



CODE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

UNITED STATES CONGRESS
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CODE OF THE UNITED STATES

A CODE -

To deliver justice to all persons, no matter what race, creed, or gender; to establish a structure for justice in the United States of America; to deliver justice fairly, while protecting constitutional rights; to have a system in which a people can find their passion and set their dreams; to have a system that we, the people of the United States of America, feel treats everyone with respect and Dignity.



BE IT ENACTED BY THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF
REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
IN CONGRESS ASSEMBLED



TITLE I. GENERAL PROVISIONS

CHAPTER I. RULES OF CONSTRUCTION

❑ 1 US CODE § 101 - WORDS DENOTING NUMBER, GENDER, AND SO FORTH

In determining the meaning of any Act of Congress, unless the context indicates otherwise—

- words importing the singular include and apply to several persons, parties, or things;
- words importing the plural include the singular;
- words importing the masculine gender include the feminine as well;
- words used in the present tense include the future as well as the present;
- the words "insane" and "insane person" shall include every idiot, insane person, and person non compos mentis;
- the words "person" and "whoever" include corporations, companies, associations, firms, partnerships, societies, as well as individuals;
- "officer" includes any person authorized by law to perform the duties of the office;
- "signature" or "subscription" includes a mark when the person making the same intended it as such;
- "oath" includes affirmation, and "sworn" includes affirmed;

CHAPTER II. ACTS AND RESOLUTIONS; FORMALITIES OF ENACTMENT; REPEALS; SEALING OF INSTRUMENTS

❑ 1 US CODE § 201 - ENACTING CLAUSE

The enacting clause of all Acts of Congress shall be in the following form: "Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled."

❑ 1 US CODE § 202 - RESOLVING CLAUSE

No enacting or resolving words shall be used in any section of an Act or resolution of Congress except in the first or last.



❑ 1 US CODE § 203a - AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION

Whenever official notice is received at the Archivist of the United States that any amendment proposed to the Constitution of the United States has been adopted, according to the provisions of the Constitution, that he shall forthwith cause the amendment to be published in the archives.

❑ 1 US CODE § 203b - ARCHIVING LAWS AND BILLS

Congressional leaders have the responsibility of making sure that all bills, nominations, and resolutions are recorded in their respective channels in the archive. The President has the obligation to record laws that he has signed or vetoed in their respective channels.

❑ 1 US CODE § 204 - REPEAL OF EXISTING ACT

Whenever an Act is repealed, which repealed a former Act, such former Act shall not be revived, unless it shall be expressly so provided.

❑ 1 US CODE § 205 - REPEAL OF STATUTES AS AFFECTING EXISTING LIABILITIES

The repeal of any statute shall not have the effect to release or extinguish any penalty, forfeiture, or liability incurred under such statute, unless the repealing Act shall so expressly provide, and such statute shall be treated as still remaining in force for the purpose of sustaining any proper action or prosecution for the enforcement of such penalty, forfeiture, or liability. The expiration of a temporary statute shall not have the effect to release or extinguish any penalty, forfeiture, or liability incurred under such statute, unless the temporary statute shall so expressly provide, and such statute shall be treated as still remaining in force for the purpose of sustaining any proper action or prosecution for the enforcement of such penalty, forfeiture, or liability.

❑ 1 US CODE § 206 - UNITED STATES TREATIES AND OTHER INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS; CONTENTS; ADMISSIBILITY IN EVIDENCE

The Secretary of State shall keep track of the said United States Treaties and Other International agreements, which shall be legal evidence in the courts of the United States.



❑ 1 US CODE § 207 - UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS; TRANSMISSION TO CONGRESS

An international agreement may not be signed or otherwise concluded on behalf of the United States without prior consultation with the Secretary of State. Such consultation may encompass a class of agreements rather than a particular agreement.

The President shall, through the Secretary of State, promulgate such rules and regulations as may be necessary to carry out this section.

TITLE II. THE CONGRESS

CHAPTER I. ORGANIZATION OF CONGRESS

❑ 2 US CODE § 101 - ORGANIZATION OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

The United States House of Representatives is comprised of the Speaker of the House, Speaker Pro-Tempore, Majority Leader, and Minority Leader. The House has the ability to determine the duties that each of these positions shall execute by adopting a set of standing rules. The leader of the House of Representatives shall be the Speaker of the House. The Speaker of the House shall be a member of the House of Representatives.

If a vacancy occurs in the office of Majority Leader or Minority Leader (and has not been filled), the chairman of the caucus or conference of the party involved for the current Congress may call a meeting to elect such. The word “Meeting” as used in this code refers to a meeting in-game on ROBLOX or Discord text chat.

❑ 2 US CODE § 102 - ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED STATES SENATE

The United States Senate is comprised of the President of the Senate, President Pro-Tempore, Majority Leader, and Minority Leader. The Senate has the ability to determine the duties that each of these positions shall execute by adopting a set of standing rules. The President of the Senate shall be the Vice President.

If a vacancy occurs in the office of Majority Leader or Minority Leader (and has not been filled), a member of said caucuses may motion to fill said position. The word “Meeting” as used in this code refers to a meeting in-game on ROBLOX or Discord text chat.



CHAPTER II. CONGRESSIONAL AND COMMITTEE PROCEDURE; INVESTIGATIONS

❑ 2 US CODE § 201 - PRIVATE CLAIMS PENDING BEFORE CONGRESS; TAKING OF TESTIMONY

Any committee of either House of Congress before which any private claim against the United States may at any time be pending, being first thereto authorized by the House appointing them, may order testimony to be taken, and evidence to be examined, and copies thereof proved. Such master in chancery, upon receiving a copy of the order of such committee, signed by its chairman, setting forth the time and place when and where such examination is to be had, the questions to be investigated, and, so far as may be known to the committee, the names of the witnesses to be examined on the part of the United States, and the general nature of the evidence. Then the Chairman shall proceed to give to such private parties reasonable notice of the time and place of such examination.

❑ 2 US CODE § 202 - OATHS TO WITNESSES

The President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, or a chairman of any joint committee established by a joint or concurrent resolution of the two Houses of Congress, or of a committee of the whole, or of any committee of either House of Congress, is empowered to administer oaths to witnesses in any case under their examination.

❑ 2 US CODE § 203 - REFUSAL OF WITNESS TO TESTIFY OR PRODUCE PAPERS

Every person who having been summoned as a witness by the authority of either House of Congress to give testimony or to produce evidence upon any matter under inquiry before either House, or any joint committee established by a joint or concurrent resolution of the two Houses of Congress, or any committee of either House of Congress, willfully makes default, or who, having appeared, refuses to answer any question pertinent to the question under inquiry, shall be deemed guilty of Obstruction of Justice or Obstruction of a Congressional Investigation in all matters relating to a congressional investigation, or shall be deemed guilty of Perjury for all non-investigative matters.



❑ 2 US CODE § 204 - CLAIMS OF EXECUTIVE PRIVILEGE

President's enjoy a constitutionally protected executive privilege, but that privilege is not absolute. Should privilege be used to prevent full factual disclosure in the face of potential illegal acts, either House of Congress may challenge it in the court of law.

❑ 2 US CODE § 205 - PRIVILEGE OF WITNESSES

No witness is privileged to refuse to testify to any fact, or to produce any paper, respecting which he shall be examined by either House of Congress, or by any joint committee established by a joint or concurrent resolution of the two Houses of Congress, or by any committee of either House, upon the ground that his testimony to such fact or his production of such paper may tend to disgrace him or otherwise render him infamous.

TITLE III. THE PRESIDENT

CHAPTER I. PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS AND VACANCIES

❑ 3 US CODE § 101 - VACANCY IN OFFICES OF BOTH PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT; OFFICERS ELIGIBLE TO ACT

Congress shall be required to form legislation to create a line of succession for the event that the offices of both President of the United States and Vice President of the United States are vacant.

CHAPTER II. DELEGATION OF FUNCTIONS

❑ 3 US CODE § 201 - GENERAL AUTHORIZATION TO DELEGATE FUNCTIONS

The President of the United States is authorized to designate and empower the head of any department or agency in the executive branch, or any official thereof who is required to be appointed by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to perform without approval, ratification, or other action by the President

(1) any function which is vested in the President by law, or

(2) any function which such officer is required or authorized by law to perform only with or subject to the approval, ratification, or other action of the President:

Provided, That nothing contained herein shall relieve the President of his responsibility in office for the acts of any such head or other official designated by him to perform such functions. Such designation and authorization shall be in writing, shall be subject to such terms, conditions, and



limitations as the President may deem advisable, and shall be revocable at any time by the President in whole or in part.

❑ 3 US CODE § 202 - SCOPE OF DELEGATION OF FUNCTIONS

The authority conferred by this chapter shall apply to any function vested in the President by law if such law does not affirmatively prohibit delegation of the performance of such function as herein provided for, or specifically designate the officer or officers to whom it may be delegated. This chapter shall not be deemed to limit or derogate from any existing or inherent right of the President to delegate the performance of functions vested in him by law, and nothing herein shall be deemed to require express authorization in any case in which such an official would be presumed in law to have acted by authority or direction of the President.

TITLE IV. FLAG AND SEAL, SEAT OF GOVERNMENT

CHAPTER I. FLAG

❑ 4 US CODE § 101 - PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE TO THE FLAG

The Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag: "I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one Nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.", should be rendered by standing at attention facing the flag. Persons in uniform should remain silent, face the flag, and render the military salute, if able to do so. Members of the Armed Forces not in uniform and veterans may render the military salute in the manner provided for persons in uniform.

CHAPTER II. THE SEAL

❑ 4 US CODE § 201 - SEAL OF THE UNITED STATES

The seal heretofore used by the United States in Congress assembled is declared to be the seal of the United States.



TITLE V. GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATION AND EMPLOYEES

CHAPTER I. ORGANIZATION

❑ 5 US CODE § 101 - EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS

The Executive departments are:

- The Department of State
- The Department of Justice
- The Department of Defense
- The Department of Homeland Security

❑ 5 US CODE § 102 - MILITARY DEPARTMENTS

The Military Departments are:

- United States Army
- United States Marine Corps

No Military Department shall be authorized except with the approval of Congress via legislation and the signature of the President. The President, with the approval of Congress, may open or close branches of the military.

CHAPTER II. POWERS

❑ 5 US CODE § 201 - DEPARTMENTAL REGULATIONS

The head of an Executive department or military department may prescribe regulations for the government of his department, the conduct of its employees, the distribution and performance of its business, and the custody, use, and preservation of its records, papers, and property. This section does not authorize withholding information from the public or limiting the availability of records to the public.

❑ 5 US CODE § 202 - OATHS TO WITNESSES

An employee of an Executive department participating in an investigation may administer an oath to a witness intending to testify or depose in the course of said investigation.



❑ 5 US CODE § 203 - SUBPOENAS

a) The head of an Executive department or military department or bureau thereof in which a claim against the United States is pending may apply to a judge to issue a subpoena for a witness within the jurisdiction of the court to appear at a time and place stated in the subpoena before an individual authorized to take depositions to be used in the courts of the United States, to give full and true answers to such written interrogatories and cross-interrogatories as may be submitted with the application, or to be orally examined and cross-examined on the subject of the claim.

b) If a witness, after being served with a subpoena, neglects or refuses to appear, or, appearing, refuses to testify, the judge of the district in which the subpoena issued may proceed, on proper process, to enforce obedience to the subpoena, or to punish for disobedience, in the same manner as a court of the United States may in case of process of subpoena ad testificandum issued by the court.

❑ 5 US CODE § 203 - SYSTEMATIC AGENCY REVIEW OF OPERATIONS

- a) For the purpose of this section, “agency” means an Executive agency, but does not include—
- (1) a Government controlled corporation;
 - (2) the Central Intelligence Agency; or
 - (3) the National Security Agency, Department of Defense.
- b) Under regulations prescribed and administered by the President, each agency shall review systematically the operations of each of its activities, functions, or organization units, on a continuing basis.
- c) The purpose of the reviews includes—
- (1) determining the degree of efficiency in the operation of the agency’s activities, functions, or organization units;
 - (2) identifying the units that are outstanding in those respects; and
 - (3) identifying the employees whose personal efforts have caused their units to be outstanding in efficiency and economy of operations.



CHAPTER III. ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURE

SUBCHAPTER I. - GENERAL PROVISIONS

❑ 5 US CODE § 301 - ADMINISTRATIVE PRACTICE; RESERVES

Membership in a reserve component of the armed forces does not prevent an individual from practicing his civilian profession or occupation before, or in connection with, an agency of the United States.

SUBCHAPTER II. - ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURE

❑ 5 US CODE § 302 - DEFINITIONS

For the purpose of this subchapter—

(1) “agency” means each authority of the Government of the United States, whether or not it is within or subject to review by another agency, but does not include—

(A) the Congress;

(B) the courts of the United States;

(C) the governments of the territories or possessions of the United States;

(D) the government of the District of Columbia;

(E) agencies composed of representatives of the parties or of representatives of organizations of the parties to the disputes determined by them;

(F) courts martial and military commissions;

(G) military authority exercised in the field in time of war or in occupied territory; or

(2) “person” includes an individual, partnership, corporation, association, or public or private organization other than an agency;

(3) “party” includes a person or agency named or admitted as a party, or properly seeking and entitled as of right to be admitted as a party, in an agency proceeding, and a person or agency admitted by an agency as a party for limited purposes;

(4) “rule” means the whole or a part of an agency statement of general or particular applicability and future effect designed to implement, interpret, or prescribe law or policy or describing the organization, procedure, or practice requirements of an agency and includes the approval or prescription for the future of rates, wages, corporate or financial structures or reorganizations thereof, prices, facilities, appliances, services or allowances therefor or of valuations, costs, or accounting, or practices bearing on any of the foregoing;

(5) “rule making” means agency process for formulating, amending, or repealing a rule;

(6) “order” means the whole or a part of a final disposition, whether affirmative, negative,



injunctive, or declaratory in form, of an agency in a matter other than rule making but including licensing;

- (7) “adjudication” means agency process for the formulation of an order;
- (8) “license” includes the whole or a part of an agency permit, certificate, approval, registration, charter, membership, statutory exemption or other form of permission;
- (9) “licensing” includes agency process respecting the grant, renewal, denial, revocation, suspension, annulment, withdrawal, limitation, amendment, modification, or conditioning of a license;
- (10) “sanction” includes the whole or a part of an agency—
 - (A) prohibition, requirement, limitation, or other condition affecting the freedom of a person;
 - (B) withholding of relief;
 - (C) imposition of penalty
 - (D) destruction, taking, seizure, or withholding of property;
 - (E) assessment of damages, reimbursement, restitution, compensation, costs, charges, or fees;
 - (F) requirement, revocation, or suspension of a license; or
 - (G) taking other compulsory or restrictive action;
- (11) “relief” includes the whole or a part of an agency—
 - (A) grant of money, assistance, license, authority, exemption, exception, privilege, or remedy;
 - (B) recognition of a claim, right, immunity, privilege, exemption, or exception; or
 - (C) taking of other action on the application or petition of, and beneficial to, a person;
- (12) “agency proceeding” means an agency process as defined by paragraphs (5), (7), and (9) of this section;
- (13) “agency action” includes the whole or a part of an agency rule, order, license, sanction, relief, or the equivalent or denial thereof, or failure to act; and
- (14) “ex parte communication” means an oral or written communication not on the public record
with respect to which reasonable prior notice to all parties is not given, but it shall not include requests for status reports on any matter or proceeding covered by this subchapter.

