

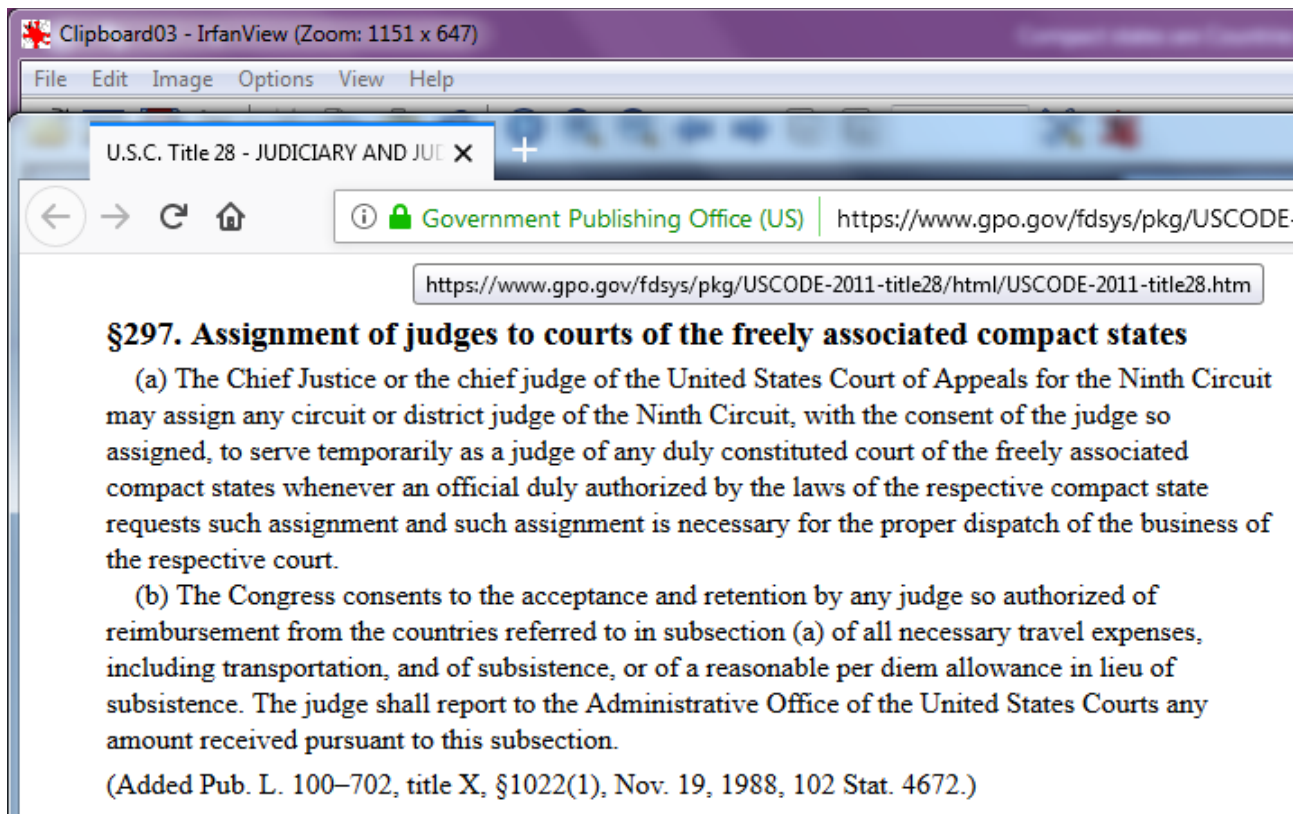
# States are Countries

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As can be seen in (a) below, only the "freely associated compact states" "requests such assignment". It is important that this distinction is made in order to understand that in (b) below "the countries referred to in subsection (a)" can only mean the "freely associated compact states" mentioned in (a). Therefore, the "freely associated compact states" are "countries".

