

# **EXHIBITED**

**Proposal For Issuance of A WRIT  
As Deemed  
Necessary, Applicable and  
Authoritative**

**The Interstate Compacts TEST /**

**The States Rights For State-Interstate  
Law Enforcement TEST, Incorporating  
The Clause 15 TEST**

**INCORPORATED INTO THE  
MAIN PLEADING,  
WITH DEMAND TO TAKE JUDICIAL  
NOTICE, INCORPORATED HEREWITH**

**The Interstate Compacts TEST / The States Rights For State-  
Interstate Law Enforcement TEST, Incorporating The Clause 15**

**TEST**. As the various other TESTS incorporated concurrently with this TEST are examined by the Courts of lawful jurisdiction, which pleadings are extended to, it surfaces as evident as to the original intent by the actual Founders who knew what was going on with the proposed Constitution and what that proposed Constitution was to actually be about, that the United States central government was at no time meant to exist or operate in a literal sense within any of the several States.

1. This realization coming to be known and understood, it becomes a logical necessity to ask what, in that case, did the Constitution's Founders have in mind for the States in order that they, States, might be able to take care of any interstate problems that they might stand in need for, or how interstate concerns were to be handled at large. This good question has some good answers.

2. For States Interstate Law Enforcement, see that issue below. Outside of that particular legal discovery, however, the key Founders had it in their minds that the States could rely upon a most wondrous idea, one that would keep the States *together*, just as with the Confederation from before, while allowing the United States government to play some supervisory, though \*remotely, part in the matter as well. \*As found in the meaning of such terms as “provided for,” or to make available on an indirect basis, in contrast to the straightforward “provide,” or to make available on a direct basis.

3. The Answer as to what the Constitution’s Framers had in actual mind for interstate issues of concern between them, comes in Article I, Section 10, Clause 3, as we regard and understand the word "Compact" therein.

4. To begin to understand this term, so obscurely referred to in the Constitution, we must begin to query as to the full meaning and scope of what a Compact actually is.



1974 Toyota



1974 Chevrolet

5. Our first thoughts might turn to what we term a "compact" car, and with that we realize that it is a much smaller version of the larger ones that were, at one time, quite common.



**FACT.** Making the Larger – Smaller. **Smaller, NOT Replacing** it with *something* else.

6. Continuing, we are caused to regard the household appliance now common in homes, capable of taking household wastes of different forms, and by compressing them together tightly, or "compacting" them into a "compact" form, saves space for their ultimate disposal.

7. From this we begin to see that our understanding is directed as to the true meaning of the word, "compact," and we realize that it goes to the representation of the former larger version by its being rendered, or compacted, into a smaller version for some purpose. In technical terms

we would call this, going from the macro to the micro. Larger to smaller. Looser to tighter. For whatever use or purpose the Compact is to be for.

8. In fact, we discover that the Congress itself is to be actually regarded as a form of compacting of the governments of the several States, for Mr. Founder James Madison, in making a report to the Virginia House of Delegates, in its Session, 1799 – 1800, speaking on the subject of the proposed Constitution, recognizing that the States, as a compact, were parties to it, and thus comparing it to a compact, stated (shown connectively first, then literally second), said Mr. Founder Madison:

"That . . . the powers of the federal government . . . are . . . limited by the plain sense and intention of the . . . grants enumerated in that compact; . . . in case of a deliberate, palpable, and dangerous exercise of other powers, not granted by the said compact."

9. Reading straight across as:

"That the powers of the federal government are limited by the plain sense and intention of the grants enumerated in ***that compact***; in case of a deliberate, palpable, and dangerous exercise of other powers, not granted by the ***said compact***." (emphasis added)  
(Source: James Madison, Report on the Virginia Resolutions House of Delegates, Session of 1799 – 1800)

10. Mr. Founder Madison has just demonstrated in his statement the difference between the concern over powers that were granted and those that were not granted by the Constitution, recognizing that those powers that were granted were those that were enumerated, or numbered, *in some manner*.

11. In addition to this point, Mr. Founder Madison has again reemphasized that condition known as the Power of the Negative contained in The Clause 18 TEST, which he certainly knew of but could not disclose for fear of those political Tyrants who would have scrapped

the proposed Constitution in a moment if they had been made to know just how legally Powerful it was, and is, for controlling government.

12. Of course, the Lawless, or those who do not truly *respect* and *obey* the Law, are never actually controllable as they should be, and will not be until they are brought to justice by Due Process, which process is on its way in due course.