❑ 5 US CODE § 303 - ADJUDICATIONS

No individual shall, while serving as Secretary, Deputy Secretary, Director or Deputy Director, serve in any other office or position in the Government of the United States except as otherwise provided by law or at the direction of the President.



SUBCHAPTER III. - AGENCY RULEMAKING

❑ 5 US CODE § 304 - AUTHORITY

The Directorate or Secretary of an executive agency or department has the authority to establish rules and regulations.

The President of the United States may edit the rules or regulations through amendment to the rule or through executive order.

❑ 5 US CODE § 305 - JUDICIAL REVIEW

Any agency or executive regulation, rule, or policy shall be subject to judicial review thereof in accordance with the constitution.

SUBCHAPTER IV. - JUDICIAL REVIEW

❑ 5 US CODE § 306 - APPLICATION; DEFINITIONS

- (a) This chapter applies, according to the provisions thereof, except to the extent that—
 - (1) statutes preclude judicial review; or
 - (2) agency action is committed to agency discretion by law.
- (b) For the purpose of this chapter—
 - (1) “agency” means each authority of the Government of the United States, whether or not it is within or subject to review by another agency, but does not include—
 - (A) the Congress;
 - (B) the courts of the United States;
 - (C) the governments of the territories or possessions of the United States;
 - (D) the government of the District of Columbia;
 - (E) agencies composed of representatives of the parties or of representatives of organizations of the parties to the disputes determined by them;
 - (F) courts martial and military commissions;
 - (G) military authority exercised in the field in time of war or in occupied territory;

❑ 5 US CODE § 307 - RIGHT OF REVIEW

A person suffering legal wrong because of agency action, or adversely affected or aggrieved by agency action within the meaning of a relevant statute, is entitled to judicial review thereof. An



action in a court of the United States seeking relief and stating a claim that an agency or an officer or employee thereof acted or failed to act in an official capacity or under color of legal authority shall not be dismissed nor relief therein be denied on the ground that it is against the United States or that the United States is an indispensable party. The United States may be named as a defendant in any such action, and a judgment or decree may be entered against the United States: Provided, That any mandatory or injunctive decree shall specify the Federal officer or officers (by name or by title), and their successors in office, personally responsible for compliance.

Nothing herein

- (1) affects other limitations on judicial review or the power or duty of the court to dismiss any action or deny relief on any other appropriate legal or equitable ground; or
- (2) confers authority to grant relief if any other statute that grants consent to suit expressly or impliedly forbids the relief which is sought.

❑ 5 US CODE § 308 - FORM AND VENUE FOR PROCEEDING

The form of proceeding for judicial review is the special statutory review proceeding relevant to the subject matter in a court specified by statute or, in the absence or inadequacy thereof, any applicable form of legal action, including actions for declaratory judgments or writs of prohibitory or mandatory injunction or habeas corpus, in a court of competent jurisdiction. If no special statutory review proceeding is applicable, the action for judicial review may be brought against the United States, the agency by its official title, or the appropriate officer. Except to the extent that prior, adequate, and exclusive opportunity for judicial review is provided by law, agency action is subject to judicial review in civil or criminal proceedings for judicial enforcement.

❑ 5 US CODE § 309 - ACTIONS REVIEWABLE

Agency action made reviewable by statute and final agency action for which there is no other adequate remedy in a court are subject to judicial review. A preliminary, procedural, or intermediate agency action or ruling not directly reviewable is subject to review on the review of the final agency action. Except as otherwise expressly required by statute, agency action otherwise final is final for the purposes of this section whether or not there has been presented or determined an application for a declaratory order, for any form of reconsideration, or, unless the agency otherwise requires by rule and provides that the action meanwhile is inoperative, for an appeal to superior agency authority.

❑ 5 US CODE § 310 - RELIEF PENDING REVIEW

When an agency finds that justice so requires, it may postpone the effective date of action taken by it, pending judicial review. On such conditions as may be required and to the extent necessary to



prevent irreparable harm, the reviewing court, including the court to which a case may be taken on appeal from or on application for certiorari or other writ to a reviewing court, may issue all necessary and appropriate process to postpone the effective date of an agency action or to preserve status or rights pending conclusion of the review proceedings.

❑ 5 US CODE § 311 - SCOPE OF REVIEW

To the extent necessary to decision and when presented, the reviewing court shall decide all relevant questions of law, interpret constitutional and statutory provisions, and determine the meaning or applicability of the terms of an agency action. The reviewing court shall—

- (1) compel agency action unlawfully withheld or unreasonably delayed; and
- (2) hold unlawful and set aside agency action, findings, and conclusions found to be—
 - (A) arbitrary, capricious, an abuse of discretion, or otherwise not in accordance with law;
 - (B) contrary to constitutional right, power, privilege, or immunity;
 - (C) in excess of statutory jurisdiction, authority, or limitations, or short of statutory right;
 - (D) without observance of procedure required by law;
 - (E) unwarranted by the facts to the extent that the facts are subject to trial de novo by the reviewing court.

SUBCHAPTER V. - CONGRESSIONAL REVIEW OF AGENCY RULEMAKING

❑ 5 US CODE § 312- CONGRESSIONAL REVIEW

If the House or Senate Oversight or Ethics committee; or a special committee, finds that an executive agency or department rule violates the law, or the constitution, they have the power to repeal that rule.

SUBCHAPTER VI. - EXECUTIVE REORGANIZATION

❑ 5 US CODE § 316 - PURPOSE

- (a) The Congress declares that it is the policy of the United States—
 - (1) to promote the better execution of the laws, the more effective management of the executive branch and its agencies and functions, and the expeditious administration of the public business;
 - (2) to increase the efficiency of the operations of the Government to the fullest extent practicable;



- (3) to group, coordinate, and consolidate agencies and functions of the Government, as nearly as may be, according to major purposes;
- (4) to eliminate overlapping and duplication of effort.
- (b) It is the intent of Congress that the President should provide appropriate means for broad citizen advice and participation in restructuring and reorganizing the executive branch.
- (c) The President shall from time to time examine the organization of all agencies and shall determine what changes in such organization are necessary to carry out any policy set forth in subsection (a) of this section.

❑ 5 US CODE § 304 - DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES

The President, or the head of department or agency, may establish roles and positions within the agency, as long as they are in accordance with the law and constitution of the US.

TITLE VI. DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

CHAPTER I. DEFINITIONS

❑ 6 US CODE § 401 - DEFINITIONS

(a) **IN GENERAL.**— The following definitions apply in this title:

- (1) The term “armed forces” means the Army and Marine Corps.
- (2) The term “uniformed services” means—
 - (a) the armed forces.
- (3) The term “department”, when used with respect to a military department, means the executive part of the department and all field headquarters, forces, reserve components, installations, activities, and functions under the control or supervision of the Secretary of the department. When used with respect to the Department of Defense, such term means the executive part of the department, including the executive parts of the military departments, and all field headquarters, forces, reserve components, installations, activities, and functions under the control or supervision of the Secretary of Defense, including those of the military departments.
- (4) The term “Defense Agency” means an organizational entity of the Department of Defense—
 - (a) that is established by the Secretary of Defense under section 191 of this title;
 - (b) to perform a supply or service activity common to more than one military department (other than such an entity that is designated by the Secretary as a



Department of Defense Field Activity); or that is designated by the Secretary of Defense as a Defense Agency.

(b) **PERSONNEL GENERALLY.**—The following definitions relating to military personnel apply in this title:

- (1) The term “officer” means a commissioned officer.
- (2) The term “general officer” means an officer of the Army or Marine Corps serving in or having the grade of general, lieutenant general, major general, or brigadier general.
- (3) The term “enlisted member” means a person in an enlisted grade.
- (4) The term “grade” means a step or degree, in a graduated scale of office or military rank, that is established and designated as a grade by law or regulation.
- (5) The term “rank” means the order of precedence among members of the armed forces.

(c) **RESERVE COMPONENTS.**—The following definitions relating to the reserve components apply in this title:

- (1) The term “National Guard” means the Army National Guard.
- (2) The term “Army National Guard” means that part of the organized reserve armed forces of the District of Columbia, active and inactive, that—
 - (a) is a land force;
 - (b) is trained, and has its officers appointed;
 - (c) is organized, armed, and equipped wholly or partly at Federal expense; and
 - (d) is federally recognized.
- (3) The term “Army National Guard of the United States” means the reserve component of the Army all of whose members are members of the Army National Guard.

(d) **DUTY STATUS.**—The following definitions relating to duty status apply in this title:

- (1) The term “active duty” means full-time duty in the active military service of the United States. Such term includes full-time training duty, annual training duty, and attendance, while in the active military service. Such term does not include full-time National Guard duty.
- (2) The term “active service” means service on active duty or full-time National Guard duty.

(e) **FACILITIES AND OPERATIONS.**—The following definitions relating to facilities and operations apply in this title:

- (1) **RANGE.**—The term “range”, when used in a geographic sense, means a designated land or water area that is set aside, managed, and used for range activities of the Department of Defense. Such term includes the following:
 - (a) Firing lines and positions, maneuver areas, firing lanes, test pads, detonation pads, impact areas, electronic scoring sites, buffer zones with restricted access, and exclusionary areas.
- (2) **RANGE ACTIVITIES.**—The term “range activities” means—
 - (a) research, development, testing, and evaluation of military munitions, other



ordnance, and weapons systems; and

(b) the training of members of the armed forces in the use and handling of military munitions, other ordnance, and weapons systems.

(f) **RULES OF CONSTRUCTION.**—In this title—

(1) “shall” is used in an imperative sense;

(2) “may” is used in a permissive sense;

(3) “no person may * * *” means that no person is required, authorized, or permitted to do the act prescribed;

(4) “includes” means “includes but is not limited to”.

CHAPTER II. DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

❑ 6 US CODE § 402 - EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

(a) The Department of Defense is an executive department of the United States.

(b) The Department is composed of the following:

(1) The Office of the Secretary of Defense.

(2) The Joint Chiefs of Staff.

(3) The Joint Staff.

(4) The Defense Agencies.

(5) Department of Defense Field Activities.

(6) The United States Army.

(7) The United States Marine Corps.

(8) The unified and specified combatant commands.

(9) Such other offices, agencies, activities, and commands as may be established or designated by law or by the President.

(10) All offices, agencies, activities, and commands under the control or supervision of any element named in paragraphs (1) through (9).

(c) If the President establishes or designates an office, agency, activity, or command in the Department of Defense of a kind other than those described in paragraphs (1) through (8) of subsection (b), the President shall notify Congress not later than 10 days thereafter.

❑ 6 US CODE § 403 - SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

(a) There is a Secretary of Defense, who is the head of the Department of Defense, appointed from civilian life by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.



(b) The Secretary is the principal assistant to the President in all matters relating to the Department of Defense. Subject to the direction of the President and to this title he has authority, direction, and control over the Department of Defense.

(c) When a vacancy occurs in an office within the Department of Defense and the office is to be filled by a person appointed from civilian life by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, the Secretary of Defense shall inform the President of the qualifications needed by a person serving in that office to carry out effectively the duties and responsibilities of that office.

(e) The Secretary of Defense, upon request from either House of Congress or subsequent committee of jurisdiction, shall submit a report on the workings of the Department of Defense at his pleasure twice a month.

CHAPTER III. GENERAL POWERS AND FUNCTIONS

❑ 6 US CODE § 404 - REGULATIONS

The President may prescribe regulations to carry out his functions, powers, and duties under this title.

CHAPTER IV. OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

❑ 6 US CODE § 405 - OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

(a) There is in the Department of Defense an Office of the Secretary of Defense. The function of the Office is to assist the Secretary of Defense in carrying out the Secretary's duties and responsibilities and to carry out such other duties as may be prescribed by law.

(b) The Office of the Secretary of Defense is composed of the following:

(1) The Deputy Secretary of Defense.

(2) The Executive Secretary of Defense

(3) The Under Secretaries of Defense, as follows:

(a) The Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering.

(b) The Under Secretary of Defense for Policy.

(c) The Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness.

(d) The Under Secretary of Defense for Intelligence.

(c) Other officers who are appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and who report directly to the Secretary and Deputy Secretary without intervening authority, as follows:

(a) The Inspector General of the Department of Defense.

(b) The General Counsel of the Department of Defense.



(d) The Assistant Secretaries of Defense.

(4) Such other offices and officials as may be established by law or the Secretary of Defense may establish or designate in the Office.

(e) Officers of the armed forces may be assigned or detailed to permanent duty in the Office of the Secretary of Defense. However, the Secretary may not establish a military staff in the Office of the Secretary of Defense.

