SECOND AMENDMENT PRESERVATION JOINT
RESOLUTION
2013 GENERAL SESSION
STATE OF UTAH
Chief Sponsor: Brian M. Greene
Senate Sponsor:
LONG TITLE
General Description:
This joint resolution of the Legislature affirms the Second Amendment to the United
States Constitution and the legal primacy of the state of Utah over firearms regulation.
Highlighted Provisions:
This resolution:
<ul> <li>strongly urges each state to exercise its right and duty to declare unconstitutional,</li> </ul>
and to make null and void within its respective borders, any acts of the federal
government that are not authorized by the Constitution of the United States;
<ul> <li>declares that it is the exclusive responsibility of the Legislature to adopt and enact</li> </ul>
any and all statutes, orders, rules, or regulations as necessary regarding the
manufacture, transfer, possession, ownership, and use of firearms, firearm
accessories, ammunition, and ammunition components within the state;
• declares that it is the responsibility of the Legislature to adopt and enact any and all
measures necessary to prevent the enforcement of any federal statutes, orders, rules,
or regulations in violation of the Second Amendment to the Constitution of the
United States;
<ul> <li>declares that all statutes, orders, rules, and regulations enacted or authorized by the</li> </ul>
Legislature relating to the manufacture, sale, transfer, or possession of a firearm, a
firearm accessory, ammunition, or ammunition component exclusively within the



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borders of Utah shall enjoy legal primacy within the state of Utah over any and all conflicting
 federal statutes, orders, rules, or regulations;

- ▶ declares that any state that does not act to protect the unalienable rights of its citizens, including the unalienable right of self-preservation, violates the very constitutional charter for which it was established by its citizens; and
- ▶ declares that the state, including its many political subdivisions, is bound in law to affirmatively act to protect the unalienable right of self-preservation of all of the citizens, even against an interfering and intruding federal government, and that in the exercise of this duty, the state of Utah will support all political subdivisions, agencies, and their officers' performance of necessary actions to preserve, protect, and defend the unalienable rights of their citizens, including the unalienable right of self-preservation.

## **Special Clauses:**

None

Be it resolved by the Legislature of the state of Utah:

WHEREAS, governments are instituted among mankind to secure certain unalienable rights, including life, liberty, and property, together with the right of self-preservation, which includes the right to defend self, family, others, property, and the state;

WHEREAS, governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed through written constitutions by which the governed delegate specific enumerated powers to governments with the expectation that governments may not exceed the powers so delegated;

WHEREAS, the Constitution of the United States creates a legal system unprecedented in form and design--a compound republic where the power surrendered by the people is first divided between two spheres of supremacy, establishing two distinct governments;

WHEREAS, each of these distinct governments, within its respective sphere, is not subject to the authority of the other;

WHEREAS, the Constitution of the United States and the constitutions of each of the fifty states contemplate that each state government will represent and remain accountable to its own citizens;

WHEREAS, the Tenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States codifies in

law that the only powers that the federal government may exercise are those that have been delegated to it in the Constitution of the United States, guarantees to the states and their people all powers not granted to the federal government elsewhere in the Constitution of the United States, and guarantees to this state and to the people of this state certain powers as they were understood at the time Utah was granted statehood in 1896;

WHEREAS, the guarantees made by the Tenth Amendment are a matter of contract between the state and people of Utah and the United States as of the time that the compact with the United States was agreed upon and adopted by Utah and the United States in 1894;

WHEREAS, the Ninth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States guarantees to the people natural and fundamental rights not enumerated in the Constitution and reserves to the people of Utah all rights as they were understood at the time Utah was granted statehood in 1896;

WHEREAS, the guaranty of those rights is also a matter of contract between the state and people of Utah and the United States as of the time the compact with the United States was agreed upon and adopted by Utah and the United States in 1894;

WHEREAS, the federal government is one of enumerated and limited powers and must show that a constitutional grant of power authorizes each of its actions;

WHEREAS, as it was the intent of the Framers of the Constitution that powers, which "in the ordinary course of affairs, concern the lives, liberties, and properties of the people" were to be the jurisdiction of governments more local and more accountable to the people, the general power of governing the health, safety, and welfare of the people, generally referred to as the "police power," was reserved to the states and not delegated to the federal government;

WHEREAS, the right of the people of Utah to keep and bear arms is a matter of public health and safety, subject to the exclusive police power of the state, and interference with this right by the federal government is expressly prohibited by the Second Amendment to the United States Constitution, which reads, "A well regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free state, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed";

WHEREAS, the Second Amendment protects a fundamental individual right to own and possess firearms, unconnected with an individual's service in a militia, together with the right to use those arms for traditionally lawful purposes, such as self-defense;

WHEREAS, because the Second Amendment recognizes an individual right to own and

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possess firearms, it also establishes a protectable liberty interest, the infringement of which requires an extremely strong public-interest justification and a narrow fit between the government's means and its end;

WHEREAS, federal acts, laws, orders, rules, or regulations that infringe upon this fundamental right are an unconstitutional assumption of power that is the province of the states or the people, and, as such, are a violation of the Second Amendment;

WHEREAS, Utah Constitution, Article I, Section 6, declares that "The individual right of the people to keep and bear arms for security and defense of self, family, others, property, or the state, as well as for other lawful purposes shall not be infringed," and reserves to the Legislature of the state of Utah the exclusive authority to define the lawful use of arms;

WHEREAS, as separate and independent sovereigns, states stand as guardians of the people's liberty;

WHEREAS, it is the duty of state legislatures to closely watch the operations of the federal government and to erect barriers against the unconstitutional encroachments of federal authority; and

WHEREAS, a frequent recurrence to the foregoing fundamental principles is essential to the security of individual rights and the perpetuity of free government:

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Legislature of the state of Utah strongly urges each state to exercise its right and duty to declare unconstitutional, and to make null and void within its respective borders, any federal statutes, orders, rules, or regulations that are not authorized by the Constitution of the United States.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Legislature of the state of Utah declares that it is the exclusive duty of the Legislature to adopt and enact any and all statutes, orders, rules, or regulations as necessary regarding the manufacture, transfer, possession, ownership, and use of firearms, firearm accessories, ammunition, and ammunition components within this state.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Legislature declares that it is the duty of the Legislature to adopt and enact any and all measures as necessary to prevent the enforcement of any federal statutes, orders, rules, or regulations in violation of the Second Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Legislature of the state of Utah declares that all statutes, orders, rules, and regulations enacted or authorized by the Legislature relating to

the manufacture, sale, transfer, or possession of a firearm, a firearm accessory, ammunition, or
ammunition component exclusively within the borders of Utah shall enjoy legal primacy within
the state of Utah over any and all conflicting federal statutes, orders, rules, or regulations.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Legislature of the state of Utah affirms that any state that does not act to protect the unalienable rights of its citizens, including the unalienable right of self-preservation, violates the very constitutional charter for which it was established by its citizens;

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Legislature of the state of Utah declares that the state, including its many political subdivisions, is bound by law to affirmatively act to protect the unalienable right of self-preservation of all the citizens, even against an interfering and intruding federal government, and that in the exercise of this duty, the state of Utah will support all political subdivisions, agencies, and their officers in their performance of necessary actions to preserve, protect, and defend the unalienable rights of their citizens, including the unalienable right of self-preservation.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that copies of this resolution be sent to the United States Department of Justice, the members of Utah's congressional delegation, and to the governors of the 49 other states.

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Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel