



CONVENTION of STATES ACTION

The Time Is Now

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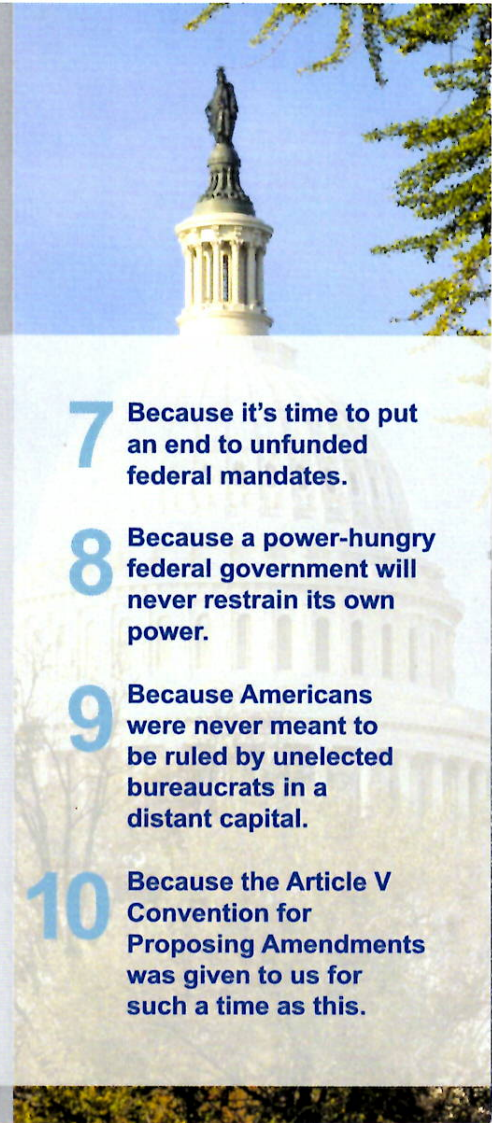
Table of Contents

p2	Endorsements
p2	Once Needed for Hawaii, Federal Programs Now Burden The Aloha State—A Convention of States offers permanent solutions
p3	The Process of an Article V Convention for Proposing Amendments
p4	Q&A

TOP TEN REASONS HAWAII

Should Pass the Convention of States Project Application for an Article V Convention

- 1 Because control of Hawaii land and resources should be restored to Hawaii.
- 2 Because the people of Hawaii should be free to decide on policies and curriculum for our schools without interference from the federal government.
- 3 Because the Convention of States Project's Article V resolution allows the states to put the brakes on lawmaking by federal agencies.
- 4 Because overreaching, constitutionally baseless regulations created by unelected bureaucrats are hurting the people of Hawaii.
- 5 Because out-of-touch politicians in Washington, D.C. must not be permitted to force their social agendas upon the people of Hawaii.
- 6 Because the language of our Constitution has been distorted and must be repaired to be consistent with its original intent.
- 7 Because it's time to put an end to unfunded federal mandates.
- 8 Because a power-hungry federal government will never restrain its own power.
- 9 Because Americans were never meant to be ruled by unelected bureaucrats in a distant capital.
- 10 Because the Article V Convention for Proposing Amendments was given to us for such a time as this.



Endorsements

Governor Greg Abbott



"I want legislation authorizing Texas to join other states in calling for a Convention of States to fix the cracks in our broken Constitution."