13. While it might be reasoned that certain procedural powers exist that go along with responsibilities that government is yoked with, this cannot be presumed to work as though to create a grant for powers not seen as being purely supportive powers of an evident responsibility that no one can deny due to the obviousness of it.

14. The above is not a political reasoning, *this is a legal reasoning*; since laws, by which legal constraints exist and for which constraints laws are passed, dictate, idealistically, what courts are supposed to do; we are not at liberty to diminish or deny our responsibility to the very principles upon which our rights for powers exist. The enumeration of powers referred to by Madison is regarded today as being express powers, however we may not use the term express powers with the idea that that allows us to ignore, by the term "enumeration," those express powers that [would] be limited to a given number, as viewable or readable, and not one power more than what the latest numbered power is numbered *as*.

### **The Compact For ALL Interstate Controls For Interstate Problems And Resolutions.**

15. This would indicate that all of the several State interstate problems were expected (if no Constitutional derailment were to come about, such as took place in 1803, 1824, and 1833) to be handled by use of *interstate Compacts*, on whatever the interstate basis the need was for. As we look through the Lens of Interstate needs, we are caused to realize that (as we think of each form of federal agency's function) each and every federal

department, agency, and bureau, now operating UnConstitutionally out in the several States, could be supplanted by the States themselves by use of Compacts, whose officials would represent that State for purposes of the interstate function to be engage in, and thereby have a more efficient way of resolving all issues therein, with the States themselves directly involved in the matter, still maintaining their sovereignty, and not being made to be interdependent by a Congress whose only motivation would be "power," "power," and more "power."

16. Thus, all things were to be manageable, for interstate purposes, by the State being able to enter into Compacts together, delegating their own government's officials — (unlike the private ones that are currently being used as the operating officials in the unlawful "Drivers License Compact of 1958," headed by the AAMVA - Arlington, Virginia, as funded from 1951 to 1958 by Farmers Insurance Group Foundation) — to officiate in that Compact, creating miniature versions of themselves, and thereby continuing the concept of the mandatory Republican Form of Government for each and all of the States, themselves.

17. The idea of Compacts established as needed and actually mandatory, not an unlawful "interstate federal government," is so real a fact, that we actually discover that the Congress itself is nothing more than a Compact, established to represent the various States' governments in compacted form. This is not an original realization, for the truth of it is found in the Father of the Constitution's, Founder James Madison's own words, as we see here.

18. Article I, Section 10, Clause 3 provides for the States to enter into compacts together, under the consent of Congress. However, it has been recognized that the Constitution itself is a compact, taking a great number of nation-States and reducing or concentrating their powers into a much smaller form than what they represent as though taking all of those States' governments in their entirety and counting them as one whole government.

19. Responsible Replacement of the Compact called the Congress, if Necessary.

20. Because the Founders looked to Compacts as the way to control all interstate problems among themselves that might come to occur - out where they, the People, lived, and because that has not actually happened, a Congress, never in actual control and directed toward its own unlawful purposes only, the Founders provided a very concise means to replace a compact with a compact, if the people might be willing to do it. This process would involve a small amendment to the Constitution, to overcome the Conflict of Interest of the Congress that would prevent it from consenting to the compact to replace itself with.

21. Amending the Constitution, slightly, by the people (by their legislatures, or without them) themselves. Throughout history, there has only been one time that the Constitution was allowed to be directly amended by the people themselves, yet there has never been a time when an actual Constitutional Convention of the several States themselves has been authorized, mainly for fear that it would “open the floodgates” to allow other issues than as called for from hitting the floor.

22. Consequently, such an amendment process has never been made possible for the States themselves to accomplish. In keeping with the purpose of the defining of this term, it is necessary to provide an example of precisely how powerful the concept of a Compact of the States really is, in the event there should ever be found to be a need for one.

