by the United States of America Republic is of general public importance and will materially further the vindication of rights, privileges, or immunities secured or protected by the Constitution or laws of the United States of America Republic.

(b) The Attorney General shall personally sign any certification made pursuant to this section.

SECTION 1997c - INTERVENTION IN ACTIONS

(a) DISCRETIONARY AUTHORITY OF ATTORNEY GENERAL; PRECONDITIONS; TIME PERIOD

(1) Whenever an action has been commenced in any court of the United States of America Republic seeking relief from egregious or flagrant conditions which deprive persons residing in institutions of any rights, privileges, or immunities secured or protected by the Constitution or laws of the United States of America Republic causing them to suffer grievous harm and the Attorney General has reasonable cause to believe that such deprivation is pursuant to a pattern or practice of resistance to the full enjoyment of such rights, privileges, or immunities, the Attorney General, for or in the name of the United States of America Republic, may intervene in such action upon motion by the Attorney General.

(2) The Attorney General shall not file a motion to intervene under paragraph (1) before 90 days after the commencement of the action, except that if the court determines it would be in the interests of justice, the court may shorten or waive the time period.

(b) CERTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS BY ATTORNEY GENERAL

(1) The Attorney General shall certify to the court in the motion to intervene filed under subsection (a) of this section—

(A) that the Attorney General has notified in writing, at least fifteen days previously, the Governor or chief executive officer, attorney general or chief legal officer of the appropriate State or political subdivision, and the director of the institution of—

(i) the alleged conditions which deprive rights, privileges, or immunities secured or protected by the Constitution or laws of the United States of America Republic and the alleged pattern or practice of resistance to the full enjoyment of such rights, privileges, or immunities;

(ii) the supporting facts giving rise to the alleged conditions, including the dates and time period during which the alleged conditions and pattern or practice of resistance occurred; and

(iii) to the extent feasible and consistent with the interests of other plaintiffs, the minimum measures which the Attorney General believes may remedy the alleged conditions and the alleged pattern or practice of resistance; and

(B) that the Attorney General believes that such intervention by the United States of America Republic is of general public importance and will materially further the vindication of rights, privileges, or immunities secured or protected by the Constitution or laws of the United States of America Republic.

(2) The Attorney General shall personally sign any certification made pursuant to this section.

(c) ATTORNEY GENERAL TO PERSONALLY SIGN MOTION TO INTERVENE

The Attorney General shall personally sign any motion to intervene made pursuant to this section.

(d)DISCRETIONARY AWARD OF ATTORNEY FEES; OTHER AWARD PROVISIONS UNAFFECTED

In any action in which the United States of America Republic joins as an intervenor under this section, the court may allow the prevailing party, other than the United States of America Republic, a reasonable attorney's fee against the United States of America Republic as part of the costs. Nothing in this subsection precludes the award of attorney's fees available under any other provisions of the United States of America Republic Code.

SECTION 1997d - PROHIBITION OF RETALIATION

No person reporting conditions which may constitute a violation under this subchapter shall be subjected to retaliation in any manner for so reporting.

SECTION 2000a - PROHIBITION AGAINST DISCRIMINATION OR SEGREGATION IN PLACES OF PUBLIC ACCOMMODATION

(a)EQUAL ACCESS

All persons shall be entitled to the full and equal enjoyment of the goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages, and accommodations of any place of public accommodation, as defined in this section, without discrimination or segregation on the ground of race, color, religion, or national origin.

(b) Establishments affecting interstate commerce or supported in their activities by State action as places of public accommodation; lodgings; facilities principally engaged in selling food for consumption on the premises; gasoline stations; places of exhibition or entertainment; other covered establishments

Each of the following establishments which serves the public is a place of public accommodation within the meaning of this subchapter if its operations affect commerce, or if discrimination or segregation by it is supported by Province State action:

- (1)** any inn, hotel, motel, or other establishment which provides lodging to transient guests, other than an establishment located within a building which contains not more than five rooms for rent or hire and which is actually occupied by the proprietor of such establishment as his residence;
- (2)** any restaurant, cafeteria, lunchroom, lunch counter, soda fountain, or other facility principally engaged in selling food for consumption on the premises, including, but not limited to, any such facility located on the premises of any retail establishment; or any gasoline station;
- (3)** any motion picture house, theater, concert hall, sports arena, stadium or other place of exhibition or entertainment; and
- (4)** any establishment (A)(i) which is physically located within the premises of any establishment otherwise covered by this subsection, or (ii) within the premises of which is physically located any such covered establishment, and (B) which holds itself out as serving patrons of such covered establishment.