Dr. John Eastman

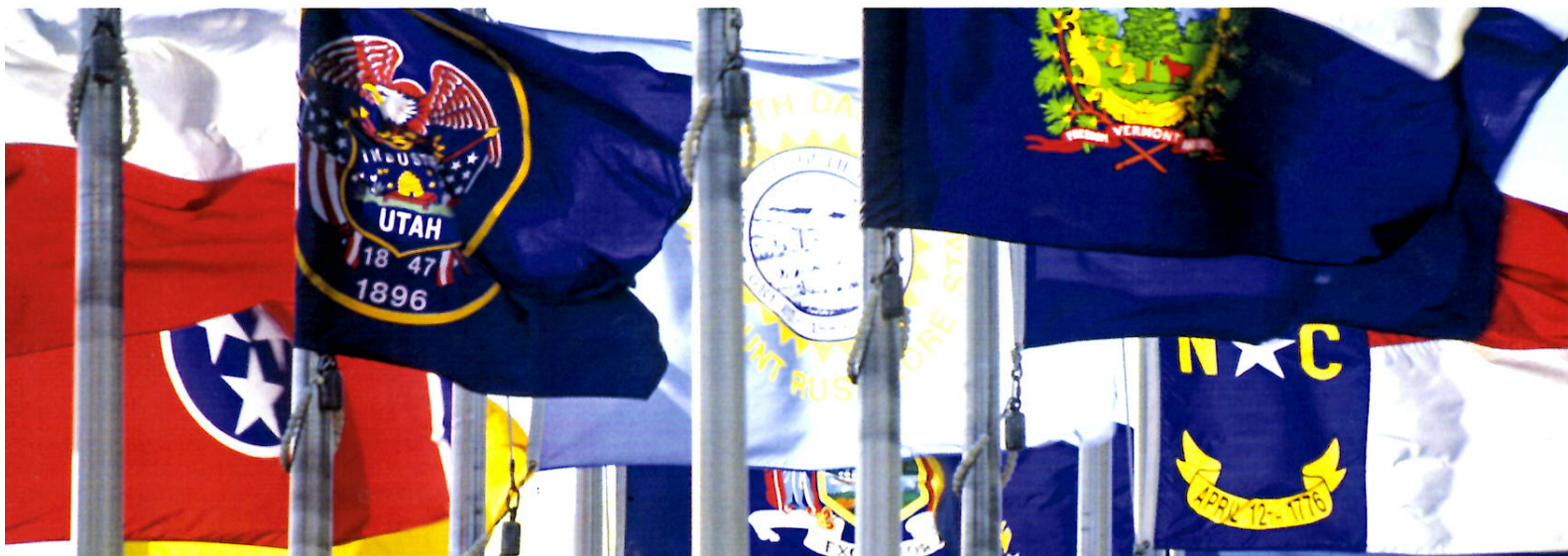


Henry Salvatori Professor of Law & Community Service at Chapman University Fowler School of Law – "The federal government thinks it has no limits. Article V was designed so that the people could take back their authority and correct errors in their government."

Representative Bill Patmon



Ohio State Representative (D-10)
"Our federal government is out of control. Article V gives authority to the states to change the Constitution if they feel they're experiencing tyranny, which no American is supposed to experience."



Once Needed for Hawaii, Federal Programs Now Burden The Aloha State – A Convention of States offers permanent solutions

By Mark White, State Director, Convention of States Action Hawaii

As the youngest state in the Union in the most remote location on the globe, our state's beginnings relied heavily on needed support from the federal government. Today however, federal programs intrude on Hawaii's citizens through mandates funded and unfunded, popular or not, and with a trove of unintended consequences.

The 1951 Compact for Free Association, a US-UN agreement renewed in 2003, obligates the United States to pay reparations to Micronesian and South Pacific Island nations until 2023. It includes legal US entry, free health care and free social services for any of their citizens reaching our shores. This increases our homeless population and our health care costs, especially after Hawaii's portion of a \$30M annual subsidy, funding that also comes to a stop in 2023. Hawaii's 2009 attempt to limit these cost increases was blocked by federal district court injunction.

The Affordable Care Act ruined our state's 1974 working health care solution: Hawaii's Prepaid Health Care Act. Since the creation of the failed Hawaii Health Connector, a 2014 study by Kaiser Health showed Hawaii having the lowest enrollment at just 8,592 and the highest per person cost of \$23,899, adding another burden of \$15M a year to Hawaii taxpayers and severely limiting the ability of Hawaii businesses to support fulltime jobs for employees.