❏ 6 US CODE § 406 - DEPUTY SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

(a) There is a Deputy Secretary of Defense, appointed from civilian life by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

(b) The Deputy Secretary shall perform such duties and exercise such powers as the Secretary of Defense may prescribe. The Deputy Secretary shall act for, and exercise the powers of the Secretary when the Secretary dies, resigns, or is otherwise unable to perform the functions and duties of the office.

(c) The Deputy Secretary takes precedence in the Department of Defense immediately after the Secretary.

❏ 6 US CODE § 406 - INSPECTOR GENERAL

(a) There is an Inspector General of the Department of Defense, who is appointed as provided in section 3 of the Inspector General Act of 2020.

(b) The Inspector General performs the duties, responsibilities, and powers specified in the Inspector General Act of 2020.

❏ 6 US CODE § 407 - GENERAL COUNSEL

(a) There is a General Counsel of the Department of Defense, appointed from civilian life by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

(b) The General Counsel is the chief legal officer of the Department of Defense. He shall perform such functions as the Secretary of Defense may prescribe.



CHAPTER V. JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF

❑ 6 US CODE § 408 - JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF: COMPOSITION; FUNCTIONS

(a) **COMPOSITION.**—There are in the Department of Defense the Joint Chiefs of Staff, headed by the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. The Joint Chiefs of Staff consist of the following:

- (1) The Chairman.
- (2) The Vice Chairman.
- (3) The Chief of Staff of the Army.
- (4) The Commandant of the Marine Corps.
- (5) The Chief of the National Guard Bureau.

(b) **FUNCTION AS MILITARY ADVISERS.**—

- (1) The Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff is the principal military adviser to the President, the National Security Council, the Homeland Security Council, and the Secretary of Defense.
- (2) The other members of the Joint Chiefs of Staff are military advisers to the President, the National Security Council, the Homeland Security Council, and the Secretary of Defense as specified in subsection (d).

(c) **CONSULTATION BY CHAIRMAN.**—

- (1) In carrying out his functions, duties, and responsibilities, the Chairman shall, as necessary, consult with and seek the advice of—
 - (a) the other members of the Joint Chiefs of Staff; and
 - (b) the commanders of the unified and specified combatant commands.

❑ 6 US CODE § 409 - CHAIRMAN: APPOINTMENT; GRADE AND RANK

(a) **APPOINTMENT; TERM OF OFFICE.**—

- (1) There is a Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, from the officers of the regular components of the armed forces. The Chairman serves at the pleasure of the President for the duration of the President's elected term.

(b) **REQUIREMENT FOR APPOINTMENT.**—

- (1) The President may appoint an officer as Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff only if the officer has served as—
 - (a) a general officer of the armed forces;
 - (b) a member of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.
- (2) The President may waive paragraph (1) in the case of an officer if the President determines such action is necessary in the national interest.



(c) GRADE AND RANK.—

The Chairman, while so serving, holds the grade of general, and outranks all other officers of the armed forces. He may exercise military command over the Joint Chiefs of Staff or any member of the armed forces.

❑ 6 US CODE § 410 - VICE CHAIRMAN

(a) APPOINTMENT.—

(1) There is a Vice Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, from the officers of the regular components of the armed forces.

(2) The Chairman and Vice Chairman may not be members of the same armed force. However, the President may waive the restriction in the preceding sentence for a limited period of time in order to provide for the orderly transition of officers appointed to serve in the positions of Chairman and Vice Chairman.

(3) The Vice Chairman serves at the pleasure of the President for the duration of the President's elected term.

(b) REQUIREMENT FOR APPOINTMENT.—

(1) The President may appoint an officer as Vice Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff only if the officer has served as—

(a) a general officer of the armed forces;

(b) a member of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

(2) The President may waive paragraph (1) in the case of an officer if the President determines such action is necessary in the national interest.

(c) DUTIES.—

The Vice Chairman performs the duties prescribed for him as a member of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and such other duties as may be prescribed by the Chairman with the approval of the Secretary of Defense.

(d) GRADE AND RANK.—

The Vice Chairman, while so serving, holds the grade of general, and outranks all other officers of the armed forces except the Chairman. He may exercise military command over the Joint Chiefs of Staff or any member of the armed forces.



❑ 6 US CODE § 411 - JOINT STAFF

(a) **APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS TO JOINT STAFF.—**

(1) There is a Joint Staff under the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. The Joint Staff assists the Chairman and, subject to the authority, direction, and control of the Chairman, the other members of the Joint Chiefs of Staff in carrying out their responsibilities.

(2) Officers of the armed forces assigned to serve on the Joint Staff shall be selected by the Chairman in approximately equal numbers from—

(a) the Army;

(b) the Marine Corps.

(b) **DIRECTOR.—**

The Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, after consultation with the other members of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and with the approval of the Secretary of Defense, may select an officer to serve as Director of the Joint Staff.

(c) **MANAGEMENT OF JOINT STAFF.—**

The Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff manages the Joint Staff and the Director of the Joint Staff. The Joint Staff shall perform such duties as the Chairman prescribes and shall perform such duties under such procedures as the Chairman prescribes.

(d) **OPERATION OF JOINT STAFF.—**

The Secretary of Defense shall ensure that the Joint Staff is independently organized and operated so that the Joint Staff supports the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

CHAPTER VI. DEFENSE AGENCIES AND DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE FIELD ACTIVITIES

SUBCHAPTER I. - MISCELLANEOUS DEFENSE AGENCY MATTERS

❑ 6 US CODE § 412 - CERTAIN INTELLIGENCE OFFICIALS: CONSULTATION AND CONCURRENCE REGARDING APPOINTMENTS; EVALUATION OF PERFORMANCE

(a) **CONSULTATION REGARDING APPOINTMENT.—**

Before submitting a recommendation to the President regarding the appointment of an individual to the position of Director of the Defense Intelligence Agency, the Secretary of Defense shall consult with the Director of National Intelligence regarding the recommendation.

(b) **CONCURRENCE IN APPOINTMENT.—**

(1) In the event of a vacancy in a position referred to in paragraph (2), before appointing an individual to fill the vacancy or recommending to the President an individual to be



nominated to fill the vacancy, the Secretary of Defense shall obtain the concurrence of the Director of National Intelligence.

(2) Paragraph (1) applies to the following position:

(a) The Director of the National Security Agency.

CHAPTER VII. INSURRECTION

❑ 6 US CODE § 413 - USE OF ARMED FORCES TO ENFORCE FEDERAL AUTHORITY

Whenever the President considers that unlawful obstructions, combinations, or assemblages, or rebellion against the authority of the United States, make it impracticable to enforce the laws of the United States in any State by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, he may call into Federal service the armed forces as he considers necessary to enforce those laws or to suppress the rebellion.

❑ 6 US CODE § 414 - PROCLAMATION TO DISPERSE

Whenever the President considers it necessary to use the armed forces under this chapter, he shall, by proclamation, immediately order the insurgents to disperse within a limited time.

CHAPTER VIII. PERSONNEL

SUBCHAPTER I. ENLISTMENTS

❑ 6 US CODE § 414 - DEFINITION

In this chapter “enlistment” means original enlistment or reenlistment.

❑ 6 US CODE § 415 - ENLISTMENT OATH: WHO MAY ADMINISTER

(a) ENLISTMENT OATH.—

Each person enlisting in an armed force shall take the following oath:

“I, _____, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; and that I will obey the orders of the President of the United States and the orders of the officers appointed over me, according to regulations and the Uniform Code of Military Justice. So help me God.”



(b) WHO MAY ADMINISTER.—

The oath may be taken before the President, the Vice-President, the Secretary of Defense, any commissioned officer, or any other person designated under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Defense.

❑ 6 US CODE § 416 - PERSONS NOT QUALIFIED

(a) DESERTION, FELONS, ETC

No person who is a deserter from an armed force, or who has been convicted of a felony, may be enlisted in any armed force. However, the Secretary concerned may authorize exceptions, in meritorious cases, for the enlistment of deserters and persons convicted of felonies.

❑ 6 US CODE § 417 - TEMPORARY ENLISTMENTS

Temporary enlistments may be made only in the Army, Army National Guard, or Marine Corps as the case may be, without specification of component.

❑ 6 US CODE § 418 - TEMPORARY ENLISTMENTS: DURING WAR OR EMERGENCY

(a) Temporary enlistments in an armed force entered into in time of war or of emergency declared by Congress shall be for the duration of the war or emergency.

(b) Only persons who are citizens of the United States and otherwise qualified under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary concerned are eligible for such enlistments.

CHAPTER IX. ACTIVE DUTY

❑ 6 US CODE § 419 - MEMBERS NOT TO BE ASSIGNED OUTSIDE UNITED STATES BEFORE COMPLETING TRAINING

(a) A member of the armed forces may not be assigned to active duty on land outside the United States and its territories and possessions until the member has completed the basic training requirements of the armed force of which he is a member.



CHAPTER X. RANK AND COMMAND

❑ 6 US CODE § 420 - COMMISSIONED OFFICERS OF THE ARMED FORCES

(a) Among the grades listed below, the grades of general are equivalent and are senior to other grades and the grades of second lieutenant are equivalent and are junior to other grades.

Intermediate grades rank in the order listed as follows:

- (1) General.
- (2) Lieutenant General.
- (3) Major General.
- (4) Brigadier General.
- (5) Colonel.
- (6) Lieutenant Colonel.
- (7) Major.
- (8) Captain.
- (9) Second Lieutenant.
- (10) First Lieutenant.

❑ 6 US CODE § 421 - CHIEF OF STAFF OF THE ARMY; COMMANDANT OF THE MARINE CORPS

The Chief of Staff of the Army and the Commandant of the Marine Corps rank among themselves according to dates of appointment to those offices, and rank above all other officers on the active-duty list of the Army and Marine Corps, except the Chairman and the Vice Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

❑ 6 US CODE § 422 - COMMAND: WHEN DIFFERENT COMMANDS OF ARMY AND MARINE CORPS JOIN

When different commands of the Army and Marine Corps join or serve together, the officer highest in rank in the Army or Marine Corps on duty there, who is otherwise eligible to command, commands all those forces unless otherwise directed by the President.



❑ 6 US CODE § 423 - COMMAND: COMMISSIONED OFFICERS IN SAME GRADE OR CORRESPONDING GRADES ON DUTY AT SAME PLACE

- (a) When the Army or Marine Corps as the case may be, has on duty in the same area, field command, or organization two or more commissioned officers of the same grade who are otherwise eligible to command, the President may assign the command without regard to rank in that grade.
- (b) When officers of the Army or Marine Corps are on duty in the same area, field, command, or organization and two or more commissioned officers of different services, who are otherwise eligible to command, have the same grade or corresponding grades, the President may assign the command without regard to rank in that grade.

CHAPTER XI. THE UNIFORM

❑ 6 US CODE § 424 - UNAUTHORIZED WEARING PROHIBITED

Except as otherwise provided by law, no person except a member of the Army or Marine Corps, as the case may be, may wear—

- (1) the uniform, or a distinctive part of the uniform, of the Army or Marine Corps; or
- (2) a uniform any part of which is similar to a distinctive part of the uniform of the Army or Marine Corps.

❑ 6 US CODE § 425 - WHEN WEARING BY PERSONS NOT ON ACTIVE DUTY AUTHORIZED

- (a) A member of the Army National Guard may wear the uniform prescribed for the Army National Guard, as the case may be.
- (b) A retired officer of the Army or Marine Corps may bear the title and wear the uniform of his retired grade.

CHAPTER XII. UNIFORM CODE OF MILITARY JUSTICE

The Uniform Code of Military Justice shall be properly documented within a separate document that is listed below, and shall be a subsidiary of the Code of the United States.

((LINK HERE FOR FUTURE REFERENCE))



CHAPTER XIII. DECORATIONS AND AWARDS

❑ 6 US CODE § 426 - LEGION OF MERIT: AWARD

The President, under regulations to be prescribed by him, may award a decoration called the “Legion of Merit” to any member of the armed forces of the United States or of any friendly foreign nation who has distinguished himself by exceptionally meritorious conduct in performing outstanding services.

CHAPTER XIV PART I. ARMY; ORGANIZATION

❑ 6 US CODE § 427 - DEFINITIONS

In this title, the term “Army” means the Army or Armies referred to in the Constitution of the United States

❑ 6 US CODE § 428 - THE ARMY STAFF: FUNCTION; COMPOSITION

(a) There is in the executive part of the Army an Army Staff. The function of the Army Staff is to assist the Chief of Staff in carrying out his responsibilities.

(b) The Army Staff is composed of the following:

- (1) The Chief of Staff.
- (2) The Vice Chief of Staff.
- (3) The Judge Advocate General of the Army.
- (4) Other members of the Army assigned or detailed to the Army Staff.
- (5) Civilian employees of the Army assigned or detailed to the Army Staff.

(c) Except as otherwise specifically prescribed by law, the Army Staff shall be organized in such manner, and its members shall perform such duties and have such titles, as the Secretary of Defense may prescribe.

❑ 6 US CODE § 429 - THE ARMY STAFF: GENERAL DUTIES

(a) The Army Staff shall furnish professional assistance to the Chief of Staff of the Army.

(b) Under the authority, direction, and control of the Chief of Staff of the Army, the Army Staff shall—



- (1) prepare for such employment of the Army, and for such recruiting, organizing, supplying, equipping, training, servicing, mobilizing, demobilizing, administering, and maintaining of the Army, as will assist in the execution of any power, duty, or function of the Chief of Staff;
- (2) investigate and report upon the efficiency of the Army and its preparation to support military operations by combatant commands;
- (3) prepare detailed instructions for the execution of approved plans and supervise the execution of those plans and instructions;
- (4) as directed by the Chief of Staff, coordinate the action of organizations of the Army; and
- (5) perform such other duties, not otherwise assigned by law, as may be prescribed by the Chief of Staff.