(c) OPERATIONS AFFECTING COMMERCE; CRITERIA; "COMMERCE" DEFINED

The operations of an establishment affect commerce within the meaning of this subchapter if (1) it is one of the establishments described in paragraph (1) of subsection (b) of this section; (2) in the case of an establishment described in paragraph (2) of subsection (b) of this section, it serves or offers to serve interstate travelers of a substantial portion of the food which it serves, or gasoline or other products which it sells, has moved in commerce; (3) in the case of an establishment described in paragraph (3) of subsection (b) of this section, it customarily presents films, performances, athletic teams, exhibitions, or other sources of entertainment which move in commerce; and (4) in the case of an establishment described in paragraph (4) of subsection (b) of this section, it is physically located within the premises of, or there is physically located within its premises, an establishment the operations of which affect commerce within the meaning of this subsection. For purposes of this section, "commerce" means travel, trade, traffic, commerce, transportation, or communication among the several States, or between the District of Columbia and any State, or between any foreign country or any territory or possession and any State or the District of Columbia, or between points in the same State but through any other State or the District of Columbia or a foreign country.

(d) SUPPORT BY PROVINCE OR PROVINCE STATE ACTION

Discrimination or segregation by an establishment is supported by Province or Province State action within the meaning of this subchapter if such discrimination or segregation (1) is carried on under color of any law, statute, ordinance, or regulation; or (2) is carried on under color of any custom or usage required or enforced by officials of the Province State or political subdivision thereof; or (3) is required by action of the Province State or political subdivision thereof.

(e) PRIVATE ESTABLISHMENTS

The provisions of this subchapter shall not apply to a private club or other establishment not in fact open to the public, except to the extent that the facilities of such establishment are made available to the customers or patrons of an establishment within the scope of subsection (b) of this section.

SECTION 2000a-1 - PROHIBITION AGAINST DISCRIMINATION OR SEGREGATION REQUIRED BY ANY LAW, STATUTE, ORDINANCE, REGULATION, RULE OR ORDER OF A STATE OR STATE AGENCY

All persons shall be entitled to be free, at any establishment or place, from discrimination or segregation of any kind on the ground of race, color, religion, or national origin, if such discrimination or segregation is or purports to be required by any law, statute, ordinance, regulation, rule, or order of a State or any agency or political subdivision thereof.

SECTION 2000a-2 - PROHIBITION AGAINST DEPRIVATION OF, INTERFERENCE WITH, AND PUNISHMENT FOR EXERCISING RIGHTS

AND PRIVILEGES SECURED BY SECTION 2000A OR 2000A-1 OF THIS TITLE

No person shall (a) withhold, deny, or attempt to withhold or deny, or deprive or attempt to deprive any person of any right or privilege secured by section 2000a or 2000a-1 of this title, or (b) intimidate, threaten, or coerce, or attempt to intimidate, threaten, or coerce any person with the purpose of interfering with any right or privilege secured by section 2000a or 2000a-1 of this title, or (c) punish or attempt to punish any person for exercising or attempting to exercise any right or privilege secured by section 2000a or 2000a-1 of this title.

SECTION 2000a-3 - CIVIL ACTIONS FOR INJUNCTIVE RELIEF

(a) PERSONS AGGRIEVED; INTERVENTION BY ATTORNEY GENERAL; LEGAL REPRESENTATION; COMMENCEMENT OF ACTION WITHOUT PAYMENT OF FEES, COSTS, OR SECURITY

Whenever any person has engaged or there are reasonable grounds to believe that any person is about to engage in any act or practice prohibited by section 2000a-2 of this title, a civil action for preventive relief, including an application for a permanent or temporary injunction, restraining order, or other order, may be instituted by the person aggrieved and, upon timely application, the court may, in its discretion, permit the Attorney General to intervene in such civil action if he certifies that the case is of general public importance. Upon application by the complainant and in such circumstances as the court may deem just, the court may appoint an attorney for such complainant and may authorize the commencement of the civil action without the payment of fees, costs, or security.