Exacting mandates for everything from K-12 education, to the type of commuter train needed on Oahu, to the restriction of 400,000 square miles of Papahānaumokuākea as off limits to Hawaii's fisheries, the federal government has reduced states to nothing more than regional agencies doing the bidding of Congress and bureaucrats in Washington, D.C. It's now time to shrug off the shackles of the past and work toward a solution that restores power and authority to the states – to Hawaii and her citizens.

Professor Randy Barnett



"There happens to be a power in the Constitution the State Legislators have if they actually want to affect the political class here in Washington. They have a Constitutional Power given to them in the Constitution to call for an Amendments Convention; If they would exercise it...And if you do that, it would have real legal effects. And that's what they should do."

Senator Tom Coburn



"There is not enough political will in Washington to fix the real problems facing the country. It's time for the people to take back their country. The plan put forth by Convention of States is a great way to do just that by using the process the Founders gave us for reining in the federal government."

A Convention of States, authorized in Article V of the Constitution does just that. When Hawaii works with other states to call a convention – a meeting – to propose amendments to the constitution that limit the federal government, we begin the process of restoring our freedoms and liberties. That's just what happened last September in Williamsburg, VA when the first-ever simulated Convention of States was attended by commissioners from all 50 states.

Proposals discussed by those delegates fell within the limits of the three topics for amendment proposals called for by Convention of States Project's Article V resolution: federal fiscal restraints, limits on federal power and jurisdiction, and term limits for federal officials. The six proposals adopted at the Williamsburg simulation are powerful examples of how America can restore true power and decision authority to the States. Here are three examples:

"The power of Congress to regulate commerce among the several states shall be limited to the regulation of the sale, shipment, transportation, or other movement of goods, articles or persons."

"The Legislatures of the States shall have authority to abrogate any provision of federal law issued by the Congress, President, or Administrative Agencies of the United States, whether in the form of a statute, decree, order, regulation, rule, opinion, decision, or other form."

"The public debt shall not be increased except upon a recorded vote of two-thirds of each house of Congress, and only for a period not to exceed one year... No state or any subdivision thereof shall be compelled or coerced by Congress or the President to appropriate money."

The proposed amendments from the simulated Convention of States show how states can regain the power that's always been vested in them by the Constitution. Hawaii's reliance on intrusive federally mandated programs no longer serves our state or her citizens. Participating with sister states in a Convention of States to propose amendments that will limit federal power is the only way Hawaii will begin to gain the freedoms and liberties promised in a restored American republic.

The Process of an Article V Convention for Proposing Amendments

Thirty-four state legislatures apply for a convention to propose amendments on a specified topic

↓

Congress "calls" the Article V Convention by setting the time and place

↓

The states select, instruct, and send delegations of commissioners to the amendment-proposing convention

Convention Occurs

↓

Proposed amendments supported by the majority of state delegations are sent to the states for ratification

↓

Congress selects the method of state ratification

↓

Proposed amendments only become effective if ratified by 38 states

↓

The Constitution is amended

Q&A

SHORT ANSWERS TO COMMON QUESTIONS

Question

Isn't today's Convention of States movement really a Republican effort?

Answer

No, Convention of States is non-partisan organization of 2.1 million people with diverse political convictions who share the belief its now time the States regain the decision-making authority lost to the federal government over the last 50 years.

Question

Article V says Congress "calls" the convention, so won't Congress control the convention?

Answer

No. Once 34 states apply, Congress has no discretion whether to call a convention and no control over the delegates (see Federalist No. 85). The reason we have the convention mechanism in Article V is because George Mason thought Congress had too much control over the amendment process. The Framers unanimously agreed with him. It makes no sense to interpret Article V to give more power to Congress, when the whole point was to take power away.

The states control the Article V convention process from beginning to end. Congress' role is limited to issuing the "call," once it receives 34 applications for a convention on the same topic. The "call" simply sets the date, time and location of the meeting. The state legislatures control the selection and commissioning of their convention delegates.