23. Consider the following as though a necessary process, and weigh its possibility for success, in the calling for a Constitutional Convention for One Purpose Only, and no more than that, and then - what would be to follow thereafter. It begins with a proposal of a particularly worded Bill submitted before each State's legislature, worded in a very strict way, that each of the States would agree, informally through their own involved citizens, to use, as follows, commencing by Purview, and thereafter:

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**Purview. The Legislature of this State, the State of [State's-Name], Resolves by this Act that follows, to Do The Following:**

The Vote of this State, the State of [State's-Name], is hereby to Call for a Convention By This Application To The Congress of the United States to do so, in Accordance to Article V of the Constitution For the United States of America, for the Purpose of Amending the Constitution For The United States of America, Limited Solely to the Proposal of the Following Amendment and No Other:

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#### Article Of The Amendments

The Constitution For The United States at Article I, Section 10, Clause 3 is hereby amended to read, and to be so construed and applied, as:

"No State shall, without the Consent of Congress, lay any Duty or Tonnage, keep Troops, or Ships of War in time of Peace, or without the Consent of Congress, **or not less than sixty percent of the several States**, enter into any Agreement or Compact with another State, or with a Foreign Power, or without the Consent of Congress, engage in War, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent Danger as will not admit of delay."

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From the commencement, during, or to the finish of the Convention hereby so called for, NO other Amendment to the Constitution of the United States than the foregoing may be either proposed, promoted, or discussed by any person, official, party, participant, spectator, delegate, politician, or representative or senator — whether of any government or party thereof of the several States or of the United States.

Any person, delegate, or representative which each State shall appoint, appoint and send to the aforesaid Convention when the same shall fulfill a minimum required quorum for purposes of doing Constitutional

business under Article V of the Constitution For The United States, who shall detour from these official obligations imposed upon them by this State Resolution and Act, shall be resigned forthwith at the moment that such violation of assigned duty shall have been breached, making all further activities in the Convention unofficial and ineffectual, shall be replaced by this State's Governor until such a person can be found who can and does comply with every requirement of this Resolution, and nothing more and nothing less than this shall be the Standard of State delegates or Representatives in the Convention.

The representatives or delegates of the several States having authority in the aforesaid Convention and representing a quorum for purposes of doing business as a Convention called under the authority of Article V of the Constitution For The United States shall have Power and Authority to ensure the foregoing requirements in such a manner as the same shall, by written proclamation, proclaim as the Official Rules of the Convention.

This Resolution has been passed by a majority vote by a lawful quorum of both houses of this State of [State-Name] and is binding in accordance to the requirements of Article V of the Constitution For The United States upon the government of the State of [State-Name] and the people thereof.

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24. The above described Convention and Constitution's Amendment is to be carried out in its entirety in the event that the Congress, the President, and the supreme Court, AND the UnLawfully Existent [alleged] U.S. district courts, do not come to the immediate conclusion that they have all exceeded their bounds and limitations, or committed ultra vires to a gross offense degree, and agree to conform strictly the requirements of all Tests that the Constitution has within it, as may be published to them as may be known to be, after which, if failing or refusing to comply with the States' demands for a restoration of States' Sovereign Power as has been unlawfully taken from them over these many decades, the Congress shall be replaced in its entirety with a

COMPACT, first established, which, Continuing with the New Power of the Several States pursuant to the Successfully Controlled Convention as set forth above, shall read and be set forth for operations, and shall be operated directly by the Several States themselves, as follows:

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## **COMPACT FOR A NEW COMPACT OF CONGRESS**

Pursuant to the Amendment amending Article I, Section 10, Clause 3, Granting Power to Sixty Percent of the Several States to Enter into a Compact Together, This Compact hereby Establishes a Legislative Body, capable of doing all things that the Congress of the United States, if acting lawfully, at all times, under the Constitution For The United States, could have done, which shall be specifically and particularly established by these States signed to this Compact, as follows:

Each State shall have one State Senator's Representative to have the effectual Power of the United State Senator in the United States Senate.

Each State shall have two Representatives who shall each be the Representative to have the effectual Power of the United States Representative in the United States House of Representatives.

Each Representative State Senator shall act under the auspices of the senate of each State, and under the Governor of such State in the event that there shall be a tie vote on any matter, but shall be elected by the People of such State based upon the principle of simple majority or simple democracy.

Each Representatives' Representative shall act under the auspices of the house of representatives of each State, and the Governor of such State in the event that there shall be a tie vote on any matter, but shall be elected by the People of such State based upon the principle of simple majority or simple democracy.

