

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT
COURT FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT
OF MISSOURI WESTERN DIVISION

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, }
Plaintiff,

v.

NARICCO T. Scott,
Defendant.

} NO. 10-00162-06-CR-W-FJG
}

SUGGESTIONS IN SUPPORT OF DEFENDANT
SCOTT'S MOTION TO SUPPRESS ALL EVIDENCE

This motion seeks to suppress all evidence obtained in violation of Title 21, 841, 846 and Title 18, 924 (c). On or around the month of May 10, 2010 an indictment was issued on the defendant. MR. Scott seeks to suppress all evidence in pursuant to Title 21 and Title 18, 924 (c) are in violation of the constitution, and are UNREPEATED Acts of Congress. Suppression is valid and NECESSARY because, All of the

laws of the United States have been codified into what is called the United States Code (USC). There ARE 50 Titles within the code. The Titles that ARE PASSED INTO "positive" law ARE the "All ENCOMPASSING" LAW OF THE NATION AND CAN BE legitimately used AS "evidence" of statutory violation that result in formal "charges" AGAINST PERSONS in our society. This is fact Title 21 and Title 18, 924 (c) is used in

indictment AS EVIDENCE FOR CHARGES AGAINST PERSON IN SOCIETY. This

IS fact that only positive laws have general public effect
CAN BE SEEN AS TRUE IF ONE REVIEWS TITLE 1 U.S.C. ALSO TITLE 1
U.S.C 204 CODES...AS EVIDENCE OF THE LAWS... (1) UNDER
ARTICLE I, SECTION 7, CLAUSE 2: EVERY BILL which shall have passed
the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it become
A LAW, be presented to the President of the United States; If he
APPROVE he shall sign it, but if not he shall return it, with his
OBJECTIONS to that House in which it shall have originated, who
shall enter the objections at large on their JOURNAL, AND PROCEED
TO RECONSIDER it. If AFTER such RECONSIDERATION two thirds of that
House shall AGREE to pass the Bill, it shall be sent, together with
the objections, to the other House, by which it shall likewise
be RECONSIDERED, and if approved by two thirds of that House, it
shall become A LAW. But in all such CASES the Votes of Both
Houses shall be determined by YEAS AND NAYS, AND the Names of
the PERSONS voting FOR AND AGAINST the Bill shall be ENTERED on the
JOURNAL of each House respectively. If ANY Bill shall NOT be
RETURNED by the President within ten Days (Sundays excepted)
AFTER it shall have BEEN presented to him, the Same shall be
A LAW, IN LIKE MANNER AS if he had signed it, UNLESS the CONGRESS

by their Adjournment prevent its Return, in which case it shall not be a Law. Clause 3: Every Order, Resolution, or Vote to which the Concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of Adjournment) shall be presented to the President of the United States; and before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him, or being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the Rules and Limitation prescribed in the Case of a Bill.

Article I, section 8, clause 18: To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing Powers and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof. Clause 3: No Bill of Attainder or ex post facto Law shall be passed. Section 9.

Article I, section 10, clause 1 and 2: No State shall enter into any Treaty, Alliance, or Confederation; grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal; coin Money; emit Bills of Credit; make any Thing but gold and silver coin a Tender in Payment of Debts; pass any Bill of Attainder, ex post facto Law, or Law impairing the obligation of Contracts, or grant any Title of Nobility. Clause 2: No State shall, without Consent

of the Congress, lay any Imposts or Duties on Imports or Exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws; and the Produce of all Duties and Imposts, laid by any State on Imports or Exports, shall be for the ~~public~~ use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such laws shall be subject to the Revision and Control of the Congress. Article IV, section 1 Full Faith and Credit shall be given in each State to the public Acts, Records, and judicial Proceedings of every other State. And the Congress may by laws prescribe the manner in which such Acts, Records and Proceedings shall be proved, and effect thereof. Article IV, section 2, clause 1: The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all Privileges and Immunities of citizens in the several States. Article IV, section 3 clause 2: The Congress shall have Power to dispose of and make all needful Rules and Regulations respecting the Territory or other Property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claim of the United States, or of any particular State. Article VI, clause 2: This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in Pursuance thereof; and all Treaties made, or which shall be the Supreme Law of the Land; and the

