

Part IV – Narrative Description of Activities

1. The provision in Article V of the U.S. Constitution that allows the states to both propose and ratify amendments to the Constitution has never been utilized. Recently, there has been much interest expressed by elected officials, citizens and residents of the United State, and state legislators to find out how this process works and whether it could be used to make improvements to our nation’s guiding document. Accordingly, included among the educational initiatives of Compact for America Educational Foundation, Inc. (“CFAEFI”) are the following:
 - a. The history of Article V of the U.S. Constitution and its use to-date
 - b. Guidance from the founders regarding the intended use of Article V
 - c. The mechanics of how the Article V process works
 - d. The Article V process that allows state-initiated amendment proposals
 - e. Drafting conventions vs single-amendment conventions
 - i. Timing differences
 - ii. Resource differences
 - iii. Goal and objective differences
 - iv. Procedural differences
 - v. Comparative risk analysis
 - vi. Required decision points
 - f. The role of the state legislatures in proposing amendments
 - g. Developing consensus on the nature of amendments desired
 - h. Developing consensus on actual amendment text
 - i. Outline and discuss nature of potential future legislation required to
 - i. appoint of delegates to attend the convention
 - ii. determine the authority, restrictions, limitations and instructions to the delegates
 - iii. determine the rules associated with the required convention to propose amendments
 - iv. determine the location and duration of the convention
 - v. designate prohibitions on convention actions contrary to rules
 - vi. issue the resolution to apply to Congress to call the required Article V convention
 - vii. issue the resolution to ratify an amendment that has been proposed at the convention
 - viii. receive the required authorization from the U.S. Congress
 - j. The nature of interstate compacts and how the U.S. Constitution contemplates their use by the states
 - k. The historical use of interstate compacts by the state legislatures
 - l. Current interstate compacts that are in existence
 - m. How an interstate compact can be utilized by the states to organize and deploy their Article V power to propose amendments to the constitution
 - n. How a compact can streamline and simplify the Article V process
 - o. How a compact becomes binding state and federal law
 - p. How all the necessary legislative actions can be combined into an interstate compact agreement
 - q. The use of contingent effective dates in the compact
 - r. The nature of potential amendments that would be candidates for proposal by compact
 - s. When Congressional consent is required for a compact
 - t. Why a compact is not a prohibited alliance, confederation or treaty
 - u. The role of state governors in a compact
 - v. The roles of the President in a compact
 - w. The role of the compact commission that is established in the compact
 - x. The role of the compact administrator
 - y. How states join the compact
 - z. When compact activities can commence
 - aa. How the “one-man, one-vote” principle is incorporated into the compact
 - bb. Comparison of the compact approach to other Article V approaches