At any time that any Senator's Representative or Representatives' Representative shall act, during any session which this Compact shall provide for, in a manner that is unConstitutional toward the Constitution For The United States, or as a Constitutional offense, the State's senate or house of representatives shall have Power and Authority to present to this Compact's officials in session the nature of the Constitutional offense claimed for, giving both the Compact's officials themselves, generally, and the accused Representative the time and opportunity, not to exceed three days from the date the presentment shall be made, to confirm or dispute the Constitutional offense, if confirmed or proven, then the State's authority having auspices over the said Representative shall have Power and Authority to remove the accused from among the Compact's Officials, and shall replace such vacancy by temporary appointment by the same State's authority, from a list of qualified persons of meritorious report in the State's communities provided the same by the Governor of the State, but the vacancy filled by appointment shall be filed by the people of the State at its next election, which shall be called for in this particular event, in the same month and on the same day as a general election shall be called, even if in the alternate year of a general election.

Except for the foregoing provisions for removal and replacement of the Representatives employed in and by this Compact, such Compact's Representatives, having otherwise the same Powers as each of the houses of Congress that they shall be elected to, when the Congress of the United States, at Article I, Section 1, shall be dissolved and brought to its end by an Amendment to the Constitution For The United States, shall forthwith, in this Compact, be recognized as, for the Senators' Representative, a Senator by this Compact instead, and for the Representatives' Representative, a Representative by this Compact instead.

Upon the dissolution, by Amendment to the Constitution For The United States, of the Congress of the United States as provided for at Article I, Section 1 of the said Constitution, the Official Body of this Compact

shall be referred to as the Congress, and its Official Representatives of this Compact, as elected, as Members thereof.

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25. Following the Establishment of the foregoing Compact, the States shall, as before, call for a Strictly Controlled Convention For The States to Amend The Constitution, which Amendment Shall Read:

### Article Of The Amendments

The Congress established by this Constitution's Article I, Section 1, is hereby dissolved, and all of the Powers, Constraints, Obligations, Election and Voting Procedures pertaining to such Members Thereof, and all Duties Thereof, contained exclusively in this Constitution, that pertained to the original Congress proposed September 17, 1787, first session, and continually thereafter, hereby dissolved, shall transfer and be vested, forthwith, in a Compact For A New Compact Of Congress, so named, and the duties of the Congress created thereby shall be presumed forthwith by its senators and representatives therein.

This Amendment shall be effective at any time upon its proper ratification by the several States of the United States.

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26. (\*The word "this" above is to be understood as pertaining to each and all of the States electing to purpose this course of safe-action as a means of responsibly and securely calling for a Constitutional Convention - for any true purpose they may wish to pursue.)

27. As you may see, by all of the above procedures followed by the Several States of the United States for the preservation of *their* Constitution, the Power for the several States *can be* absolutely restored - responsibly - to them, with no fear of reprisal by a United States government so long never being in actual control, that it is likely that it is

the only way to responsibly restore to the Several States themselves their own rights, accordingly.

28. This concludes the definitive disclosure of the concept of the Compact, its purpose, power, and meaning, at Article I, Section 10, Clause 3, to be understood before the courts, the legislature, and the governor, of the State government in which this TEST shall be incorporated into the Extraordinary Complaint filed under the scope for Constitutional Question as made available for - exclusively at Phrase 1 of Clause 1, of Section 2 of Article III, of the United States' Constitution, and before the people thereof, in order that they may be able to better assist their State Government Officials also with this understanding, for all lawful purposes.

### **States Rights For State-Interstate Law Enforcement Test, Incorporating The Clause 15 TEST**

29. The investigation, recognition, and exposing the Jurisdiction Frauds committed by the United States central government as they pertain to any claim at all for "interstate Jurisdiction" by way of any alleged Crime's "crossing" of a State's border line, in direct conflict, for an unlawful duplication of a State's Power, and a defiance of the Constitution's Preserved Right for the States themselves to do their own desired Extraditions at Article IV, Section 2, Clause 2 (for which they are more than capable of attending to, if desired by "them"), we find incorporated into the United States Code, the UnConstitutional claim for law at Title 4 U.S.C. Section 110(e), which states:

“(e) The term ‘Federal area’ means any lands or premises held or acquired by or for the use of the United States\*\* or any department, establishment, or agency, of the United States\*\*; and any Federal area, or any part thereof, which is located within the exterior boundaries of any State, shall be deemed to be a Federal area located within such State.” (emphasis added)

30. This part of Title 4, U.S.C., is one of the several elements of the Jurisdiction Fraud being perpetrated, currently, upon the Several States' governments and Governors of the Several States of the United States, by the United States central government, and upon the People within those same Several States.