Question

Are you sure the Article V convention process is safe?

Answer

Yes. There are redundant protections against non-germane amendment proposals:

(1) The scope of authority for the convention is defined by the topic specified in the 34 applications that trigger the convention and set its agenda. Any proposals beyond that scope would be out of order.

(2) Convention commissioners are the agents of their state legislature and are subject to the instructions given by their state legislature. The state legislature can recall delegates who attempt to exceed their authority, and actions taken outside the scope of a commissioner's authority would be void.

(3) If state legislatures failed to stop commissioners from acting beyond their powers, AND if a majority of the state delegations voted to propose a non-germane amendment, AND if Congress nevertheless sent that amendment to the states for ratification, the courts could declare the action void.

(4) Even if ALL of those protections failed, it borders on insanity to think that 38 states (the requirement for ratification) would ratify an amendment under these circumstances.

Question

Hawaii is supposed to hold a State Constitutional Convention every decade but hasn't since the late 1970s. So why should a national Convention of States even be considered?

Answer

Hawaii's State Constitutional Convention can only be initiated from the top down by its legislature, which has its own authority for

proposing amendments to the state constitution. Whereas, rather than being initiated by Congress, a Convention of States is triggered by the request of at least 34 states for the purpose of proposing amendments.

Question

Even if the states try to limit the scope of the Article V Convention to proposing amendments that limit federal power, can't those with other intentions hijack the process?

Answer

No. Please refer to the list of redundant protections on the process, above. There are many different groups working to achieve an Article V Convention to propose various types of amendments, and they have every right to seek to use this constitutional process. But groups seeking amendments for other purposes are not involved in our effort, because they know they cannot achieve their goals at a convention called pursuant to our application, which limits the topic of amendments to restraining federal power.

Question

Aren't the three areas of the Convention of States resolution—fiscal restraints, limiting power and jurisdiction, and term limits for federal officials—to broad as a subject matter for proposed amendments?

Answer

No, the three subject matter limitations work together to enhance state authority and ensures that a proposal submitted in one area does not inadvertently extend greater federal power and authority in any part of the other two areas.



We must use the power granted to the states in the Constitution. The Founders gave us a legitimate path to save our liberty by using our state governments to impose binding restraints on the federal government.



CONVENTION of STATES ACTION

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Convention of States Action is a 501 (c)(4) non-profit organization founded for the purpose of stopping the runaway power of the federal government.



CONVENTION of STATES

A PROJECT OF CITIZENS FOR SELF-GOVERNANCE

Frequently Asked Questions

Why Do We Want to Call a Convention of States?

Washington, D.C., is broken. The federal government is spending this country into the ground, seizing power from the states and taking liberty from the people. It's time American citizens took a stand and made a legitimate effort to curb the power and jurisdiction of the federal government. The Founders gave us a tool to fix Washington, D.C. We must use it before it is too late.

What is a Convention of States?

A convention of states is a convention called by the state legislatures for the purpose of proposing amendments to the Constitution. Article V of the Constitution gives this power to the states to enable them to propose amendments to the Constitution that Congress never would.

A Convention of States is *not* a constitutional convention. It cannot throw out the Constitution because it derives its authority from the Constitution. The convention can only *propose* amendments to our existing constitution.

How Do the State Legislatures Call a Convention of States?

Thirty-four state legislatures must pass a resolution called an "application" that calls for a Convention of States. The application is passed just like any other legislation, except that the Governor doesn't sign it and can't veto it.

Once adopted, the states send these applications to Congress. As soon as 34 states call for a convention on the same topic (or set of topics) Congress is *required* to call a convention addressing those topics.

Can Congress Block a Convention of States?

No. As long as each state applies for a convention that deals with the same issue (e.g., limiting the power and jurisdiction of the federal government), Congress must call the convention. Alexander Hamilton made this clear in *Federalist 85*, "The words of this article are peremptory. The congress '*shall* call a convention.' Nothing in this particular is left to discretion."