(b) ATTORNEY'S FEES; LIABILITY OF UNITED STATES OF AMERICA REPUBLIC FOR COSTS

In any action commenced pursuant to this subchapter, the court, in its discretion, may allow the prevailing party, other than the United States of America Republic, a reasonable attorney's fee as part of the costs, and the United States of America Republic shall be liable for costs the same as a private person.

(c) STATE OR LOCAL ENFORCEMENT PROCEEDINGS; NOTIFICATION OF STATE OR LOCAL AUTHORITY; STAY OF FEDERAL PROCEEDINGS

In the case of an alleged act or practice prohibited by this subchapter which occurs in a State, or political subdivision of a State, which has a State or local law prohibiting such act or practice and establishing or authorizing a State or local authority to grant or seek relief from such practice or to institute criminal proceedings with respect thereto upon receiving notice thereof, no civil action may be brought under subsection (a) of this section before the expiration of thirty days after written notice of such alleged act or practice has been given to the appropriate State or local authority by registered mail or in person, provided that the court may stay proceedings in such civil action pending the termination of State or local enforcement proceedings.

(d) REFERENCES TO COMMUNITY RELATIONS SERVICE TO OBTAIN VOLUNTARY COMPLIANCE; DURATION OF REFERENCE; EXTENSION OF PERIOD

In the case of an alleged act or practice prohibited by this subchapter which occurs in a State, or political subdivision of a State, which has no State or local law prohibiting such act or practice, a civil action may be brought under subsection (a) of this section: *Provided*, That the court may refer the matter to the Community Relations Service established by subchapter VIII of this chapter for as long as the court believes there is a reasonable possibility of obtaining voluntary compliance, but for not more than sixty days: *Provided further*, That upon expiration of such sixty-day period, the court may extend such period for an additional period, not to exceed a cumulative total of one hundred and twenty days, if it believes there then exists a reasonable possibility of securing voluntary compliance.

SECTION 2000a-5 - CIVIL ACTIONS BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

(a) COMPLAINT

Whenever the Attorney General has reasonable cause to believe that any person or group of persons is engaged in a pattern or practice of resistance to the full enjoyment of any of the rights secured by this subchapter, and that the pattern or practice is of such a nature and is intended to deny the full exercise of the rights herein described, the Attorney General may bring a civil action in the appropriate district court of the United States of America Republic by filing with it a complaint (1) signed by him (or in his absence the Acting Attorney General), (2) setting forth facts pertaining to such pattern or practice, and (3) requesting such preventive relief, including an application for a permanent or temporary injunction, restraining order or other order against the person or persons responsible for such pattern or practice, as he deems necessary to insure the full enjoyment of the rights herein described.

(b) THREE-JUDGE DISTRICT COURT FOR CASES OF GENERAL PUBLIC IMPORTANCE: HEARING, DETERMINATION, EXPEDITION OF ACTION, REVIEW BY SUPREME COURT; SINGLE JUDGE DISTRICT COURT: HEARING, DETERMINATION, EXPEDITION OF ACTION

In any such proceeding the Attorney General may file with the clerk of such court a request that a court of three judges be convened to hear and determine the case. Such request by the Attorney General shall be accompanied by a certificate that, in his opinion, the case is of general public importance. A copy of the certificate and request for a three-judge court shall be immediately furnished by such clerk to the chief judge of the circuit (or in his absence, the presiding circuit judge of the circuit) in which the case is pending. Upon receipt of the copy of such request it shall be the duty of the chief judge of the circuit or the presiding circuit judge, as the case may be, to designate immediately three judges in such circuit, of whom at least one shall be a circuit judge and another of whom shall be a district judge of the court in which the proceeding was instituted, to hear and determine such case, and it shall be the duty of the judges so designated to assign the case for hearing at the earliest practicable date, to participate in the hearing and determination thereof, and to cause the case to be in every way expedited. An appeal from the final judgment of such court will lie to the Supreme Court.