❑ 6 US CODE § 430 - CHIEF OF STAFF

- (a) There is a Chief of Staff of the Army, appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, from the Secretary of Defense and Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. He serves at the pleasure of the President, the Secretary of Defense, and the Chairman and Vice Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.
- (b) The Chief of Staff, while so serving, has the grade of general without vacating his permanent grade.
- (c) The Chief of Staff performs his duties under the authority, direction, and control of the Secretary of Defense and Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and is directly responsible to the Secretary and Chairman.
- (d) Subject to the authority, direction, and control of the Secretary of Defense and Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the Chief of Staff shall—
 - (1) preside over the Army Staff;
 - (2) transmit the plans and recommendations of the Army Staff to the Secretary and Chairman and advise the Secretary and Chairman with regard to such plans and recommendations;
 - (3) exercise supervision, consistent with the authority assigned to commanders of unified or specified combatant commands, over such of the members and organizations of the Army as the Secretary and Chairman determines; and
 - (4) perform such other military duties, not otherwise assigned by law, as are assigned to him by the President, the Secretary of Defense, or the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.
- (d) The Chief of Staff shall also perform the duties prescribed for him as a member of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.



(1) To the extent that such action does not impair the independence of the Chief of Staff in the performance of his duties as a member of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the Chief of Staff shall inform the Secretary of Defense regarding military advice rendered by members of the Joint Chiefs of Staff on matters affecting the Army.

(2) Subject to the authority, direction, and control of the Secretary of Defense, the Chief of Staff shall keep the Chairman and Vice Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff fully informed of significant military operations affecting the duties and responsibilities of the Chairman and Vice Chairman.

❑ 6 US CODE § 430 - VICE CHIEF OF STAFF

(a) There is a Vice Chief of Staff of the Army, appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, from the Chief of Staff of the Army, Secretary of Defense, and the Chairman and Vice Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

(b) The Vice Chief of Staff, while so serving, has the grade of general without vacating his permanent grade.

(d) The Vice Chief of Staff has such authority and duties with respect to the Army as the Chief of Staff, with the approval of the Secretary of Defense and Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, may delegate to or prescribe for him. Orders issued by the Vice Chief of Staff in performing such duties have the same effect as those issued by the Chief of Staff.

(e) When there is a vacancy in the office of Chief of Staff or during the absence of the Chief of Staff—

(1) the Vice Chief of Staff shall perform the duties of the Chief of Staff until a successor is appointed or the absence ceases; or

(2) if there is a vacancy in the office of the Vice Chief of Staff or the Vice Chief of Staff is absent, unless the President directs otherwise, the most senior officer of the Army in the Army Staff who is not absent and who is not restricted in performance of duty shall perform the duties of the Chief of Staff until a successor to the Chief of Staff or the Vice Chief of Staff is appointed or until the absence of the Chief of Staff or Vice Chief of Staff ceases, whichever occurs first.



**❑ 6 US CODE § 431 - JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL, DEPUTY JUDGE
ADVOCATE GENERAL, AND GENERAL OFFICERS OF JUDGE ADVOCATE
GENERAL'S CORPS: APPOINTMENT; DUTIES**

- (a) The President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint the Judge Advocate General, the Deputy Judge Advocate General, and general officers of the Judge Advocate General's Corps, from officers of the Judge Advocate General's Corps, who are recommended by the Secretary of Defense.
- (b) The Judge Advocate General shall be appointed from those officers who at the time of appointment are members of the bar of a Federal court or retain a bar certification, and who have had at least experience in legal duties as commissioned officers.
- (c) The Judge Advocate General, in addition to other duties prescribed by law—
 - (1) is the legal adviser of the Chief of Staff of the Army and of all officers and agencies of the the Army;
 - (2) shall direct the members of the Judge Advocate General's Corps in the performance of their duties; and
 - (3) shall receive, revise, and have recorded the proceedings of courts of inquiry and military commissions.
- (d) No officer or employee of the Department of Defense may interfere with—
 - (1) the ability of the Judge Advocate General to give independent legal advice to the Secretary of Defense or the Chief of Staff of the Army; or
 - (2) the ability of judge advocates of the Army assigned or attached to, or performing duty with, military units to give independent legal advice to commanders.

SUBCHAPTER II. THE ARMY

❑ 6 US CODE § 432 - REGULATIONS

The President may prescribe regulations for the government of the Army.

**❑ 6 US CODE § 433 - POLICY; COMPOSITION; ORGANIZED PEACE
ESTABLISHMENT**

- (a) It is the intent of Congress to provide an Army that is capable, in conjunction with the other armed forces, of—
 - (1) preserving the peace and security, and providing for the defense, of the United States, the Commonwealths and possessions, and any areas occupied by the United States;
 - (2) supporting the national policies;



- (3) implementing the national objectives; and
 - (4) overcoming any nations responsible for aggressive acts that imperil the peace and security of the United States.
- (b) In general, the Army, includes land combat and service forces and such aviation and water transport as may be organic therein. It shall be organized, trained, and equipped primarily for prompt and sustained combat incident to operations on land. It is responsible for the preparation of land forces necessary for the effective prosecution of war except as otherwise assigned and, in accordance with integrated joint mobilization plans, for the expansion of the peacetime components of the Army to meet the needs of war.
- (c) The Army consists of—
 - (1) the Regular Army, the Army National Guard of the United States, the Army National Guard while in the service of the United States; and
 - (2) all persons appointed or enlisted in, or conscripted into, the Army without component.
- (d) The organized peace establishment of the Army consists of all—
 - (1) military organizations of the Army with their installations and supporting and auxiliary elements, including combat, training, administrative, and logistic elements; and
 - (2) members of the Army, including those not assigned to units; necessary to form the basis for a complete and immediate mobilization for the national defense in the event of a national emergency.

❑ 6 US CODE § 434 - BASIC BRANCHES

- (a) The Chief of Staff of the Army may assign members of the Army to its basic branches. The basic branches are—
 - (1) Infantry;
 - (2) Armor;
 - (3) Artillery;
 - (4) Adjutant General's Corps;
 - (5) Quartermaster Corps;
 - (6) Military Police Corps; and
 - (7) such other basic branches as the Chief of Staff considers necessary.
- (b) The Secretary of Defense and the Chief of Staff may discontinue or consolidate basic branches of the Army for the duration of any war, or of any national emergency declared by Congress.



❑ 6 US CODE § 435 - JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S CORPS

(a) There is a Judge Advocate General's Corps in the Army. The Judge Advocate General's Corps consists of—

- (1) the Judge Advocate General;
- (2) the Assistant Judge Advocate General;
- (3) commissioned officers of the Regular Army appointed therein; and
- (4) other members of the Army assigned thereto by the Secretary of Defense or the Chief of Staff of the Army.

❑ 6 US CODE § 436 - REGULAR ARMY: COMPOSITION

(a) The Regular Army is the component of the Army that consists of persons whose continuous service on active duty in both peace and war is contemplated by law, and of retired members of the Regular Army.

(b) The Regular Army includes—

- (1) the officers and enlisted members of the Regular Army;
- (2) the retired officers and enlisted members of the Regular Army.

CHAPTER XIV PART II. ARMY; PERSONNEL

SUBCHAPTER III. ENLISTMENTS

❑ 6 US CODE § 437 - DEFINITION

In this chapter, the term “enlistment” means original enlistment or reenlistment.

❑ 6 US CODE § 438 - REGULAR ARMY: REENLISTMENT AFTER SERVICE AS AN OFFICER

(a) Any former enlisted member of the Regular Army who has served on active duty as an officer of the Army, or who was discharged as an enlisted member to accept an appointment as an officer of the Army, is entitled to be reenlisted in the Regular Army in the enlisted grade that he held before his service as an officer, without loss of seniority or credit for service, regardless of the existence of a vacancy in his grade incurred or having its inception in line of duty, if (1) his service as an officer is terminated by an honorable discharge or he is relieved from active duty for a purpose other than to await review of a sentence that includes dismissal or dishonorable discharge, and (2) he applies



for reenlistment within one month (or such other period as the Chief of Staff of the Army prescribes for exceptional circumstances) after termination of that service.

(b) A person is not entitled to be reenlisted under this section if—

- (1) the person was discharged or released from active duty as an officer on the basis of a determination of—
 - (a) misconduct;
 - (b) moral or professional dereliction;
 - (c) duty performance below prescribed standards for the grade held; or
 - (d) retention being inconsistent with the interests of national security; or

SUBCHAPTER IV. APPOINTMENTS IN THE REGULAR ARMY

❑ 6 US CODE § 439 - COMMISSIONED OFFICER GRADES

The commissioned grades in the Regular Army are:

- (1) Colonel.
- (2) Lieutenant Colonel.
- (3) Major.
- (4) Captain.
- (5) First Lieutenant.
- (6) Second Lieutenant.

❑ 6 US CODE § 439 - GENERAL OFFICER GRADES

An officer holding an appointment as a general officer in the Regular Army may be called a general officer in the Regular Army.

The general officer grades in the Regular Army are:

- (1) General.
- (2) Lieutenant General.
- (3) Major General.
- (4) Brigadier General.



SUBCHAPTER V. DECORATIONS AND AWARDS

❑ 6 US CODE § 440 - MEDAL OF HONOR: AWARD

The President may award, and present in the name of Congress, a medal of honor of appropriate design, with ribbons and appurtenances, to a person who while a member of the Army, distinguished himself conspicuously by gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty—

- (1) while engaged in an action against an enemy of the United States;
- (2) while engaged in military operations involving conflict with an opposing force; or
- (3) while serving with friendly foreign forces engaged in an armed conflict against an opposing armed force in which the United States is not a belligerent party.

❑ 6 US CODE § 441 - DISTINGUISHED-SERVICE CROSS: AWARD

The President may award a distinguished-service cross of appropriate design, with ribbons and appurtenances, to a person who, while serving in any capacity with the Army, distinguishes himself by extraordinary heroism not justifying the award of a medal of honor—

- (1) while engaged in an action against an enemy of the United States;
- (2) while engaged in military operations involving conflict with an opposing force; Or
- (3) while serving with friendly foreign forces engaged in an armed conflict against an opposing armed force in which the United States is not a belligerent party.

❑ 6 US CODE § 442 - DISTINGUISHED-SERVICE MEDAL: AWARD

The President may award a distinguished-service medal of appropriate design and a ribbon, together with a rosette or other device to be worn in place thereof, to a person who, while serving in any capacity with the Army, distinguishes himself by exceptionally meritorious service to the United States in a duty of great responsibility.

❑ 6 US CODE § 443 - SILVER STAR: AWARD

The President may award a silver star of appropriate design, with ribbons and appurtenances, to a person who, while serving in any capacity with the Army, is cited for gallantry in action that does not warrant a medal of honor or distinguished-service cross—

- (1) while engaged in an action against an enemy of the United States;
- (2) while engaged in military operations involving conflict with an opposing force; or



(3) while serving with friendly foreign forces engaged in an armed conflict against an opposing armed force in which the United States is not a belligerent party.

❑ 6 US CODE § 444 - DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS: AWARD; LIMITATIONS

(a) The President may award a distinguished flying cross of appropriate design with accompanying ribbon to any person who, while serving in any capacity with the Army, distinguishes himself by heroism or extraordinary achievement while participating in an aerial flight.

(b) Not more than one distinguished flying cross may be awarded to a person. However, for each succeeding act that would otherwise justify the award of such a cross, the President may award a suitable bar or other device to be worn as he directs.

(c) No distinguished flying cross, or device in place thereof, may be awarded or presented to a person whose service after he distinguished himself has not been honorable.

❑ 6 US CODE § 445 - SOLDIER'S MEDAL: AWARD; LIMITATIONS

(a) The President may award a decoration called the "Soldier's Medal", of appropriate design with accompanying ribbon, to any person who, while serving in any capacity with the Army, distinguishes himself by heroism not involving actual conflict with an enemy.

(b) Not more than one Soldier's Medal may be awarded to a person. However, for each succeeding act that would otherwise justify the award of such a medal, the President may award a suitable bar or other device to be worn as he directs.

CHAPTER XV PART I. MARINES; ORGANIZATION

❑ 6 US CODE § 446 - DEFINITIONS

In this title, the term "Marine Corps" means the United States Marine Corps.

SUBCHAPTER VI. HEADQUARTERS, MARINE CORPS

❑ 6 US CODE § 447 - HEADQUARTERS, MARINE CORPS: FUNCTION; COMPOSITION

(a) There is a Headquarters, Marine Corps. The function of the Headquarters, Marine Corps, is to assist the Commandant of the Marine Corps in carrying out his responsibilities.



- (b) The Headquarters, Marine Corps, is composed of the following:
 - (1) The Commandant of the Marine Corps.
 - (2) The Assistant Commandant of the Marine Corps.
 - (3) The Staff Judge Advocate to the Commandant of the Marine Corps.
 - (4) Other members of the Marine Corps assigned or detailed to the Headquarters, Marine Corps.
- (c) Except as otherwise specifically prescribed by law, the Headquarters, Marine Corps, shall be organized in such manner, and its members shall perform such duties and have such titles, as the Secretary may prescribe.

❑ 6 US CODE § 448 - HEADQUARTERS, MARINE CORPS: GENERAL DUTIES

- (a) The Headquarters, Marine Corps, shall furnish professional assistance to the Commandant of the Marine Corps.
- (b) Under the authority, direction, and control of the Commandant of Marine Corps, the Headquarters, Marine Corps, shall—
 - (1) prepare for such employment of the Marine Corps, and for such recruiting, organizing, training, servicing, mobilizing, demobilizing, administering, and maintaining of the Marine Corps, as will assist in the execution of any power, duty, or function of the Commandant;
 - (2) investigate and report upon the efficiency of the Marine Corps and its preparation to support military operations by combatant commanders;
 - (3) prepare detailed instructions for the execution of approved plans and supervise the execution of those plans and instructions;
 - (4) as directed by the Commandant, coordinate the action of organizations of the Marine Corps; and
 - (5) perform such other duties, not otherwise assigned by law, as may be prescribed by the Commandant.

❑ 6 US CODE § 449 - COMMANDANT OF THE MARINE CORPS

- (a)
 - (1) There is a Commandant of the Marine Corps, appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The Commandant shall be appointed for the duration of the President's term from the general officers of the Marine Corps. He serves at the pleasure of the President. In time of war or during a national emergency declared by Congress, he may be reappointed without the consent of the Senate.
- (b) The Commandant of the Marine Corps, while so serving, has the grade of general without vacating his permanent grade.