Congress does have the authority to name the place and the time for the convention. If it fails to exercise this power reasonably, either the courts or the states themselves can override congressional inaction.

Article V says Congress "calls" the convention. Does this mean they control the Convention and choose the delegates?

No. The Founders made this very clear. Once 34 states apply, Congress has no discretion whether to call a convention and no control over the delegates. George Mason proposed to add the Convention of States provision to Article V because he thought Congress had too much control over the amendment process. The Framers unanimously agreed with him. It makes no sense to interpret Article V to give Congress more power when the whole point was to create a way to bypass Congress in the amendment process.

This claim that Congress gets to choose the delegates also goes against common sense. Just because one party "calls" a convention, doesn't mean it gets to choose the delegates for the other parties. Think about it. Virginia called the Philadelphia Convention of 1787—Did it get to choose the delegates for Massachusetts? Of course not. Massachusetts did. Each state chooses its own delegates; it doesn't matter who calls the convention. This is basic agency law, not to mention common sense.

How Do States Choose Their Delegates?

States are free to develop their own selection process for choosing their delegates—properly called “commissioners.” Historically, the most common method used was an election by a joint session of both houses of the state legislature.

What Happens at a Convention of States?

Delegates from each state propose, discuss and vote on amendments to the Constitution. All amendments the convention passes by a simple majority of the states will be sent back to the states for ratification. Each state has one vote at the Convention. If North Carolina sends seven delegates and Nebraska sends nine, each state must caucus on each vote. North Carolina's one vote would be cast when at least four of its delegates agreed. Nebraska's vote would be cast by the agreement of at least five of its delegates.

How are Proposed Amendments Ratified?

Thirty-eight states must ratify any proposed amendments before they can become part of the Constitution. Normally, Congress designates the state legislatures as the ratifying body—but it may choose to have the states call ratifying conventions. If so, an election would be held in each state to choose delegates to the ratifying conventions. The moment that the 38th state ratifies, the proposed amendment officially becomes part of the Constitution.

How Do We Know How a Convention of States Will Work?

Interstate conventions were common during the Founding Era, and the procedures and rules for such conventions were widely accepted. In fact, historians have identified at least 36 such historical conventions. At every single historical convention, the states appointed the delegates, issued binding instructions to them, and each state had one vote regardless of how many delegates it sent. Professor Robert Natelson is the nation's foremost expert on the history of Article V and past conventions. His research is available in our *Article V Compendium* at conventionofstates.com/compendium.

Is a Convention of States Safe?

Yes, there are numerous safeguards against a “runaway convention.” Here are just a few:

1. Ratification requires the approval of 38 states. It only takes one house in 13 states to vote “no” to defeat any proposed amendment. The chances of 38 states approving a rogue amendment are effectively zero.
2. Convention delegates are legally bound to follow the instructions issued by their state legislature. Any vote outside those instructions is void and of no effect.
3. Any attempt to violate the Article V process would be challenged and struck down in court. There are over 50 reported cases addressing Article V issues at both the state and federal level.

To quote respected Article V scholar Robert Natelson, “There are far more checks and balances on a runaway convention than on a runaway Congress.”

If the Federal Government Ignores the Current Constitution, Why Would They Follow Any Amendments?

The federal government is following the Constitution—just not the Constitution that is written. They are following the constitution as interpreted by the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court has so misinterpreted our Constitution over the years that the American people no longer recognize it. To get the Constitution back where it belongs, we have to get rid of all those erroneous Supreme Court decisions. And that is exactly what amendments can do. The Eleventh, Fourteenth, and Twenty-Sixth Amendments were all adopted to overturn bad Supreme Court decisions and all of them are interpreted correctly today. History proves that amendments work.

How Can I Learn More?

Visit our website at conventionofstates.com to learn more.

If you're interested in studying Article V at a deeper level, check out our Compendium at conventionofstates.com/compendium. It's the largest and most detailed compilation of Article V research available anywhere.