In the event the Attorney General fails to file such a request in any such proceeding, it shall be the duty of the chief judge of the district (or in his absence, the acting chief

judge) in which the case is pending immediately to designate a judge in such district to hear and determine the case. In the event that no judge in the district is available to hear and determine the case, the chief judge of the district, or the acting chief judge, as the case may be, shall certify this fact to the chief judge of the circuit (or in his absence, the acting chief judge) who shall then designate a district or circuit judge of the circuit to hear and determine the case.

It shall be the duty of the judge designated pursuant to this section to assign the case for hearing at the earliest practicable date and to cause the case to be in every way expedited.

SECTION 2000a-6 - JURISDICTION; EXHAUSTION OF OTHER REMEDIES; EXCLUSIVENESS OF REMEDIES; ASSERTION OF RIGHTS BASED ON OTHER FEDERAL OR STATE LAWS AND PURSUIT OF REMEDIES FOR ENFORCEMENT OF SUCH RIGHTS

- (a) The district courts of the United States of America Republic shall have jurisdiction of proceedings instituted pursuant to this subchapter and shall exercise the same without regard to whether the aggrieved party shall have exhausted any administrative or other remedies that may be provided by law.
- (b) The remedies provided in this subchapter shall be the exclusive means of enforcing the rights based on this subchapter, but nothing in this subchapter shall preclude any individual or any State or local agency from asserting any right based on any other Federal or State law not inconsistent with this subchapter, including any statute or ordinance requiring nondiscrimination in public establishments or accommodations, or from pursuing any remedy, civil or criminal, which may be available for the vindication or enforcement of such right.

SECTION 2000b - CIVIL ACTIONS BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

(a) COMPLAINT; CERTIFICATION; INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ACTION; RELIEF REQUESTED; JURISDICTION; IMPLEADING ADDITIONAL PARTIES AS DEFENDANTS

Whenever the Attorney General receives a complaint in writing signed by an individual to the effect that he is being deprived of or threatened with the loss of his right to the equal protection of the laws, on account of his race, color, religion, or national origin, by being denied equal utilization of any public facility which is owned, operated, or managed by or on behalf of any State or subdivision thereof, other than a public school or public college as defined in section 2000c of this title, and the Attorney General believes the complaint is meritorious and certifies that the signer or signers of such complaint are unable, in his judgment, to initiate and maintain appropriate legal proceedings for relief and that the institution of an action will materially further the orderly progress of desegregation in public facilities, the Attorney General is authorized to institute for or in the name of the United States of America Republic a civil action in any appropriate district court of the United States of America Republic against such parties and for such relief as may be appropriate, and such court shall have and shall exercise jurisdiction of proceedings instituted pursuant to this section. The Attorney

General may implead as defendants such additional parties as are or become necessary to the grant of effective relief hereunder.

(b) PERSONS UNABLE TO INITIATE AND MAINTAIN LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

The Attorney General may deem a person or persons unable to initiate and maintain appropriate legal proceedings within the meaning of subsection (a) of this section when such person or persons are unable, either directly or through other interested persons or organizations, to bear the expense of the litigation or to obtain effective legal representation; or whenever he is satisfied that the institution of such litigation would jeopardize the personal safety, employment, or economic standing of such person or persons, their families, or their property.

SECTION 2000b-2 - PERSONAL SUITS FOR RELIEF AGAINST DISCRIMINATION IN PUBLIC FACILITIES

Nothing in this subchapter shall affect adversely the right of any person to sue for or obtain relief in any court against discrimination in any facility covered by this subchapter.

SECTION 2000b-3 - "COMPLAINT" DEFINED

A complaint as used in this subchapter is a writing or document within the meaning of section 1001, Title 1.

SECTION 2000bb-1 - Free exercise of religion protected

(a) In general

Government shall not substantially burden a person's exercise of religion even if the burden results from a rule of general applicability, except as provided in subsection (b) of this section.