- (c) Subject to the authority, direction, and control of President, the Commandant shall—
 - (1) preside over the Headquarters, Marine Corps;
 - (2) transmit the plans and recommendations of the Headquarters, Marine Corps, to the President and advise the President with regard to such plans and recommendations;
 - (3) after approval of the plans or recommendations of the Headquarters, Marine Corps, by the President, act as the agent of the President in carrying them into effect;
 - (4) exercise supervision, consistent with the authority assigned to commanders of unified or specified combatant commands under the code;
 - (5) perform such other military duties, not otherwise assigned by law, as are assigned to him by the President or the Secretary of Defense.
- (d)
 - (1) The Commandant shall also perform the duties prescribed for him as a member of the Joint Chiefs of Staff
 - (2) To the extent that such action does not impair the independence of the Commandant in the performance of his duties as a member of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the Commandant shall inform the President or Secretary of Defense regarding military advice rendered by members of the Joint Chiefs of Staff on matters affecting the Marine Corps.

❑ 6 US CODE § 450 - ASSISTANT COMMANDANT OF THE MARINE CORPS

- (a) There is an Assistant Commandant of the Marine Corps, appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, from officers on the active-duty list of the Marine Corps not restricted in the performance of duty.
- (b) The Assistant Commandant of the Marine Corps, while so serving, has the grade of general without vacating his permanent grade.
- (c) The Assistant Commandant has such authority and duties with respect to the Marine Corps as the Commandant, with the approval of the Secretary of the Defense, may delegate to or prescribe for him. Orders issued by the Assistant Commandant in performing such duties have the same effect as those issued by the Commandant.
- (d) When there is a vacancy in the office of Commandant of the Marine Corps, or during the absence or disability of the Commandant—
 - (1) the Assistant Commandant of the Marine Corps shall perform the duties of the Commandant until a successor is appointed or the absence or disability ceases

❑ 6 US CODE § 451 - JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S CORPS

- (a) There is a Judge Advocate General's Corps in the Marine Corps. The Judge Advocate General's Corps consists of—



- (1) the Judge Advocate General;
- (2) the Assistant Judge Advocate General;
- (3) commissioned officers of the Regular Marine Corps appointed therein; and
- (4) other members of the Marine Corps assigned thereto by the Secretary of Defense or the Commandant of the Marine Corps.

TITLE VII. CRIMES AND CRIMINAL PROCEDURE

CHAPTER I. GENERAL PROVISIONS

❑ 7 US CODE § 403 - PROVISIONS

Any statute under Title VII of the United States Code can have an extended definition or may be altered as required by law, and the Archivist of the United States must make readily available any laws which may alter or extend the definition of any provision within Title VII of the United States Code.

CHAPTER II. TRAFFIC VIOLATIONS

❑ 7 US CODE § 201 - FAILURE TO YIELD

Whoever fails to slow down or stop for other vehicles or road signs/signals, or at designated places, is guilty of failure to yield.

❑ 7 US CODE § 202 - VIOLATION OF RIGHT AWAY

Whoever violates another driver's right to turn or go straight, is guilty of violation of right away.

❑ 7 US CODE § 203 - FAILURE TO YIELD TO STOPPED EMERGENCY VEHICLES

Whoever fails to move over, slow down, or stop if required when approaching a stopped emergency vehicles that has emergency lights activated, is guilty of failure to yield to stopped emergency vehicles.



❑ 7 US CODE § 204 - FAILURE TO YIELD TO PEDESTRIANS

Whoever fails to slow down, stop, or otherwise yield to pedestrians who are crossing a roadway within a crosswalk, is guilty of failure to yield to pedestrians.

❑ 7 US CODE § 205 - ILLEGAL PARKING

Whoever being the driver of a non-emergency vehicle, parks on the side of a roadway or outside of a government facility for a long period of time, or parks in a designated no-parking zone, is guilty of illegal parking.

❑ 7 US CODE § 206 - SPEEDING

Whoever exceeds the designated speed limit posted on the roadway, is guilty of speeding.

❑ 7 US CODE § 207 - VEHICLE LIGHTS VIOLATION

Whoever drives a vehicle equipped with headlights and fails to use them between Sunset and Sunrise on a roadway, is guilty of vehicle lights violation.

❑ 7 US CODE § 208 - EXCESSIVE USAGE OF HORN

Whoever uses a vehicle's horn excessively for purposes other than to alert nearby pedestrians or drivers, are guilty of excessive usage of horn.

❑ 7 US CODE § 209 - RECKLESS DRIVING

Whoever displays a deliberate disregard for the rules of the road or the driver misjudges common roadway procedures, is guilty of reckless driving.

❑ 7 US CODE § 210 - FAILURE TO MAINTAIN LANES

Whoever fails to drive on the right side of the median on a roadway, or stay in their designated lane except when making a turn or changing lanes, is guilty of failure to maintain lanes.



❑ 7 US CODE § 211 - DRIVING ON OPPOSITE LANES OF TRAFFIC

Whoever intentionally drives on the left side of the median on a roadway, is guilty of driving on opposite lanes of traffic.

❑ 7 US CODE § 212 - LOITERING

Whoever stands or parks a vehicle near government facilities or protective functions where a no loitering rule is enforced for an extended period of time without reason or consent from appropriate authorities, is guilty of loitering.

❑ 7 US CODE § 213 - FAILURE TO YIELD FOR EMERGENCY VEHICLES

Whoever fails to pull to the right, slow down, stop, or otherwise yield to an emergency vehicle that is using emergency lights and sirens, is guilty of failure to yield for emergency vehicles.

❑ 7 US CODE § 214 - TRAFFIC SIGNAL VIOLATION

Whoever violates a Red Light, Yield Sign, Stop Sign, or other traffic signal shall be guilty of a Traffic Signal Violation.

CHAPTER III. MISDEMEANORS

❑ 7 US CODE § 301 - MISDEMEANOR ACCESSORY BEFORE THE FACT

Whoever receives, relieves, comforts, aids, abets, encourages, or assists the offender of a misdemeanor against the United States before the crime was committed, but was not present at the scene of the crime, is guilty of misdemeanor accessory before the fact.

❑ 7 US CODE § 302 - MISDEMEANOR ACCESSORY AFTER THE FACT

Whoever, knowing that an offense against the United States has been committed, receives, relieves, comforts or assists the offender of a misdemeanor in order to hinder or prevent trial or punishment, is guilty of misdemeanor accessory after the fact.



☐ 7 US CODE § 303 - FALSE STATEMENTS

Whoever, in any matter within the jurisdiction of the executive, legislative, or judicial branch of the Government of the United States, knowingly and willfully—

1. falsifies, conceals, or covers up by any trick, scheme, or device a material fact;
2. makes any materially false, fictitious, or fraudulent statement or representation; or
3. makes or uses any false writing or document knowing the same to contain any materially false, fictitious, or fraudulent statement or entry;

is guilty of false statements.

☐ 7 US CODE § 304 - CONTEMPT OF COURT

Whoever, is disobedient to or disrespectful towards a court of law and its officers in the form of behavior that opposes or defies authority, justice, and dignity of the court, is guilty of contempt of Court.

☐ 7 US CODE § 305 - HARASSMENT (NON-SEXUAL)

Whoever, conducts behaviour which disturbs or upsets, and is characteristically repetitive, or appears to be disturbing or threatening, is guilty of harassment (non-sexual).

☐ 7 US CODE § 306 - EMPLOYMENT DISCRIMINATION

Discrimination against an individual who is apart of or seeking to be apart of a Corporation, Business, Organization, or any Government Department, Bureau, Agency, Committee, or Organization that affects their employment or ability to be employed on the basis of race, age, sex, sexuality, religion, political views, or voting history.

☐ 7 US CODE § 307 - LAW ENFORCEMENT DISCRIMINATION

Discrimination by a Law Enforcement Officer of the United States that shall harm, cause the harm of, arrest, cause the arrest of, or otherwise show bias and prejudice against an individual on the basis of race, age, sex, sexuality, religion, political views, or voting history.



❑ 7 US CODE § 315 - CONSPIRACY TO COMMIT A MISDEMEANOR

Whoever conspires to commit a misdemeanor when, with intent to commit the misdemeanor, the person agrees with another person to commit the misdemeanor, that person is guilty of conspiracy to commit a misdemeanor.

CHAPTER IV. FELONIES

❑ 7 US CODE § 401 - FELONY ACCESSORY BEFORE THE FACT

Whoever receives, relieves, comforts, aids, abets, encourages, or assists the offender of a felony against the United States before the crime was committed, but was not present at the scene of the crime, is guilty of felony accessory before the fact.

❑ 7 US CODE § 402 - FELONY ACCESSORY AFTER THE FACT

Whoever, knowing that an offense against the United States has been committed, receives, relieves, comforts or assists the offender of a felony in order to hinder or prevent trial or punishment, is guilty of felony accessory after the fact.

❑ 7 US CODE § 403 - MISPRISION OF FELONY

Whoever, having knowledge of the actual commission of a felony cognizable by a court of the United States, conceals and does not as soon as possible make known the same to some judge or another person in civil or military authority under the United States, is guilty of misprision of felony.

**❑ 7 US CODE § 404 - COERCION AGAINST FOREIGN OFFICIALS, GUESTS,
PROTECTED PERSONS**

Whoever intimidates, coerces, harasses, a foreign official in the performance of his duties, is guilty of violence against foreign officials, guests, protected persons.



❑ 7 US CODE § 405 - BRIBERY OF PUBLIC OFFICIALS OR WITNESSES

For the purpose of this section—

1. The term “public official” means Member of Congress, either before or after such official has qualified, or an officer or employee or person acting for or on behalf of the United States, or any department, agency or branch of Government thereof, in any official function, under or by authority of any such department, agency, or branch of Government, or a juror;
2. The term “person who has been selected to be a public official” means any person who has been nominated or appointed to be a public official, or has been officially informed that such person will be so nominated or appointed; and
3. The term “official act” means any decision or action on any question, matter, cause, suit, proceeding or controversy, which may at any time be pending, or which may by law be brought before any public official, in such official’s official capacity, or in such official’s place of trust or profit.

Whoever, directly or indirectly, corruptly gives, offers or promises anything of value to any public official or person who has been selected to be a public official, or offers or promises any public official or any person who has been selected to be a public official to give anything of value to any other person or entity, with intent—

1. to influence any official act; or
2. to influence such public official or person who has been selected to be a public official to commit or aid in committing, or collude in, or allow, any fraud, or make opportunity for the commission of any fraud, on the United States; or
3. to induce such public official or such person who has been selected to be a public official to do or omit to do any act in violation of the lawful duty of such official or person; or

Whoever, being a public official or person selected to be a public official, directly or indirectly, corruptly demands, seeks, receives, accepts, or agrees to receive or accept anything of value personally or for any other person or entity, in return for—

1. being influenced in the performance of any official act;
2. being influenced to commit or aid in committing, or to collude in, or allow, any fraud, or make opportunity for the commission of any fraud, on the United States; or
3. being induced to do or omit to do any act in violation of the official duty of such official or person; or

Whoever, directly or indirectly, corruptly gives, offers, or promises anything of value to any person, or offers or promises such person to give anything of value to any other person or entity, with intent to influence the testimony under oath or affirmation of such first-mentioned person as a witness upon a trial, hearing, or other proceeding, before any court, any committee of either House or both Houses of Congress, or any agency, commission, or officer authorized by the laws of the



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United States to hear evidence or take testimony, or with intent to influence such person to absent himself therefrom; or

Whoever, directly or indirectly, corruptly demands, seeks, receives, accepts, or agrees to receive or accept anything of value personally or for any other person or entity in return for being influenced in testimony under oath or affirmation as a witness upon any such trial, hearing, or other proceeding, or in return for absenting himself therefrom, is guilty of bribery of public officials.

☐ 7 US CODE § 406 - BLACKMAIL

Whoever, under a threat of informing, or as a consideration for not informing, against any violation of any law of the United States, demands or receives any money or other valuable thing, is guilty of blackmail.

☐ 7 US CODE § 407 - TREASON

Whoever, owing allegiance to the United States, levies war against them or adheres to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort within the United States or elsewhere, is guilty of treason.

☐ 7 US CODE § 408 - INSURRECTION

Whoever incites, sets on foot, assists, or engages in any insurrection against the authority of the United States or the laws thereof, or gives aid or comfort thereto, is guilty of insurrection.

☐ 7 US CODE § 409 - PERJURY

Whoever, having taken an oath before a competent tribunal, officer, or person, in any case in which a law of the United States authorizes an oath to be administered, that he will testify, declare, depose, or certify truly, or that any written testimony, declaration, deposition, or certificate by him subscribed, is true, willfully and contrary to such oath states or subscribes any material matter which he does not believe to be true; or

Whoever, in any declaration, certificate, verification, or statement under penalty of perjury willfully subscribes as true any material matter which he does not believe to be true, is guilty of perjury.



❑ 7 US CODE § 410 - OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTICE

Whoever, willingly endeavors to obstruct, delay, or prevent the communication of information relating to a violation of any criminal statute of the United States, is guilty of obstruction of justice.

❑ 7 US CODE § 411 - THREATENING A GOVERNMENT OR LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIAL

Whoever knowingly and willfully deposits for conveyance in the mail or delivery in an online platform, any threat to to kidnap, or to inflict harm upon the President of the United States, the President-elect, the Vice President or other officer next in the order of succession to the office of President of the United States, or the Vice President-elect, or any government official, or any law enforcement official, or knowingly and willfully otherwise makes any such threat against the President of the United States, the President-elect, the Vice President or other officer next in the order of succession to the office of President of the United States, or the Vice President-elect, or any government official, or any law enforcement official, is guilty of threatening a government official or law enforcement official.

❑ 7 US CODE § 412 - COERCION OF POLITICAL ACTIVITY

Whoever, intimidates, threatens, commands, or coerces, or attempts to intimidate, threaten, command, or coerce, any employee of any branch of government, to engage in, or not engage in, any political activity, including, but not limited to, voting or refusing to vote for any candidate or measure in any election, making or refusing to make any political contribution, or working or refusing to work on behalf of any candidate, or voting or refusing to vote for any matter being voted on in the Congress, or making or refusing to perform an official government act, is guilty of coercion of political activity.