CONVENTION of STATES ACTION

The Problem

Our nation is in peril. The public widely believes that America is headed in the wrong direction. They believe the future prospects are troubling, not only for this generation but for generations to come. The monstrous federal debt, the power grabs of the federal courts, and the escalating power of an irresponsible centralized government could ultimately result in the financial ruin of generations of Americans.

The Solution

Our current situation is precisely what the Founders feared. They knew the federal government might one day become drunk with power, so they gave us a solution in Article V of the U.S. Constitution.

Article V says that upon successful 'application' by 34 states, the states can convene a Convention of States to propose constitutional amendments. Under the Convention of States Project resolution, these amendments would be limited to imposing fiscal restraints on the federal government, limiting the power of the federal government, and mandating term limits. This would allow proposed amendments that limit executive orders, federal spending and taxation, and terms of office for Congress and the Supreme Court. What kind of amendments would you propose?

These amendments only become part of the Constitution after they are ratified by 38 states, rendering the "runaway convention" objection virtually unthinkable. When 38 states agree on something, it's not a runaway — it's a mandate!

The Strategy

The Convention of States Project is recruiting and mobilizing a permanent army of trained political activists in 3,000 state house and legislative districts across the country. These district captains will each recruit 100 people, who will call or write their state legislators, voicing their support for a Convention of States. In other words, we have more than a general philosophy; we have a well-organized strategy.

Join Us

The movement is spreading. Thousands of Americans — along with thought leaders and members of the media — are joining the Convention of States Project as endorsers, supporters, and volunteers. Visit COSAction.com to sign our petition and tell your legislators you support this last, best chance to restore liberty in America.



"State-led push to force convention to amend Constitution gains steam, with high-profile Republican support"



"I have wholeheartedly endorsed the Convention of States Project."



"Using the Constitution to Save the Constitution."



"Coburn: A Convention of States can restore our Constitution"



"U. S. Term Limits Endorses the Convention of States Project"



"Convention of States Trying to Unleash Power of Citizenry"



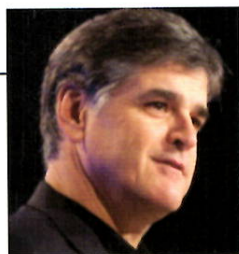
"States rise up against Washington"



Endorsements

Sean Hannity

"I'm a big supporter of [a Convention of States]. I like what you're doing. I hope you get it accomplished."



Mark Levin

"I have whole-heartedly endorsed the Convention of States Project. I serve on its Legal Board of Reference because they propose a solution as big as the problem."



Senator Ron Johnson

"[Our nation's] problems are not going to be solved in Washington D.C.... We've got to take the power back. I can't think of a better way of doing it [than Convention of States], because Washington is not going to give up power."



Senator Tom Coburn

"There is not enough political will in Washington to fix the real problems facing the country. It's time for the people to take back their country. The plan put forth by Convention of States is a great way to do just that by using the process the founders gave us for reining in the federal government."



Colonel Allen West

"Thank goodness the founders had the wisdom to provide us with Article V of the Constitution. I support the efforts to gather a constitutional Convention of States consistent with Article V and honoring the 10th Amendment."



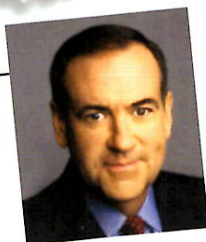
Governor Bobby Jindal

"We can, and we must scale back the monstrosity that our federal government has become. For this reason, I support the Convention of States project efforts to call an Article V convention to propose amendments to restrain the size of the federal government."



Mike Huckabee

"I have reviewed their plan and it is both innovative and realistic. I urge you to join me in supporting the Convention of States Project with Citizens for Self-Governance."



Sarah Palin

"[A Convention of States] is really the last recourse of the citizens to rein in D.C. and restore our country to a constitutionally limited federal government."



Glenn Beck

"It's time to take the power away from [the federal government], and the right way to do it is through a Convention of States."