31. The Title 4, U.S.C. Fraudulent Claim, as by supposed federal law – being Nugatory, flies in the fact of the lack of the Congress being able to establish a form of “Interstate Law Enforcement,” where the Constitution had already provided for one within Article IV thereof, itself. The fact that the Congress persons constituting a congress at any time may not have realized this fact is irrelevant; ignorance of the Constitution-law, or the Law of the Constitution, is no defense or excuse where it was the purpose and design that the same **know** the Constitution (as seen through the Lens of required Oath at Clause 3 of Article VI), being thus made accountable instantly to it upon being sworn in, before becoming involved with any lawmaking part or duty under it.

### **State-Interstate-Law-Enforcement.**

32. **Interstate Law Enforcement Already Created By CONSTITUTION; The Congress Granted NO POWER To Either DUPLICATE or REPLACE Already Existing Power For Interstate Law Enforcement Held By And Among The Several States; NO Article I, Section 10, Clause 3 “Compact” or “Agreement” Under Congress’ Consent Was/Is Required For Authority Over Interstate Law Enforcement - Established By The proposed Constitution - For The Benefit Of The Governments Of All States - As To The Operations Of Law Enforcement *In Either Of Them.***

33. **Article IV, Section 1 – “Good Faith And Credit Clause” + Section 2, Clause 2 – “And Be Found In Another State” Together Formed All Necessary Powers And Rights For Republican Form Of Government-Law Enforcement To Exist, In All Necessary And**

**Beneficial Details, To Operate In A Manner Equal To Or Greater Than What The United States Central Government UnLawfully Engages In Today, Without Any Permission From The Congress To Do So - Being Required.**

34. Article IV, Section 1 – The “Full Faith and Credit” clause” + Section 2, Clause 2 of Article IV – “and be \*found in another State” (\*not being capitalized denies the word “found” as being a noun and conveys it to recognized 1787 verb action instead) taken together formed ALL Necessary Powers and Rights for a Republican Form of Government-Law Enforcement to Exist, In ALL Necessary and Beneficial Details, to Operate in a Manner Equal To Or Greater Than What The United States central government Unlawfully Engages In Today, Without ANY Permission Whatsoever From The Congress To Do So - Being Required (No Compact or Agreement Requirements as for other legal matters required for law enforcement matters, by way of the combined Several States Powers inescapably evident at Article IV, Section 1 and Article IV, Section 2, Clause 2.

35. **Restoring Interstate Law Enforcement BY The States.** The common belief has become, what would we ever do without the FBI (and other such federal agencies) to come to our interstate rescue, and what could the Constitution’s Founders have been thinking when they did not provide the States with a way to deal with those who might commit a crime in one State and then flee to another one? But the Constitution’s Framers were way ahead of the crowd, for they did in fact provide for a way to do exactly that, more efficiently and more personal, just, and humane, in fact, than the FBI could ever have thought about being.

36. (This is not to be construed as picking on or singling out the FBI federal agency; all such [alleged] federal law enforcements fit into the same UnLawful category). While it may be true that the FBI (and other such federal agencies) over the years, has gathered together an amazing assembly of advanced investigational systems and devices, inclusive of its famous interstate computerized system, no less could have been

accomplished under the authority of an Interstate Compact for a National Investigations Commission controlled and operated by the States themselves, more on a partnership basis the way that it was meant to be as seen at Article I, Section 10, Clause 3, than the way the States work with each other today, for while the States do cooperate with each other more or less, the efficiency level that they could have accomplished by such a Compact would far outstretch their current abilities, and would, if funded and focused on the way that the FBI (and other such federal agencies) was over many years, far surpass anything that the FBI (and other such federal agencies) ever imagined itself being able to accomplish, all without eroding away the States' individual rights while doing so.

37. But this exposing of the Constitution's truth is not to reiterate previous stipulations as they pertain to Compacts, but rather to show that there already exists, and has existed, an interstate remedy for interstate crimes, right in Article IV of the Constitution, starting with Article IV, Section 1, wherein it is set forth that "Full faith and credit' shall be given in each State to the public Acts, Records, and judicial Proceedings of every other State," known as the "Full Faith and Credit Clause."

38. At first reading one might conclude that this Clause of Section 1 of Article IV was to deal more on a civil or administrative level than anything more intense than that, such as the creation of an Interstate Jurisdiction for Law Enforcement in All of the States of the United States, without requirement for any Compact whatsoever.