❑ 7 US CODE § 413 - DISCLOSURE OF CLASSIFIED INFORMATION

Whoever knowingly and willfully communicates, furnishes, transmit, or otherwise makes available to an unauthorized person, or publishes, or uses in any manner prejudicial to the safety or interest of the United States or for the benefit of any foreign government or other entity to the detriment of the United States any classified information, is guilty of disclosure of classified information—

1. concerning the nature, preparation, or use of any code, cipher, or cryptographic system of the United States or any foreign government; or



2. concerning the design, construction, use, maintenance, or repair of any device, apparatus, or appliance used or prepared or planned for use by the United States or any foreign government for cryptographic or communication intelligence purposes; or
3. concerning the communication intelligence activities of the United States or any foreign government; or
4. obtained by the processes of communication intelligence from the communications of any foreign government, knowing the same to have been obtained by such processes, is guilty of disclosure of classified information.

For the purposes of this section—

1. The term “classified information” means information which, at the time of a violation of this section, is, for reasons of national security, specifically designated by a United States Government Agency for limited or restricted dissemination or distribution;
2. The terms “code,” “cipher,” and “cryptographic system” include in their meanings, in addition to their usual meanings, any method of secret writing and any mechanical or electrical device or method used for the purpose of disguising or concealing the contents, significance, or meanings of communications;
3. The term “foreign government” includes in its meaning any person or persons acting or purporting to act for or on behalf of any faction, party, department, agency, bureau, or military force of or within a foreign country, or for or on behalf of any government or any person or persons purporting to act as a government within a foreign country, whether or not such government is recognized by the United States;
4. The term “communication intelligence” means all procedures and methods used in the interception of communications and the obtaining of information from such communications by other than the intended recipients;
5. The term “unauthorized person” means any person who, or agency which, is not authorized to receive information of the categories set forth in subsection (a) of this section, by the President, or by the head of a department or agency of the United States Government which is expressly designated by the President to engage in communication intelligence activities for the United States.

❑ 7 US CODE § 414 - INTIMIDATION TO SECURE POLITICAL CONTRIBUTIONS

Whoever, being one of the officers or employees of the United States, discharges, or promotes, or degrades, or in any manner changes the official rank or compensation of any other officer or employee, or promises or threatens so to do, for giving or withholding or neglecting to make any contribution of money or other valuable thing for any political purpose, is guilty of intimidation to secure political contributions.



❑ 7 US CODE § 415 - OBSTRUCTION OF A CONGRESSIONAL INVESTIGATION

Whoever, with intent to avoid, evade, prevent, or obstruct compliance, in whole or in part, willfully withholds, misrepresents, removes from any place, conceals, covers up, destroys, mutilates, alters, or by other means falsifies any documentary material, answers to written interrogatories, or oral testimony, which is the subject of such demand; or attempts to do so or solicits another to do so; or

Whoever corruptly, or by threats of force, or by any threatening letter or communication influences, obstructs, or impedes or endeavors to influence, obstruct, or impede the due and proper administration of the law under which any pending proceeding is being had before any department or agency of the United States, or the due and proper exercise of the power of inquiry under which any inquiry or investigation is being had by either House, or any committee of either House or any joint committee of the Congress, is guilty of obstruction of a congressional investigation.

❑ 7 US CODE § 416 - ELECTORAL FRAUD

Whoever alters individual votes of any sanctioned election in the United States, convinces individuals to refrain from voting in an effort to sabotage a campaign, pretends to be affiliated with a campaign in order to harm its integrity, or is affiliated with an effort to harm the integrity of the election itself, is guilty of electoral fraud. This can also consist of asking potential voters to join your campaign in exchange for a position or sway in the campaign. Explicitly or non-explicitly.

❑ 7 US CODE § 417 - CONSPIRACY TO COMMIT A FELONY

Whoever conspires to commit a felony when, with intent to commit the felony, the person agrees with another person to commit the felony, that person is guilty of conspiracy to commit a felony.

❑ 7 US CODE § 418 - ESPIONAGE

Whoever, for the purpose of obtaining information respecting the national defense with intent or reason to believe that the information is to be used to the injury of the United States, or to the advantage of any foreign nation; or

Whoever, for the purpose aforesaid, and with like intent or reason to believe, copies, takes, makes, or obtains, or attempts to copy, take, make, or obtain any photograph, plan, map, model, document, writing, or note of anything connected with the national defense; or



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Whoever, for the purpose aforesaid, receives or obtains or agrees or attempts to receive or obtain from any person, or from any source whatever, any document, writing, code book, plan, map, model, or note, of anything connected with the national defense, knowing or having reason to believe, at the time he receives or obtains, or agrees or attempts to receive or obtain it, that it has been or will be obtained, taken, made, or disposed of by any person contrary to the provisions of this chapter; or

Whoever, lawfully having possession of, access to, control over, or being entrusted with any document, writing, code book, plan, map, model, or note relating to the national defense, or information relating to the national defense which information the possessor has reason to believe could be used to the injury of the United States or to the advantage of any foreign nation, willfully communicates, delivers, transmits or causes to be communicated, delivered, or transmitted or attempts to communicate, deliver, transmit or cause to be communicated, delivered or transmitted the same to any person not entitled to receive it, or willfully retains the same and fails to deliver it on demand to the officer or employee of the United States entitled to receive it; or

Whoever having unauthorized possession of, access to, or control over any document, writing, code book, plan, map, model, or note relating to the national defense, or information relating to the national defense which information the possessor has reason to believe could be used to the injury of the United States or to the advantage of any foreign nation, willfully communicates, delivers, transmits or causes to be communicated, delivered, or transmitted, or attempts to communicate, deliver, transmit or cause to be communicated, delivered, or transmitted the same to any person not entitled to receive it, or willfully retains the same and fails to deliver it to the officer or employee of the United States entitled to receive it; or

Whoever, being entrusted with or having lawful possession or control of any document, writing, code book, plan, map, model, note, or information, relating to the national defense, (1) through gross negligence permits the same to be removed from its proper place of custody or delivered to anyone in violation of his trust, or to be lost, stolen, abstracted, or destroyed, or (2) having knowledge that the same has been illegally removed from its proper place of custody or delivered to anyone in violation of its trust, or lost, or stolen, abstracted, or destroyed, and fails to make prompt report of such loss, theft, abstraction, or destruction to his superior officer, is guilty of espionage.



CHAPTER V. MAXIMUM SENTENCES

For the purposes of this chapter, all sentences which do not include an in-game arrest must be prosecuted in the United States Courts. Any sentence which requires more than an in-game arrest shall also be punishable by an in-game arrest. Prosecution for crimes should only occur in extreme cases.

❑ 7 US CODE § 501 - MAXIMUM SENTENCES FOR TRAFFIC VIOLATIONS

The following are the maximum sentences that may be imposed for reaching each of the corresponding traffic violations. The punishments with “in-game arrest” should only occur after the suspect has been verbally warned and given a citation for the same offense.

➤ FAILURE TO YIELD	IN-GAME CITATION
➤ VIOLATION OF RIGHT AWAY	IN-GAME CITATION
➤ FAILURE TO YIELD TO STOPPED EMERGENCY VEHICLES	IN-GAME CITATION
➤ EVASION	IN-GAME CITATION
➤ FAILURE TO YIELD TO PEDESTRIANS	IN-GAME CITATION
➤ ILLEGAL PARKING	IN-GAME CITATION
➤ SPEEDING	IN-GAME CITATION
➤ VEHICLE LIGHTS VIOLATION	IN-GAME CITATION
➤ EXCESSIVE USAGE OF HORN	IN-GAME CITATION
➤ RECKLESS DRIVING	IN-GAME CITATION
➤ FAILURE TO MAINTAIN LANES	IN-GAME ARREST
➤ DRIVING ON OPPOSITE LANES OF TRAFFIC	IN-GAME CITATION
➤ LOITERING	IN-GAME CITATION
➤ FAILURE TO YIELD FOR EMERGENCY VEHICLES	IN-GAME ARREST
➤ RECKLESS ENDANGERMENT	IN-GAME ARREST
➤ TRAFFIC SIGNAL VIOLATIONS	IN-GAME CITATION



❑ 7 US CODE § 502 - MAXIMUM SENTENCES FOR MISDEMEANORS

The following Misdemeanors shall have maximum sentences established:

➤ MISDEMEANOR ACCESSORY AFTER THE FACT	1 DAY
➤ MISDEMEANOR ACCESSORY BEFORE THE FACT	1 DAY
➤ FALSE STATEMENTS	3 DAYS
➤ CONTEMPT OF COURT	1 DAY
➤ HARASSMENT (NON-SEXUAL)	2 DAYS
➤ EMPLOYMENT DISCRIMINATION	2 DAYS
➤ LAW ENFORCEMENT DISCRIMINATION	3 DAYS
➤ CONSPIRACY TO COMMIT A MISDEMEANOR	2 DAYS



❑ 7 US CODE § 503 - MAXIMUM SENTENCES FOR FELONIES

The following Felonies shall have maximum sentences established:

➤ FELONY ACCESSORY BEFORE THE FACT	2 DAYS
➤ FELONY ACCESSORY AFTER THE FACT	2 DAYS
➤ MISPRISION OF A FELONY	2 DAYS
➤ COERCION AGAINST FOREIGN OFFICIALS, GUESTS, PROTECTED PERSONS	5 DAYS
➤ PROTECTION OF INDIVIDUALS	3 DAYS
➤ BRIBERY OF PUBLIC OFFICIALS AND WITNESSES	5 DAYS
➤ BLACKMAIL	4 DAYS
➤ TREASON	EXPATRIATION
➤ INSURRECTION	2 DAYS
➤ PERJURY	4 DAYS
➤ OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTICE	3 DAYS
➤ THREATENING A GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL OR LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIAL	3 DAYS
➤ COERCION OF POLITICAL ACTIVITY	4 DAYS
➤ DISCLOSURE OF CLASSIFIED INFORMATION	14 DAYS
➤ INTIMIDATION TO SECURE POLITICAL CONTRIBUTIONS	4 DAYS
➤ OBSTRUCTION OF A CONGRESSIONAL INVESTIGATION	4 DAYS
➤ ELECTORAL FRAUD	21 DAYS
➤ CONSPIRACY TO COMMIT A FELONY	2 DAYS
➤ ESPIONAGE	14 DAYS



SUBCHAPTER I. - IMMUNITY OF WITNESSES

❑ 7 US CODE § 504 - IMMUNITY GENERALLY

Whenever a witness refuses, on the basis of his privilege against self-incrimination, to testify or provide other information in a proceeding before or ancillary to—

- (1) a court of the United States,
- (2) an agency of the United States, or
- (3) either House of Congress, a joint committee of the two Houses, or a committee or a subcommittee of either House,

and the person presiding over the proceeding communicates to the witness an order issued under this title, the witness may not refuse to comply with the order on the basis of his privilege against self-incrimination; but no testimony or other information compelled under the order (or any information directly or indirectly derived from such testimony or other information) may be used against the witness in any criminal case, except a prosecution for perjury, giving a false statement, or otherwise failing to comply with the order.

❑ 7 US CODE § 505 - COURT PROCEEDINGS

(a) In the case of any individual who has been or may be called to testify or provide other information at any proceeding before or ancillary to a court of the United States or the United States district court for the judicial district in which the proceeding is or may be held shall issue, in accordance with subsection (b) of this section, upon the request of the United States attorney for such district, an order requiring such individual to give testimony or provide other information which he refuses to give or provide on the basis of his privilege against self-incrimination.

(b) A United States attorney may, with the approval of the Attorney General, the Deputy Attorney General, the Associate Attorney General, or any designated Assistant Attorney General or Deputy Assistant Attorney General, request an order under subsection (a) of this section when in his judgment—

- (1) the testimony or other information from such individual may be necessary to the public interest; and
- (2) such individual has refused or is likely to refuse to testify or provide other information on the basis of his privilege against self-incrimination.

❑ 7 US CODE § 506 - CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS



(a) In the case of any individual who has been or may be called to testify or provide other information at any proceeding before or ancillary to either House of Congress, or any committee, or any subcommittee of either House, or any joint committee of the two Houses, a United States district court shall issue, in accordance with subsection (b) of this section, upon the request of a duly authorized representative of the House of Congress or the committee concerned, an order requiring such individual to give testimony or provide other information which he refuses to give or provide on the basis of his privilege against self-incrimination

(b) Before issuing an order under subsection (a) of this section, a United States district court shall find that—

(1) in the case of a proceeding before or ancillary to either House of Congress, the request for such an order has been approved by an affirmative vote of a majority of the Members present of that House;

(2) in the case of a proceeding before or ancillary to a committee or a subcommittee of either House of Congress or a joint committee of both Houses, the request for such an order has been approved by an affirmative vote of two-thirds of the members of the full committee; and

(3) five hours or more prior to the day on which the request for such an order was made, the Attorney General was served with notice of an intention to request the order.

CHAPTER VI. ARREST AND COMMITMENT

❑ 7 US CODE § 601 - POWERS, AUTHORITIES, AND DUTIES OF THE UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE

(a) Under the direction of the Secretary of Homeland Security, the United States Secret Service is authorized to protect the following persons:

(1) The President, the Vice President (or other officer next in the order of succession to the Office of President), the President-elect, and the Vice President-elect.

(2) Immediate requests of those individuals listed in paragraph (1).

(3) Visiting heads of foreign states or foreign governments.

(4) Other distinguished foreign visitors to the United States and official representatives of the United States performing special missions when the President directs that such protection be provided.

(b) The United States Secret Service cannot force the President or Vice President into any action they do not wish to partake in. The Secret Service serves at the pleasure of the President and Vice President. The only time they may force them to do something is when imminent danger is applicable.



(1) Imminent danger means within the vicinity of which the President or Vice President are In.