Washington, D.C., will never voluntarily relinquish power. Article V of the Constitution offers the single best remedy for the crisis our nation is facing. The most important thing you can do to be a part of the solution is to tell your elected state legislators your position. **Please ACT now and sign the petition below.** Thank you for your commitment to restore constitutional government.

Respectfully,

Date _____

Email

PENDING

HCR5

Measure Title:

URGING THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES TO CALL A CONVENTION FOR PROPOSING AMENDMENTS PURSUANT TO ARTICLE V OF THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION LIMITED TO PROPOSING AMENDMENTS THAT IMPOSE FISCAL RESTRAINTS ON THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, LIMIT THE POWER AND JURISDICTION OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, AND LIMIT THE TERMS OF OFFICE FOR ITS OFFICIALS AND FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

Report Title:

Application for Convention of the States under Article V of the Constitution of the United States

Description:

Companion:

[HR7](#)

Package:

None

Current Referral:

LMG, JUD, FIN

Introducer(s):

KONG, BROWER, CACHOLA, EVANS, SAY, TUPOLA, YAMANE, Creagan, Hashem, Ito, Mizuno, Tokioka, Ward

[Sort by Date](#)

Status Text

1/22/2018	H	To be offered.
1/24/2018	H	Offered
2/8/2018	H	Referred to LMG, JUD, FIN, referral sheet 18

S = Senate | **H** = House | **D** = Data Systems | **\$** = Appropriation measure | **ConAm** = Constitutional Amendment

Some of the above items require Adobe Acrobat Reader. Please visit [Adobe's download page](#) for detailed instructions.

HCR5

SCR33

Measure Title: URGING THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES TO CALL A CONVENTION FOR PROPOSING AMENDMENTS PURSUANT TO ARTICLE V OF THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION LIMITED TO PROPOSING AMENDMENTS THAT IMPOSE FISCAL RESTRAINTS ON THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, LIMIT THE POWER AND JURISDICTION OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, AND LIMIT THE TERMS OF OFFICE FOR ITS OFFICIALS AND FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

Report Title: Application for Convention of the States under Article V of the Constitution of the United States

Description:

Companion:

Package: None

Current Referral: PSM, JDC

Introducer(s): GABBARD, HARIMOTO, INOUE, NISHIHARA, RIVIERE, Shimabukuro, Wakai

Sort by Date	Status Text
3/1/2018	S Offered.
3/1/2018	S Referred to PSM, JDC.
3/5/2018	S The committee(s) on PSM has scheduled a public hearing on 03-08-18 1:30PM in conference room 229.
3/8/2018	S The committee on PSM deferred the measure.

S = Senate | **H** = House | **D** = Data Systems | **\$** = Appropriation measure | **ConAm** = Constitutional Amendment

Some of the above items require Adobe Acrobat Reader. Please visit [Adobe's download page](#) for detailed instructions.

SCR33

HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

URGING THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES TO CALL A CONVENTION FOR PROPOSING AMENDMENTS PURSUANT TO ARTICLE V OF THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION LIMITED TO PROPOSING AMENDMENTS THAT IMPOSE FISCAL RESTRAINTS ON THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, LIMIT THE POWER AND JURISDICTION OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, AND LIMIT THE TERMS OF OFFICE FOR ITS OFFICIALS AND FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

1 WHEREAS, Executive Orders by the President of the United
2 States have become a vehicle through which the President may
3 overstep the limits of the President's constitutional authority;
4 and

5
6 WHEREAS, the concentration of power at the federal level
7 has had the effect of making federal officials less responsive
8 to the will of the people and more readily influenced by
9 lobbyists, wealthy corporations, and special interests in
10 Washington, D.C.; and

11
12 WHEREAS, much of federal law is now enacted by federal
13 bureaucrats who were never chosen by the people and have no
14 accountability to the people whatsoever; and