Judges in every State shall be bound thereby, any Thing in the Constitution or Laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding. (2) IN the Notice Response to Motion for Unconstitutionality of 21 USC 841 by USA AS to NARICCO T. Scott RE[378] Notice (other)(VENNEMAN, BRENT) Document Number 395. MR. BRENT VENNEMAN agrees that Title 21 is a non-positive law and that it has not been through the reviewing and editing process described in Office of the Law Revision Counsel, United States House of Representatives - Positive Law codification in the United States Code at 2, available at <http://uscode.house.gov/codification/PositiveLawCodification.pdf>. And that provision in "non-positive laws" are prima facie evidence of the actual law. MR. Scott's Bill of Rights are violated. United States House of Representative states that under section 205(c)(1) of House Resolution No. 989, 93d Congress, as enacted into law by Public Law 93-554 (2 USC 285b(1)), the office of the Law Revision Counsel of the United States House of Representatives is required "[t]o prepare, and submit to the Committee on the Judiciary one title at a time, a complete compilation, restatement, and revision of the general and permanent laws of the United States which

Conforms to the understood policy, intent, and purpose of the Congress in the original enactments, with such amendments and corrections as will remove ambiguities, contradictions, and other imperfections both of substance and of form, separately stated, with a view to the enactment of each Title as positive law.

Congress clearly states that they only enacted Positive laws. Mr. Venneman argument that Congress has enacted a non-positive law is not supported by any case law or statute.

"His argument is clearly frivolous." Mr. Venneman also argue that general and permanent laws does not have to be published in the Federal Register and Code of Federal Regulation is not supported by statute or case law, is also erroneous. The

Federal Register publish federal criminal statute and the defendant will bring and enter all exhibits to support all facts at hearing.

Title 21 and Title 18, 924(c) violate Due Process, burden of proof. Defendant request the court to produce the certification

of Title 21 and Title 18, 924(c) and what House, Senate, President sign and approved to enforce this non-positive law.

Title 21 and Title 18, 924(c) are unconstitutional and are not acts of Congress. Non-positive laws are unrepealed acts of Congress.

KNOW WHERE ON THE RECORD HAS MR. SCOTT, CITIZENSHIP BEEN ESTABLISHED, MR. SCOTT IS NOT A 14TH AMENDMENT CREATION. MR. SCOTT IS AN CITIZEN OF THE REPUBLIC OF MISSOURI OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. 28 USC § 3002 (15)(A) - UNITED STATES "ASSERTED" A CLAIM OF CITIZENSHIP OVER, AMERICAN NATIONAL ~~AND~~ THIS (14TH AMEND) CITIZENSHIP (SMALL C) MEMBERSHIP IN THE "FEDERAL CORPORATE GOVERNMENT." UNITED STATES V. NORTHWESTERN EXPRESS, STAGE & TRANSP CO., 164 US 686, 41 L. ED. 599, 17 S. CT (206) ALSO REPUBLICA V. SWEERS, 1 US 41 (1779) THE "UNITED STATES" IS A FOREIGN CORPORATION, THEREFORE I THE DEFENDANT AM NOT A 14TH AMENDMENT CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES, BUT A CITIZEN OF THE REPUBLIC OF MISSOURI OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, "ALL" ALLEGED EVIDENCE MUST BE SUPPRESSED FOR I AM BEING HELD ILLEGALLY. CITIZENSHIP MUST BE ON THE INDICTMENT OR ON THE RECORD. ANY DOCUMENT WITH U.S. CITIZENSHIP IS ERRONEOUS, BUT WILL BE USED IF NOT POINTED OUT. HOWEVER, MR. SCOTT'S CHARGES, EVIDENCE ARE IN VIOLATION OF THE CONSTITUTION AND ARE NOT ACTS OF CONGRESS. ALL EVIDENCE SHOULD BE SUPPRESSED AND THE

Courts should grant MR. Scott's motion and allow justice
as it stands. ~~MR. Scott~~ ^{TITLE 21 AND TITLE 18} IS IN VIOLATION OF THE TEN ORIGINAL
Amendments, Bill of Rights, Human Rights. (Exhibits Attach)

Respectfully Submitted,

NARICCO T. SCOTT, pro se

CCA
100 Highway Terrace
Leavenworth, KS 66048

Certificate of Service

The undersigned hereby certifies that a copy of the foregoing
was delivered on 8-23-11 to United State District Court
for the Western District of Missouri.

CLERK of the Court
6652 United State Courthouse
400 East Ninth Street
Kansas City, MO 64106