39. Realizing that Article IV of the Constitution is not a mere suggestion, but is binding and compelling Law, we must recognize that each State, in being required to recognize the public Acts of another State, to such a degree as to be required to have Faith in such Acts, and not just Faith but "Full Faith," means more than just a token recognition such as, "Yeah, Yeah, that State said that; so what?", for, for that kind of responsibility, there would hardly have had to be *any* form of

Constitutional Law in regards to such a requirement as the “Full Faith and Credit Clause” mandates the States to be bound to.

40. Not only do we understand that every State is to give “Full faith and Credit” to the public acts and records of another State, but that this requirement goes to judicial proceedings also, which we may not assume are for civil cases alone and not inclusive of All criminal issues as well, for this is exactly what this part of the Constitution does pertain to, in addition to civil cases and matters, as well as administrative issues, and as such, Immediately Incorporates every State’s law enforcement into the same Jurisdiction for criminal violations and the right to apprehend **any** wanted person found within a State, *any* State, *regardless* of what the crime alleged may be.

41. This means that in order for one State to actually, truly, have Full Faith in another State’s public acts and records, along with or inclusive of its judicial proceedings, each and every other State is **required, without choice** in the matter, to employ its own law enforcement to apprehend a fleeing person wanted in any other State, having, from that other said State fled, the automatic or forthwith Constitutionally extended authority to apprehend and detain for transport back to the State where the offense took place, at the originating State’s own discretion, the cost, whether small or great, in doing so being irrelevant to the **duty** to do so, as we shall see the State’s/States’ Rights to actually be hereinafter.

42. As such, the State’s/States’ Powers contained at Article IV, Section 2, Clause 2 of the Constitution demands that as long as the authorities of one State have been duly notified and a true and correct description of the identity of the person sought has been provided, a warrant in one State, and the authority to make such an arrest as may be necessary, inclusive of a full investigation for any surrounding criminal activity, if any, of the suspect in focus, is just as lawful a warrant for any arrest purposes as the warrant was at the time of its original issuance, in the State where the suspect was located, whether naturally or on a factual surreal, or technological basis, at the time the offense was committed.

43. It is clear that this is the case, that Article IV, Section 1's "Full Faith and Credit Clause" provides for this very State to State, Inclusive of All States, Interstate Law Enforcement Authority **was/is to already exist** to this manner and to this described extent, for we see specifically at Article IV, Section 2, Clause 2 - being made equal in the right for public treatment by Article IV, Section 2, Clause 1 in such an event - that the Interstate ability to have the suspect returned to the place where the crime alleged took place, also known as extradition, in correct compliance to the prosecutorial requirements for the States at Article III, Section 2, Clause 3, which condition for "extradition" could not already exist in a State *if* that State did not already have Complete and Full Faith authority and jurisdiction to pursue, apprehend, capture, and hold any suspect on its Interstate List of wanted persons from other States, to begin with.

44. Generally, States already have laws making it unlawful to either escape or to flee beyond their borders, and Article IV, Section 2, Clause 2 does not provide the United States central government (nor either of the States) either the Power or the Right to establish a second law making the same act of fleeing against the law, again, or creating a condition for double jeopardy if they were to do so, and it is certain that the act by the Congress of passing any law which proposes a crime to exist for the same crossing of a State's border line that the State already had the Full Power of its own accord, thereby duplicating that Power along with the Power of the other States at Article IV, Section 1, to pursue investigations, apprehensions, captures, and incarcerations while awaiting extradition, constitutes an Unlawful or UnConstitutional Duplication of a State's Power, one or more of them, for criminal prosecutions, and **FAILS The Clause 18 TEST** altogether, there being no Power before or after Clause 18 that justifies any such act by the Congress as it has had propensity to do, as aforesaid.

45. This Congressionally imposed condition for any interstate law enforcement agency Unconscionably Yokes the People of each and every State with a condition for an additional prosecution for the same offense of fleeing, impugns the reputation and honor of the several States by **pretending** that they, States, all together, are somehow more

incompetent than they could ever hope not to be, than the one federal law enforcement agency is, and thereby endangers the suspect a second time, creating, ipso facto, a condition for double jeopardy, and violates the Constitution to every degree that our sensibilities are capable of comprehending without revulsion as to the atrocities that this act has represented in the so called name of “justice” on this issue.