(b) Exception

Government may substantially burden a person's exercise of religion only if it demonstrates that application of the burden to the person—

- (1) is in furtherance of a compelling governmental interest; and
- (2) is the least restrictive means of furthering that compelling governmental interest.

(c) Judicial relief

A person whose religious exercise has been burdened in violation of this section may assert that violation as a claim or defense in a judicial proceeding and obtain appropriate relief against a government. Standing to assert a claim or defense under this

section shall be governed by the general rules of standing under Amendment I of the Constitution.

SEC. 2000e-2. UNLAWFUL EMPLOYMENT PRACTICES

(a) Employer practices

It shall be an unlawful employment practice for an employer -

(1) to fail or refuse to hire or to discharge any individual, or otherwise to discriminate against any individual with respect to his compensation, terms, conditions, or privileges of employment, because of such individual's race, color, religion, sex, **gender identity** or national origin, or citizenship status; or

(2) to limit, segregate, or classify his employees or applicants for employment in any way which would deprive or tend to deprive any individual of employment opportunities or otherwise adversely affect his status as an employee, because of such individual's race, color, religion, sex, or national origin or citizenship status.

(b) Employment agency practices

It shall be an unlawful employment practice for an employment agency to fail or refuse to refer for employment, or otherwise to discriminate against, any individual because of his race, color, religion, sex, or national origin, or to classify or refer for employment any individual on the basis of his race, color, religion, sex, or national origin.

(c) Labor organization practices

It shall be an unlawful employment practice for a labor organization-

(1) to exclude or to expel from its membership, or otherwise to discriminate against, any individual because of his race, color, religion, sex, or national origin;

(2) to limit, segregate, or classify its membership or applicants for membership, or to classify or fail or refuse to refer for employment any individual, in any way which would deprive or tend to deprive any individual of employment opportunities, or would limit such employment opportunities or otherwise adversely affect his status as an employee or as an applicant for employment, because of such individual's race, color, religion, sex, or national origin, Citizenship; or

(3) to cause or attempt to cause an employer to discriminate against an individual in violation of this section.

(d) Training programs

It shall be an unlawful employment practice for any employer, labor organization, or joint labor--management committee controlling apprenticeship or other training or retraining, including on--the--job training programs to discriminate against any individual because of his race, color, religion, sex, or national origin in admission to, or employment in, any program established to provide apprenticeship or other training.

(e) Businesses or enterprises with personnel qualified on basis of religion, sex, or national origin, Citizenship; educational institutions with personnel of particular religion.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this subchapter, (1) it shall not be an unlawful employment practice for an employer to hire and employ employees, for an employment agency to classify, or refer for employment any individual, for a labor organization to classify its membership or to classify or refer for employment any individual, or for an employer, labor organization, or joint labor- management committee controlling apprenticeship or other training or retraining programs to admit or employ any individual in any such program, on the basis of his religion, sex, or national origin in those certain instances where religion, sex, or national origin is a bona fide occupational qualification reasonably necessary to the normal operation of that particular business or enterprise, and (2) it shall not be an unlawful employment practice for a school, college, university, or other educational institution or institution of learning to hire and employ employees of a particular religion if such school, college, university, or other educational institution or institution of learning is, in whole or in substantial part, owned, supported, controlled, or managed by a particular religion or by a particular religious corporation, association, or society, or if the curriculum of such school, college, university, or other educational institution or institution of learning is directed toward the propagation of a particular religion.

(f) It shall be an unlawful employment practice for any employer, labor organization, or joint labor-management committee controlling apprenticeship or other training or retraining, including on-the-job training programs to discriminate against any individual based on State issued Driver's License or State issued Identification documents, Birth Certificates, Social Security card, etc. an employer shall use due diligence to verify that these documents are valid state issued and not just deny their validity. A employer only need to go to the Secretary of State website to verify U.S.A.R. Authority to issue and the authenticity of the person presenting the documents with U.S.A.R.

Any violation of this USAR Civil Rights Act may result in a fine or penalty and jail time between 1 to 20 years.

[End of Resolution]