(c) The Secret Service does have authority over the sidewalks around the White House, but only may remove citizens from the sidewalk if danger is imminent to VIP's or impeding on duties of the Secret Service to move VIP's out of the White House. Everything within the gates are under the jurisdiction of the Secret Service, but not impeding section b.

(d)

(1) Under the direction of the Secretary of Homeland Security, officers and agents of the Secret Service are authorized to—

(a) execute warrants issued under the laws of the United States;

(b) carry firearms;

(c) make arrests without warrant for any offense against the United States committed in their presence, or for any felony cognizable under the laws of the United States if they have reasonable grounds to believe that the person to be arrested has committed or is committing such felony;

(d) perform such other functions and duties as are authorized by law.

(e) Whoever knowingly and willfully obstructs, resists, or interferes with a Federal law enforcement agent engaged in the performance of the protective functions authorized by this section shall be arrested or issued a citation.

(f)

(1) When directed by the President, the United States Secret Service is authorized to participate, under the direction of the Secretary of Homeland Security, in the planning, coordination, and implementation of security operations at special events of national significance, as determined by the President.

(g) The United States Secret Service shall be maintained as a distinct entity within the Department of Homeland Security and shall not be merged with any other Department function. No personnel and operational elements of the United States Secret Service shall report to an individual other than the Director of the United States Secret Service, who shall report directly to the Secretary of Homeland Security without being required to report through any other official of the Department.

TITLE VIII. JUDICIARY AND JUDICIAL PROCEDURE



CHAPTER I. ORGANIZATION OF COURTS; SUPREME COURT

❑ 8 US CODE § 101 - NUMBER OF JUSTICES; QUORUM

The Supreme Court of the United States shall consist of a Chief Justice of the United States and two associate justices, any two of whom shall constitute a quorum.

❑ 8 US CODE § 102 - TERMS OF COURT

The Supreme Court shall hold at the seat of government a term of court commencing as needed and may hold such adjourned or special terms as may be necessary.

❑ 8 US CODE § 103 - VACANCY IN OFFICE OF CHIEF JUSTICE; DISABILITY

Whenever the Chief Justice is unable to perform the duties of his office or the office is vacant, his powers and duties shall devolve upon the associate justice next in precedence who is able to act, until such disability is removed or another Chief Justice is appointed and duly qualified.

CHAPTER II. ORGANIZATION OF COURTS; DISTRICT COURTS

❑ 8 US CODE § 104 - DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The District of Columbia constitutes one judicial district that is composed of four appointed and confirmed judges.

❑ 8 US CODE § 105 - BIAS OR PREJUDICE OF JUDGE

Whenever a party to any proceeding in a district court makes and files a timely and sufficient affidavit that the judge before whom the matter is pending has a personal bias or prejudice either against him or in favor of any adverse party, such judge shall proceed no further therein, but another judge shall be assigned to hear such proceeding.

The affidavit shall state the facts and the reasons for the belief that bias or prejudice exists, and shall be filed immediately before the proceeding is to be heard, or good cause shall be shown for failure to



file it within such time. A party may file only one such affidavit in any case. It shall be accompanied by a certificate of counsel of record stating that it is made in good faith.

CHAPTER III. COMPLAINTS AGAINST JUDGES AND JUDICIAL DISCIPLINE

❑ 8 US CODE § 106 - COMPLAINTS

(a) FILING OF COMPLAINT BY ANY PERSON.—

Any person alleging that a judge has engaged in conduct prejudicial to the effective and expeditious administration of the business of the courts, or alleging that such judge is unable to discharge all the duties of office by reason of mental or physical disability, may file with the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court with a written complaint containing a brief statement of the facts constituting such conduct.

(b) TRANSMITTAL OF COMPLAINT.—

Upon receipt of a complaint filed under subsection (a), The Chief Justice shall report the brief to parties involved.

(c) DISCIPLINE.—

Should the Chief Justice, after expeditiously reviewing the claims, find any wrongdoing, he or she shall bar said judge from presiding over the matter in question. Should it rise to a serious offense, he or she shall refer the brief to the United States House of Representatives for consideration of impeachment.

CHAPTER IV. DISTRIBUTION OF REPORTS AND DIGESTS

❑ 8 US CODE § 107 - SUPREME COURT REPORTS; DISTRIBUTION

The decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States shall be distributed in the preliminary prints and bound volumes of the United States Reports as soon as practicable after rendition, to be charged to the proper appropriation for the judiciary. The Archivist will record these in the United States Archives.

CHAPTER V. GENERAL PROVISIONS APPLICABLE TO COURTS AND JUDGES

❑ 8 US CODE § 108 - DEFINITIONS

The term “court of the United States” includes the Supreme Court of the United States and district courts and any court created by Act of Congress the judges of which are entitled to hold office during good behavior.



The terms “district court” and “district court of the United States” mean the courts constituted by chapter 2 of this title.

The term “judge of the United States” includes judges of district courts or any court created by Act of Congress, the judges of which are entitled to hold office during good behavior.

The term “justice of the United States” includes the Chief Justice of the United States and the associate justices of the Supreme Court.

The terms “district” and “judicial district” means the districts enumerated in Chapter 2 of this title.

❑ 8 US CODE § 109 - PRACTICE OF LAW BY JUSTICES AND JUDGES

Any justice or judge appointed under the authority of the United States who engages in the practice of law is guilty of a high misdemeanor.

❑ 8 US CODE § 110 - DISQUALIFICATION OF JUSTICE OR JUDGE

(a) Any justice or judge of the United States shall disqualify themselves in any proceeding in which their impartiality might reasonably be questioned.

(b) He or she shall also disqualify themselves in the following circumstances:

- (1) Where they have personal bias or prejudice concerning a party, or personal knowledge of disputed evidentiary facts concerning the proceeding;
- (2) Where in private practice he or she served as lawyer in the matter in controversy, or a lawyer with whom he or she previously practiced law served during such association as a lawyer concerning the matter, or the judge or such lawyer has been a material witness concerning it;
- (3) Where he or she has served in governmental employment and in such capacity participated as counsel, adviser or material witness concerning the proceeding or expressed an opinion concerning the merits of the particular case in controversy;

(c) No justice or judge shall accept from the parties to the proceeding a waiver of any ground for disqualification enumerated in subsection (b). Where the ground for disqualification arises only under subsection (a), waiver may be accepted provided it is preceded by a full disclosure on the record of the basis for disqualification.



**❑ 8 US CODE § 111 - ADMINISTRATION OF OATHS AND
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

Each justice or judge of the United States may administer oaths and affirmations and take acknowledgments.

❑ 8 US CODE § 112 - OATHS OF JUSTICES AND JUDGES

Each justice or judge of the United States shall take the following oath or affirmation before performing the duties of his office: "I, __ __, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will administer justice without respect to persons, and do equal right to the poor and to the rich, and that I will faithfully and impartially discharge and perform all the duties incumbent upon me as __ under the Constitution and laws of the United States. So help me God"

CHAPTER VI. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE; THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

❑ 8 US CODE § 113 - EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

The Department of Justice is an executive department of the United States at the seat of Government.

❑ 8 US CODE § 114 - SEAL

The Attorney General shall have a seal for the Department of Justice. The design of the seal is subject to the approval of the Founder.

❑ 8 US CODE § 115 - ATTORNEY GENERAL

The President shall appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, an Attorney General of the United States. The Attorney General is the head of the Department of Justice.

❑ 8 US CODE § 116 - DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL

The President may appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a Deputy Attorney General.



❑ 8 US CODE § 117 - ASSOCIATE ATTORNEY GENERAL

The President may appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, an Associate Attorney General.

❑ 8 US CODE § 118 - SOLICITOR GENERAL

The President shall appoint in the Department of Justice, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a Solicitor General, learned in the law, to assist the Attorney General in the performance of his duties.

❑ 8 US CODE § 119 - VACANCIES

(a) In case of a vacancy in the office of Attorney General, or of his or her absence or disability, the Deputy Attorney General may exercise all the duties of that office, and the Deputy Attorney General is the first assistant to the Attorney General.

(b) When by reason of absence, disability, or vacancy in office, neither the Attorney General nor the Deputy Attorney General is available to exercise the duties of the office of Attorney General, the Associate Attorney General shall act as Attorney General. The Attorney General may designate the Solicitor General in further order of succession, to act as Attorney General.

❑ 8 US CODE § 120 - FUNCTIONS OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

All functions of other officers of the Department of Justice and all functions of agencies and employees of the Department of Justice are vested in the Attorney General.

❑ 8 US CODE § 121 - DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY

The Attorney General may from time to time make such provisions as he or she considers appropriate authorizing the performance by any other officer, employee, or agency of the Department of Justice of any function of the Attorney General.

❑ 8 US CODE § 122 - ATTORNEY GENERAL TO ADVISE THE PRESIDENT

The Attorney General shall give his advice and opinion on questions of law when required by the President.



❑ 8 US CODE § 123 - GENERAL ADVICE

The head of an executive department may require the opinion of the Attorney General on questions of law arising in the administration of his department. The same goes with the military.

❑ 8 US CODE § 124 - INTERESTS OF THE UNITED STATES IN PENDING SUITS

The Solicitor General, or any officer of the Department of Justice, may be sent by the Attorney General to any high court or district proceeding in the United States to attend to the interests of the United States in a suit pending in a court of the United States or to attend to any other interest of the United States.

❑ 8 US CODE § 125 - REPORT OF ATTORNEY GENERAL

The Attorney General, upon request from either House of Congress or subsequent committee of jurisdiction, shall submit a report on the workings of the Department of Justice at his pleasure twice a month.

CHAPTER VII. FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

❑ 8 US CODE § 126 - FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

The Federal Bureau of Investigation is in the Department of Justice.

❑ 8 US CODE § 127 - DIRECTOR OF THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

The Attorney General may appoint a Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation is the head of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

❑ 8 US CODE § 128 - INVESTIGATIVE AND OTHER OFFICIALS; APPOINTMENT

The Attorney General may appoint officials—

- (1) to detect and prosecute crimes against the United States;
- (2) to assist in the protection of the person of the President; and
- (3) to assist in the protection of the person of the Attorney General.



(4) to conduct such other investigations regarding official matters under the control of the Department of Justice and the Department of State as may be directed by the Attorney General.

This section does not limit the authority of departments and agencies to investigate crimes against the United States when investigative jurisdiction has been assigned by law to such departments and agencies.

❑ 8 US CODE § 129 - INVESTIGATION OF CRIMES INVOLVING GOVERNMENT OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES; LIMITATIONS

(a) The Attorney General and the Federal Bureau of Investigation may investigate any violation of Federal criminal law involving Government officers and employees—

- (1) notwithstanding any other provision of law; and
- (2) without limiting the authority to investigate any matter which is conferred on them or on a department or agency of the Government.

(b) Any information, allegation, matter, or complaint witnessed, discovered, or received in a department or agency of the executive branch of the Government relating to violations of Federal criminal law involving Government officers and employees shall be expeditiously reported to the Attorney General by the head of the department or agency, or the witness, discoverer, or recipient, as appropriate, unless—

- (1) the responsibility to perform an investigation with respect thereto is specifically assigned otherwise by another provision of law; or
- (2) as to any department or agency of the Government, the Attorney General directs otherwise with respect to a specified class of information, allegation, or complaint.

(c) This section does not limit—

- (1) the authority of the military departments to investigate persons or offenses over which the armed forces have jurisdiction under the Uniform Code of Military Justice

CHAPTER VIII. UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS

❑ 8 US CODE § 130 - UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS

(a) The President shall appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a United States attorney for each judicial district.

(b) Each United States attorney shall be appointed for the duration of the President's term. On the expiration of his or her term, a United States attorney shall continue to perform the duties of his or her office until his or her successor is appointed and qualifies.

(c) Each United States attorney is subject to removal by the President.



❏ 8 US CODE § 131 - ASSISTANT UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS

- (a) The Attorney General may appoint one or more assistant United States attorneys in any district when the public interest so requires.
- (b) Each assistant United States attorney is subject to removal by the Attorney General.

❏ 8 US CODE § 132 - OATH OF OFFICE

Each United States attorney, assistant United States attorney, and attorney appointed under this section, before taking office, shall take an oath to execute faithfully his or her duties.

❏ 8 US CODE § 133 - VACANCIES

- (a) The Attorney General shall not appoint as United States attorney a person to whose appointment by the President to that office the Senate refused to give advice and consent.
- (b) If an appointment expires under this section, the President for such district may appoint a United States attorney to serve until the vacancy is filled.

❏ 8 US CODE § 134 - DUTIES

Except as otherwise provided by law, each United States attorney, within said district, shall—

- (1) prosecute for all offenses against the United States;
- (2) prosecute or defend, for the Government, all civil actions, suits or proceedings in which the United States is concerned;
- (3) make such reports as the Attorney General may direct.

CHAPTER IX. UNITED STATES MARSHALS SERVICE

❏ 8 US CODE § 135 - UNITED STATES MARSHALS SERVICE

- (a) There is hereby established a United States Marshals Service as a bureau under the United States Judicial Branch, under supervision from the Chief Justice. There shall be at the head of the United States Marshals Service a Director who shall be appointed by the Chief Justice, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.
- (b) The Director of the United States Marshals Service shall, in addition to the powers and duties set forth in this chapter, exercise such other functions as may be delegated by the Chief Justice, including the work of a federal officer.



(c) The Director shall supervise and direct the United States Marshals Service in the performance of its duties.

❑ 8 US CODE § 136 - OATH OF OFFICE

The Director and each United States marshal and law enforcement officer of the Service, before taking office, shall take an oath or affirmation to faithfully execute the duties of that office.

❑ 8 US CODE § 137 - POWERS AND DUTIES

(a) It is the primary role and mission of the United States Marshals Service to provide for the security and to obey, execute, and enforce all orders of the United States Supreme Court, the United States District Courts, and anything else as provided by code.

(b) Except as otherwise provided by law or Rule of Procedure, the United States Marshals Service shall execute all lawful writs, process, and orders issued under the authority of the United States, and shall command all necessary assistance to execute its duties.