15
16 WHEREAS, policy decisions made at the state level tend to
17 be more responsive to the needs and desires of the people; and

18
19 WHEREAS, the federal government has created a crushing
20 national debt through improper and imprudent spending; and

21
22 WHEREAS, the federal government has invaded the legitimate
23 roles of the states through the manipulative process of federal
24 mandates, many of which are unfunded to a great extent; and
25



H.C.R. NO. 5

1 WHEREAS, the states have the ability to restore the
2 responsiveness of government to the people and to restrain
3 abuses of federal power by proposing amendments to the
4 Constitution of the United States through a limited Convention
5 of the States under Article V; now, therefore,
6

7 BE IT RESOLVED by the House of Representatives of the
8 Twenty-ninth Legislature of the State of Hawaii, Regular Session
9 of 2018, the Senate concurring, that this body urges and applies
10 to Congress under the provisions of Article V of the
11 Constitution of the United States for the calling of a
12 convention of the states, limited to proposing amendments to the
13 Constitution of the United States that impose fiscal restraints
14 on the federal government, limit the power and jurisdiction of
15 the federal government, and limit the terms of office for its
16 officials and for members of Congress; subject, however, to the
17 following reservations, understandings, and declarations:
18

19 (1) An application to the Congress of the United States to
20 call an amendment convention of the states pursuant to
21 Article V of the United States Constitution confers no
22 power to Congress other than the power to call such a
23 convention. The power of Congress to exercise this
24 ministerial duty consists solely of the authority to
25 name a reasonable time and place for the initial
26 meeting of a convention;
27

28 (2) Congress shall perform its ministerial duty of calling
29 an amendment convention of the states only upon the
30 receipt of applications for an amendment convention
31 for substantially the same purpose as this application
32 from two-thirds of the legislatures of the several
33 states;
34

35 (3) Congress does not have the power or authority to
36 determine any rules for the governing of an amendment
37 convention of the states pursuant to Article V of the
38 United States Constitution. Congress does not have
39 the power to set the number of delegates sent by any
40 state to such a convention, nor does it have the power
41 to name delegates to such a convention. The power to



H.C.R. NO. 5

1 name delegates remains exclusively within the
2 authority of the legislatures of the several states;
3

4 (4) By definition, an amendment convention of the states
5 means that states shall vote on the basis of one
6 state, one vote;
7

8 (5) A convention of the states convened pursuant to this
9 application shall be limited to consideration of the
10 topics specified herein and no other. This
11 application is made with the express understanding
12 that an amendment that in any way seeks to amend,
13 modify, or repeal any provision of the Bill of Rights
14 shall not be authorized for consideration at any
15 stage. This application shall be void *ab initio* if
16 ever used at any stage to consider any change to any
17 provision of the Bill of Rights;
18

19 (6) Pursuant to Article V of the United States
20 Constitution, Congress may determine whether proposed
21 amendments shall be ratified by the legislatures of
22 the several states or by special state ratification
23 conventions. The Legislature of the State of Hawaii
24 recommends that Congress select ratification by the
25 legislatures of the several states; and
26

27 (7) The Legislature of the State of Hawaii may provide
28 further instructions to its delegates and may recall
29 its delegates at any time for a breach of duty or a
30 violation of the instructions provided; and
31

32 BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that this application constitutes a
33 continuing application in accordance with Article V of the
34 Constitution of the United States until the legislatures of at
35 least two-thirds of the several states have made applications on
36 the same subject; and
37

38 BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that certified copies of this
39 Concurrent Resolution be transmitted to the Majority Leader and
40 Secretary of the United States Senate, the Speaker and Clerk of
41 the United States House of Representatives, and to the presiding



H.C.R. NO. 5

1 officers of each of the legislative houses in each of the other
2 forty-nine states.
3
4
5

OFFERED BY:

A. J. Jopala

General S. King
Calvin K. King
James W. Ward
Byron
K. B.

K. L.
John M. M.
Andy Green
Rich Lee
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