46. The Clause 18 TEST mandates, and the Fifth Amendment’s due process, and the Fifth Amendment’s principle involved in “double jeopardy” all **decry** the idea that the United States Congress **ever had** the authority to create a crime called “interstate flight to avoid prosecution,” thereby **duplicating** the already existing Power and Exclusive Right of the States to call for the capture and return of any suspect or even convicted person who has fled them, without either necessity or right for any “federal” organization to be created to duplicate such Constitutional State’s Power.

47. It is not be subject to dispute; it is the way that it is; the Congress has **no right** or **authority** to **duplicate any Power** within the Constitution already belonging to *any* State (it **FAILS**, for The Clause 18 TEST does not provide for it), where the Congress has not been specifically given that Power and subsequent authority to do so, without an actual Article V Amendment providing the Congress with a specific Power to **duplicate any Power** belonging to any other government, not only of the States but of the United States central government as well, and its acts in passing such laws that establish its own Powers for doing any such a thing, inclusive of its establishment of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, et al, simply demonstrates its **Propensity to Commit Jurisdiction Fraud** against the Several States, and the People thereof.

48. This is not to say that the FBI has not provided the People and the Several States some significant benefits over the years, or that all of its employees are somehow bad for being what they are; this is not the truth of the matter and is not a subject for discussion here, but the concern is that its existence has eroded the rights of the Several States to, not only

manage their own affairs under this part of the Constitution, but has denied the Several States their true and correct opportunity to grow, to learn, and to become ever more united with one another, instead of being kept apart by an agency of the federal government whose aloofness and level of power causes more dissent or disharmony or else fear of that power, or professional jealousy and distrust, than it causes a growing condition for a better world for tomorrow.

49. Irrespective of any great history surrounding the matter as it relates to United States authorities of law enforcement duplicating, whether or not routinely, the law enforcement powers of the lawful law enforcement departments of the Several States, in the face of Article IV, Section 1's Full Faith and Credit Clause, combined with Article IV, Section 2, Clause 2, and the Fifth Amendment's Double Jeopardy clause, the Exclusive Right for the Several States' Interstate Law Enforcement Power and Authority, as found under aforementioned Article IV of the Constitution For The United States, Shall Be Restored to the Several States law enforcement authorities in full, and such State law enforcement authorities shall have Full and All rights to Communicate with law enforcement authorities in other States, and to cooperate with them, under the evident authority of said Article IV, ***without any requirement for any Compact***, with or without the consent of the Congress, in their doing so.

50. When taking the foregoing with the utter constraints against the United States at Clause 15, of Section 8, of Article I of the Constitution (see The Clause 15 TEST), it becomes incontrovertible that the United States central government was to have **no power for authority** of its own Title 10, U.S. Code single-form law enforcement *anywhere* "out in the States" themselves, it was simply to be a deliberately constructed impossibility for the United States to use the ONE form of Enforcement for the Nation's Laws, or that is, the national Militia made up of the Militias of the Several States, as though such as that could take the place of local law enforcements, within the various cities and towns within the numerous counties, within the States, except by the actual means that it -

the United States - has done so, by way of Jurisdiction Fraud, committed against the severe constraints at Article III, Section 2, Clause 3, and against Article I, Section 8, Clause 15, among other TESTS now construed under the Constitution, as there has been found exigent necessity that the Several States now exercise against that federal group, originally trusted, But To Be Trusted No Longer, who would be their Stately undermine, without dispute or doubt.

51. The Interstate Compacts TEST Concludes that the Extraordinary Remedy That the Lawful United States are to Attend To Hereafter is To Commence Turning Over Particular Powers (Along With All Accompanying Materials and Data In Support Thereof) of the Various “Federal” Agencies To The Several States, By Imploring That They, Several States, Immediately Enter Into Compacts Together For the Specific Agency Purposes Involved In Each Instance, In Order That They, Several States, May Lawfully and Properly Receive Such Transferred Powers, As Was Originally Provided For under Article I, Section 10, Clause 3, or Interstate Compacts for Any and All Interstate Problems and Resolutions Among Them – Accordingly.

**DULY SUBMITTED AND INCORPORATED;**

**This TEST and Exhibit Is SEALED, And INCORPORATED, Against That Which Is Found To Be Untrue In The Constitution For The United States, And For That Which Is True In The Said Same Constitution, Into This Case, Now *ARISING*, Before The Lawful Courts of the Several States of the Union of “them,” And Not Lawfully Concurrently Elsewhere.**