**Notice Of Laws Broken By The Group Named  
 “The Milita” US LAW (owners mostly)**  
Section 1470 of Title 18, United States Code, prohibits any individual from knowingly transferring or attempting to transfer obscene matter using the U.S. mail or any means or facility of interstate or foreign commerce to a minor under 16 years of age. Convicted offenders face fines and imprisonment for up to 10 years.

In addition, Section 1466A of Title 18, United State Code, makes it illegal for any person to knowingly produce, distribute, receive, or possess with intent to transfer or distribute visual representations, such as drawings, cartoons, or paintings that appear to depict minors engaged in sexually explicit conduct and are deemed obscene. This statute offers an alternative 2-pronged test for obscenity with a lower threshold than the Miller test. The matter involving minors can be deemed obscene if it (i) depicts an image that is, or appears to be a minor engaged in graphic bestiality, sadistic or masochistic abuse, or sexual intercourse and (ii) if the image lacks serious literary, artistic, political, or scientific value. A first time offender convicted under this statute faces fines and at least 5 years to a maximum of 20 years in prison.

There are also laws to protect children from obscene or harmful material on the Internet. For one, federal law prohibits the use of misleading domain names, words, or digital images on the Internet with intent to deceive a minor into viewing harmful or obscene material (See 18 U.S.C. §§ 2252B, 2252C). It is illegal for an individual to knowingly use interactive computer services to display obscenity in a manner that makes it available to a minor less than 18 years of age (See 47 U.S.C. § 223(d) –Communications Decency Act of 1996, as amended by the PROTECT Act of 2003). It is also illegal to knowingly make a commercial communication via the Internet that includes obscenity and is available to any minor less than 17 years of age  
  
Calvin, And Judge  
- Texas Hate Crime Laws  
-- A crime motivated by bias or prejudice against a victim's race, religion, color, disability, sexual orientation, gender identity, age, national origin, or ancestry A crime that advocates violence How are hate crimes punished? The punishment for a hate crime can be enhanced by one degree For example, a disorderly conduct charge (Class C misdemeanor) can be upgraded to a Class B misdemeanor charge if the crime was racially motivated The minimum jail sentence for a Class A misdemeanor can be increased to 180 days   
  
In Texas, the dissemination of explicit content to minors is governed by several statutes, primarily focusing on sexually explicit material. Under Texas Penal Code §43.24, it is illegal to sell, distribute, or exhibit material deemed "harmful" to minors, which is defined based on its appeal to prurient interests, offensiveness, and lack of serious value for minors. Violations of this statute can result in criminal charges.

[codes.findlaw.com](https://codes.findlaw.com/tx/penal-code/penal-sect-43-24/?utm_source=chatgpt.com)

Regarding violent content, Texas law does not specifically address the transmission of non-sexual violent images to minors. However, if such content is sent with the intent to harass, intimidate, or cause emotional distress, it could fall under harassment or cyberbullying statutes. "David's Law," enacted in 2017, addresses cyberbullying by making it an offense to use electronic communication to engage in bullying behavior that leads to a minor's physical harm or fear of harm. This law allows for schools to intervene in off-campus cyberbullying incidents and provides avenues for legal action against perpetrators.

[texaslawhelp.org](https://texaslawhelp.org/article/cyberbullying?utm_source=chatgpt.com)

Samuel  
- Illinois Hate Crime Laws  
--Under Illinois law, any of the following may be a hate crime if

motivated by someone’s actual or perceived race, color, national

origin, creed, religion, ancestry, gender, sexual orientation,

immigration or citizenship status, physical or mental disability:

• Assault or battery

• Theft

• Intimidation (threats)

• Stalking or cyberstalking

• Harassment by telephone, email, or social media, or sending

obscene messages by phone

• Trespassing or damaging property

• Disorderly conduct or mob action  
  
Engaging in a course of conduct using electronic communication that causes a reasonable person to fear for their safety or suffer emotional distress is defined as cyberstalking. This offense is classified as a Class 4 felony in Illinois, carrying potential penalties of 1 to 3 years in prison and fines. Subsequent convictions elevate to a Class 3 felony, with increased penalties.