**Whenever one finds themselves in a supposed court, ask the following questions:**

1. Is this court located within the exterior boundaries of a "freely associated compact state" as clearly referred to in U.S.C. Title 28, Part I, Chapter 13, Section 297, Subsection (a)?
2. If the answer to the above question is "Yes", what is the complete name of said "freely associated compact state"?
3. Is this court a "duly constituted court of the freely associated compact state" given as an answer to the above question?
4. Will any of the above three answers change as this court proceeds in the matter currently before it?



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U.S.C. Title 28 - JUDICIARY AND JUE X +

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**§297. Assignment of judges to courts of the freely associated compact states**

(a) The Chief Justice or the chief judge of the United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit may assign any circuit or district judge of the Ninth Circuit, with the consent of the judge so assigned, to serve temporarily as a judge of any duly constituted court of the freely associated compact states whenever an official duly authorized by the laws of the respective compact state requests such assignment and such assignment is necessary for the proper dispatch of the business of the respective court.

(b) The Congress consents to the acceptance and retention by any judge so authorized of reimbursement from the countries referred to in subsection (a) of all necessary travel expenses, including transportation, and of subsistence, or of a reasonable per diem allowance in lieu of subsistence. The judge shall report to the Administrative Office of the United States Courts any amount received pursuant to this subsection.

(Added Pub. L. 100-702, title X, §1022(1), Nov. 19, 1988, 102 Stat. 4672.)

The provision in the last paragraph of said section 22 that the action of the assigned judge in writing filed with the clerk of court where the trial or hearing was held shall be valid as if such action had been taken by him within the district and within the period of his designation, was omitted as surplusage. See section 295 of this title.

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and district judges of the circuit at the annual judicial conference of the circuit held pursuant to section 333 of this title and shall serve as a member of the conference for three successive years, except that in the year following the enactment of this amended section the judges in the first, fourth, seventh, and tenth circuits shall choose a district judge to serve for one year, the judges in the second, fifth, and eighth circuits shall choose a district judge to serve for two years and the judges in the third, sixth, ninth, and District of Columbia circuits shall choose a district judge to serve for three years.

If the chief judge of any circuit, the chief judge of the Court of International Trade, or the district judge chosen by the judges of the circuit is unable to attend, the Chief Justice may summon any other circuit or district judge from such circuit or any other judge of the Court of International Trade, as the case may be. Every judge summoned shall attend and, unless excused by the Chief Justice, shall remain throughout the sessions of the conference and advise as to the needs of his circuit or court and as to any matters in respect of which the administration of justice in the courts of the United States may be improved.

The Conference shall make a comprehensive survey of the condition of business in the courts of the United States and prepare plans for assignment of judges to or from circuits or districts where necessary. It shall also submit suggestions and recommendations to the various courts to promote uniformity of manage-



**U.S. Code** > Title 28 > Part I > Chapter 13 > § 297

## 28 U.S. Code § 297 - Assignment of judges to courts of the freely associated compact states

US Code

**(a)** The Chief Justice or the chief [judge of the United States](#) Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit may assign any circuit, district, magistrate, or territorial judge of a court of the Ninth Circuit, with the consent of the judge so assigned, to serve temporarily as a judge of any duly constituted court of the freely associated compact states whenever an official duly authorized by the laws of the respective compact state requests such assignment and such assignment is necessary for the proper dispatch of the business of the respective court.

**(b)** The Congress consents to the acceptance and retention by any judge so authorized of reimbursement from the countries referred to in subsection (a) of all necessary travel expenses, including transportation, and of subsistence, or of a reasonable per diem allowance in lieu of subsistence. The judge shall report to the Administrative Office of the United [States](#) Courts any amount received pursuant to this subsection.

(Added Pub. L. 100-702, title X, § 1022(1), Nov. 19, 1988, 102 Stat. 4672; amended Pub. L. 112-149, § 3, July 26, 2012, 126 Stat. 1145.)