(c) Each United States marshal, deputy marshal, and any other official of the Service as may be designated by the Director may carry firearms and make arrests without warrant for any offense against the United States committed in his or her presence, or for any felony cognizable under the laws of the United States if he or she has reasonable grounds to believe that the person to be arrested has committed or is committing such felony.

(e)

(1) The United States Marshals Service is authorized to—

(a) provide for the personal protection of Federal jurists, court officers, witnesses, and other threatened persons in the interests of justice where criminal intimidation impedes on the functioning of the judicial process or any other official proceeding;

(b) investigate such fugitive matters, both within and outside the United States, as directed by the Chief Justice;

(c) assist Federal law enforcement agencies, upon action as needed in matters relating to being a Federal officer.

(d) make traffic stops as needed if imminent threat to public is identified

CHAPTER X. PARTICULAR PROCEEDINGS; HABEAS CORPUS

❑ 8 US CODE § 138 - POWER TO GRANT WRIT

(a) Writs of habeas corpus may be granted by the Supreme Court, any justice thereof, and the district courts within their respective jurisdiction.



(b) The Supreme Court, any justice thereof, and any circuit judge may decline to entertain an application for a writ of habeas corpus and may transfer the application for hearing and determination to the district court having jurisdiction to entertain it.

(c) The writ of habeas corpus shall not extend to a prisoner unless—

(1) He or she is in custody under or by color of the authority of the United States or is committed for trial before some court thereof; or

(2) He or she is in custody for an act done or omitted in pursuance of an Act of Congress, or an order, process, judgment or decree of a court or judge of the United States; or order, process, judgment or decree of a court or judge of the United States; or

(3) He or she is in custody in violation of the Constitution or laws or treaties of the United States; or

(4) It is necessary to bring him or her into court to testify or for trial.

(e)

No court, justice, or judge shall have jurisdiction to hear or consider an application for a writ of habeas corpus filed by or on behalf of an alien detained by the United States who has been determined by the United States to have been properly detained as an enemy combatant or is awaiting such determination.

❏ 8 US CODE § 139 - APPLICATION

Application for a writ of habeas corpus shall be in writing signed and verified by the person for whose relief it is intended or by someone acting in his behalf.

It shall allege the facts concerning the applicant's commitment or detention, the name of the person who has custody over him and by virtue of what claim or authority, if known.

It may be amended or supplemented as provided in the rules of procedure applicable to civil actions.

If addressed to the Supreme Court, a justice thereof or a circuit judge it shall state the reasons for not making application to the district court of the district in which the applicant is held.

❏ 8 US CODE § 140 - ISSUANCE OF WRIT; RETURN; HEARING; DECISION

A court, justice or judge entertaining an application for a writ of habeas corpus shall forthwith award the writ or issue an order directing the respondent to show cause why the writ should not be granted, unless it appears from the application that the applicant or person detained is not entitled thereto.



The writ, or order to show cause shall be directed to the person having custody of the person detained. It shall be returned within twelve hours unless for good cause additional time, not exceeding twenty-four hours, is allowed.

The person to whom the writ or order is directed shall make a return certifying the true cause of the detention.

When the writ or order is returned a day shall be set for hearing, not more than five hours after the return unless for good cause additional time is allowed.

Unless the application for the writ and the return present only issues of law the person to whom the writ is directed shall be required to produce at the hearing the body of the person detained.

The applicant or the person detained may, under oath, deny any of the facts set forth in the return or allege any other material facts.

The return and all suggestions made against it may be amended, by leave of court, before or after being filed.

The court shall summarily hear and determine the facts, and dispose of the matter as law and justice require.

❏ 8 US CODE § 141 - FINALITY OF DETERMINATION

(a) No district judge shall be required to entertain an application for a writ of habeas corpus to inquire into the detention of a person pursuant to a judgment of a court of the United States if it appears that the legality of such detention has been determined by a judge or court of the United States on a prior application for a writ of habeas corpus.

(b)

(1) A claim presented in a second or successive habeas corpus application that was presented in a prior application shall be dismissed.

(2) A claim presented in a second or successive habeas corpus application that was not presented in a prior application shall be dismissed unless—

(a) the applicant shows that the claim relies on a new rule of constitutional law, made retroactive to cases on collateral review by the Supreme Court, that was previously unavailable; or

(b)

(i) the factual predicate for the claim could not have been discovered previously through the exercise of due diligence; and



(ii) the facts underlying the claim, if proven and viewed in light of the evidence as a whole, would be sufficient to establish by clear and convincing evidence that, but for constitutional error, no reasonable factfinder would have found the applicant guilty of the underlying offense.

(3) A district court shall dismiss any claim presented in a second or successive application that the court of appeals has authorized to be filed unless the applicant shows that the claim satisfies the requirements of this section.

CHAPTER XI. OATH OF OFFICE

❑ 8 US CODE § 142 - ADMINISTERING THE OATH OF OFFICE

Any official that is able to administer the oath of office to any political office may not administer said oath to anyone who has been prosecuted and convicted of crimes relating to Title VII political coercion, bribery, electoral fraud, and anything relating to crimes of political and non-political officials.

TITLE IX. OFFICIAL COMMUNICATIONS

❑ 9 US CODE § 101 - COMMUNICATION SERVERS

Any official communication server of the United States, owned by the Founders, is hereby known as a privilege of use, and not a right. Every citizen and non-citizen of the United States subjects themselves to the rules written within the main communication server.

Any citizen or non-citizen may be punished at moderator discretion, even if the rule is not explicitly written within the rules.

All citizens and non-citizens agree to abide by Roblox TOS and Discord TOS. Breaking them will constitute severe punishment.

TITLE X. WAR AND NATIONAL DEFENSE

CHAPTER I. WAR POWERS RESOLUTION

❑ 10 US CODE § 101 - PURPOSE AND POLICY

(a) CONGRESSIONAL DECLARATION



It is the purpose of this chapter to fulfill the intent of the framers of the Constitution of the United States and insure that the collective judgment of both the Congress and the President will apply to the introduction of United States Armed Forces into hostilities, or into situations where imminent involvement in hostilities is clearly indicated by the circumstances, and to the continued use of such forces in hostilities or in such situations.

(b) CONGRESSIONAL LEGISLATIVE POWER UNDER NECESSARY AND PROPER CLAUSE

Under article I, section 8, of the Constitution, it is specifically provided that the Congress shall have the power to make all laws necessary and proper for carrying into execution, not only its own powers but also all other powers vested by the Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

(c) PRESIDENTIAL EXECUTIVE POWER AS COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF; LIMITATION

The constitutional powers of the President as Commander-in-Chief to introduce United States Armed Forces into hostilities, or into situations where imminent involvement in hostilities is clearly indicated by the circumstances, are exercised only pursuant to (1) a declaration of war, (2) specific statutory authorization, or (3) a national emergency created by attack upon the United States, its territories or possessions, or its armed forces.

❑ 10 US CODE § 102 - CONSULTATION; INITIAL AND REGULAR CONSULTATIONS

The President in every possible instance shall consult with Congress before introducing United States Armed Forces into hostilities or into situations where imminent involvement in hostilities is clearly indicated by the circumstances, and after every such introduction shall consult regularly with the Congress until United States Armed Forces are no longer engaged in hostilities or have been removed from such situations.

❑ 10 US CODE § 103 - REPORTING REQUIREMENT

(a) WRITTEN REPORT; TIME OF SUBMISSION; CIRCUMSTANCES NECESSITATING SUBMISSION; INFORMATION REPORTED

In the absence of a declaration of war, in any case in which United States Armed Forces are introduced—

- (1) into hostilities or into situations where imminent involvement in hostilities is clearly indicated by the circumstances;
- (2) into the territory of a foreign nation, while equipped for combat, except for deployments which relate solely to replacement or training of such forces; or
- (3) in numbers which substantially enlarge United States Armed Forces equipped for



combat already located in a foreign nation;

the President shall submit within 24 hours to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and to the President pro tempore of the Senate a report, in writing, setting forth—

- (a) the circumstances necessitating the introduction of United States Armed Forces;
- (b) the constitutional and legislative authority under which such introduction took place; and
- (c) the estimated scope and duration of the hostilities or involvement.

(b) OTHER INFORMATION REPORTED

The President shall provide such other information as the Congress may request in the fulfillment of its constitutional responsibilities with respect to committing the Nation to war and to the use of United States Armed Forces abroad.

(c) PERIODIC REPORTS; SEMIANNUAL REQUIREMENT

Whenever United States Armed Forces are introduced into hostilities or into any situation described in subsection (a) of this section, the President shall, so long as such armed forces continue to be engaged in such hostilities or situation, report to the Congress periodically on the status of such hostilities or situation as well as on the scope and duration of such hostilities or situation, but in no event shall he report to the Congress less often than once every two weeks.

❏ 10 US CODE § 104 - CONGRESSIONAL ACTION

(a) TRANSMITTAL OF REPORT AND REFERRAL TO CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES; JOINT REQUEST FOR CONVENING CONGRESS

Each report submitted shall be transmitted to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and to the President pro tempore of the Senate on the same calendar day. Each report so transmitted shall be referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives and to the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate for appropriate action. If, when the report is transmitted, the Congress has adjourned sine die or has adjourned for any period in excess of three calendar days, the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President pro tempore of the Senate, if they deem it advisable (or if petitioned by at least 30 percent of the membership of their respective Houses) shall jointly request the President to convene Congress in order that it may consider the report and take appropriate action pursuant to this section.

(b) TERMINATION OF USE OF UNITED STATES ARMED FORCES; EXCEPTIONS; EXTENSION PERIOD

Within two calendar days after a report is submitted or is required to be submitted pursuant to this title, whichever is earlier, the President shall terminate any use of United States Armed Forces with respect to which such report was submitted (or required to be submitted), unless the Congress (1) has declared war or has enacted a specific authorization for such use of United States Armed Forces, (2) has extended by law such two-day period, or (3) is physically unable to meet as a result of an



armed attack upon the United States. Such two-day period shall be extended for not more than an additional two days if the President determines and certifies to the Congress in writing that unavoidable military necessity respecting the safety of United States Armed Forces requires the continued use of such armed forces in the course of bringing about a prompt removal of such forces.

(c) CONCURRENT RESOLUTION FOR REMOVAL BY PRESIDENT OF UNITED STATES ARMED FORCES

Notwithstanding subsection (b), at any time that United States Armed Forces are engaged in hostilities outside the territory of the United States, its possessions and territories without a declaration of war or specific statutory authorization, such forces shall be removed by the President if the Congress so directs by concurrent resolution.

CHAPTER II. CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

❑ 10 US CODE § 201 - SEAL OF OFFICE

The Director shall cause a seal of office to be made for the Central Intelligence Agency, of such design as the Founders shall approve.

**❑ 10 US CODE § 202 - INTELLIGENCE OPERATIONS AND COVER
ENHANCEMENT AUTHORITY**

(a) DEFINITIONS In this section—

(1) the term “designated employee” means an employee designated by the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency under subsection (b); and

(b) IN GENERAL

(1) **AUTHORITY** Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency may exercise the authorities under this section in order to—

(a) protect from unauthorized disclosure—

- (i) intelligence operations;
- (ii) the identities of undercover intelligence officers;
- (iii) intelligence sources and methods; or
- (iv) intelligence cover mechanisms; or

(b) meet the special requirements of work related to collection of foreign intelligence or other authorized activities of the Agency.

(2) DESIGNATION OF EMPLOYEES

The Director of the Central Intelligence Agency may designate any employee of the Agency



who is under nonofficial cover to be an employee to whom this section applies. Such designation may be made with respect to any or all authorities exercised under this section.

(3) OPERATIONS

The Central Intelligence Agency may not conduct official operations on United States soil.

CHAPTER III. NATIONAL SECURITY AGENCY

❑ 10 US CODE § 301 - DIRECTOR OF THE AGENCY

(a)

- (1) There is a Director of the National Security Agency.
- (2) The Director of the National Security Agency shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.
- (3) The Director of the National Security Agency shall be the head of the National Security Agency and shall discharge such functions and duties as are provided by this chapter or otherwise by law or executive order.

❑ 10 US CODE § 302 - ENHANCEMENT OF SECURITY AUTHORITIES

(a) LAW ENFORCEMENT AUTHORITY

- (1) The Director of the National Security Agency may authorize agency personnel within the United States to perform the same functions as officers and agents of the Department of Homeland Security with the powers set forth except that such personnel shall perform such functions and exercise such powers—
- (2) Agency personnel authorized by the Director may transport an individual apprehended under the authority of this section from the premises at which the individual was apprehended for the purpose of transferring such individual to the custody of law enforcement officials.



TITLE XI. VOTING AND ELECTIONS

CHAPTER I. VOTING AND ELECTIONS; VOTING RIGHTS; GENERALLY

❑ 11 US CODE § 101 - VOTING RIGHTS

Everyone who is a citizen has the right to vote. The right of which they can vote will be determined by the Founder Election Commission, which is comprised of the Founders and other members they choose to help run elections. Elections shall be run and set, as bound by the Founder Election Commission, and set by the Constitution.

❑ 11 US CODE § 102 - FEDERAL PRISON

Any citizen who is prosecuted and made guilty in the court of law as it relates to anything regarding Title VII and put in Federal Prison, shall not be able to vote for the duration of that FP term.

TITLE XII. AMENDMENTS TO THE CODE

CHAPTER I. AMENDING OR REPEALING SECTIONS OF THE CODE

❑ 12 US CODE § 101 - AMENDMENTS

If congress feels the need to repeal any statute of this code, the old statute shall be deleted, yet the numbering order shall not change. If Congress feels the need to add another statute, it shall be added on the end of the list in which it corresponds with.

Whenever a new statute is added or removed, the head of the archives is to be notified and a new document reflecting the changes shall be issued. Grammatical and format issues may be rendered when necessary by the authors of this document.

Title IX, XI, and XII may not be repealed or changed without approval from the Founders.

❑ 12 US CODE § 102 - CURRENT DEPARTMENTS/AGENCIES

From the time of the passage of this bill, all current departments and agencies, including the positions inside them, will continue to be in place unless changed by congress or found illegal or unconstitutional in accordance with this legislation.