- cc. How the use of a compact allows the states, working together, to reassert their proper role within the Constitution's balance of federalism
 - dd. How a compact can resolve the fears of a "runaway" convention
 - ee. Potential amendment concepts that have been identified in recent years include:
 - i. Requirement for a balanced federal budget
 - ii. Congressional term limits
 - iii. Campaign finance reform
 - iv. Limits on federal spending and taxation
 - v. Clarification of Congress' power to regulate commerce
 - vi. Clarification of the 10th Amendment separation of powers and powers reserved to the states
 - 1. Education
 - 2. School prayer
 - 3. Marriage issues
 - 4. Life and death issues
 - 5. Regulation of sexual activity
 - vii. State veto power over Congressional legislation
 - viii. State veto power over Supreme Court rulings
 - ix. Supreme Court term limits
 - x. Apportionment of members of the U.S. House of Representatives
 - xi. Repeal of the 16th Amendment - federal income tax
 - xii. Repeal of the 17th Amendment – direct election of Senators
 - xiii. Repeal of the 22nd Amendment - Presidential term limits
 - xiv. Presidential line item veto
 - xv. Prohibition on U.S. flag desecration
 - xvi. Repeal of the Affordable Healthcare Act
 - xvii. Limits on the federal bureaucracy
 - xviii. Protection of private property and just compensation for takings
 - xix. Requirement for proper voter ID
 - xx. Elimination of the federal electoral college
- 2. CFAEFI will utilize personal meetings, local events, regional events and social media, including its website and Facebook pages, to educate elected officials, citizens and residents of the United States and the several states of the use of an interstate compact agreement and a counterpart congressional resolution to coordinate the use of Article V of the U.S. Constitution by state legislatures and the US Congress to allow states to originate, propose and ratify constitutional amendments under the power granted to the states in Article V of the U.S. Constitution..
 - 3. The educational components will utilize blog entries, videos, emails, press releases, advertisements, and Facebook posts to describe how an interstate compact will help to organize the States and Congress to allow for constitutional change that is initiated by the states – something that has never happened before but is specifically allowed by Article V of the U.S. Constitution.
 - 4. Social media will be used to track and monitor interest in particular amendment concepts, as opposed to any specific amendment text. The website and Facebook pages will include an interactive maps so that viewers can see who supports what amendment concepts in their own neighborhood, city, county or state.
 - 5. Members of Congress and state legislators will be provided a page to register their support or disapproval of particular amendment concepts that will be viewable by constituents and others across the country.
 - 6. Visitors to the social media pages will be allowed to register and access the educational pages, and also register support for the CFAEFI interstate compact organizing initiative, and support for particular amendment concepts. These viewers will have the option to receive updates, metrics, graphs and charts on the amendment concepts that they support that will show how many new people in their city, state, and nation have signed on for support of that amendment concept.
 - 7. A Facebook connect button will be available so that viewers can see if their family and friends also support the same amendment proposals and visitors to invite friends to sign up and support the proposed amendments concepts.

8. Each proposed amendment concept will have its own web page with its own interactive map. Clickable links will show the picture, contact information, and stated position of all the state legislators that agree to register their views on particular amendment concepts. Contact information for national, state, and regional CFAEFI representatives for the proposed amendment concepts. All the groups within the state that support that amendment concept and videos of the pros and cons of the proposed amendment concept, along with the Facebook feed will also appear. All analysis will be fair and balanced, and no recommendations will be made by CFAEFI..
9. Benefits to be provided to individuals and organizations for the efforts described above are detailed in Part VI below.
10. Funding activities for the efforts described above are described in Part VIII below.

Part V, Lines 2b and 2c – Business Relationships with Officers and Directors

Line 2b – Do you have a business relationship with any of your officers, directors, or trustees other than through their position as an officer, director, or trustee? If “Yes,” identify the individuals and describe the business relationship with each of your officers, directors, or trustees.

Line 2c - Are any of your officers, directors, or trustees related to your highest compensated employees or highest compensated independent contractors listed on lines 1b or 1c through family or business relationships? If “Yes,” identify the individuals and explain the relationship.

Answer to both questions:

Harold R. DeMoss, III, who is an officer and a director, is a member of UMAT Resources, LLC, a Texas limited liability company

Jeffrey S. Utsch, who is an officer and a director, is a shareholder in Tucson Acquisition & Development Corporation, a Nevada corporation

Julianne Thompson, who is an officer and a director, is a shareholder in Message & Mobilization, Inc., a Georgia corporation

Part V, Line 3a – Name, Qualifications, Average Hours Worked and Duties

Board of Directors:

HAROLD R. (“CHIP”) DeMOSS, III. CPA, CGMA, Managing Director - Tanglewood Capital Partners, LLC

Chip DeMoss is both a Certified Public Accountant and a Chartered Global Management Accountant, and is a long-time member of the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants. He is currently taking a leave of absence from Tanglewood Capital Partners, LLC, a Houston-based investment banking firm specializing in linking growing businesses in the energy-sector with debt and equity investors. Chip is a Registered FINRA Broker, a licensed Certified Public Accountant, and a designated Chartered Global Management Accountant. He is a graduate of Texas A&M University and holds a masters degree from Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT).

Chip began his career in the audit assurance and business consulting segments in the Houston office of the firm now known as PricewaterhouseCoopers (PWC). PWC is now the world’s largest professional services firm and the largest of the “Big Four” accountancy firms. While at PWC, Chip specialized in assisting clients in the real estate and energy sectors. Chip left PWC after 5 years to assume the controllership position for a master-plan community land developer in Central Florida. After obtaining his MS degree in Real Estate Development from