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Stop Kentucky Federal Constitutional Convention Resolutions HJR 51, SJR 17, SJR 51, and HCR 45

URGENT: Convention of States (COS) is doubling down on its efforts to pass its dangerous model application in Kentucky. ***The House Standing Committee on Elections, Const. Amendments & Intergovernmental Affairs held a "discussion only" hearing for Florida Governor Ron DeSantis, who strongly supports a Con-Con, and the committee could hold a hearing and/or vote on HJR 51, HCR 45, or HB 775 as soon as Thursday, March 19.*** *A Con-Con won't be effective in limiting the size and scope of government — only strict adherence to the U.S. Constitution as presently written, including nullifying unconstitutional federal acts.* ***Tell your state legislators to oppose all disastrous resolutions for a Con-Con.***

Members of the Kentucky General Assembly are seeking to pass a resolution applying to Congress to "call a Convention for proposing Amendments," under Article V of the Constitution, otherwise known as a federal constitutional convention (Con-Con) or a "convention of states," as some erroneously refer to it.

House Joint Resolution 51 (HJR 51) and Senate Joint Resolution 51 (SJR 51) follow the wording of Mark Meckler's Convention of States Project, or COS Project, application, urging Congress to call a convention to propose 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."

Senate Joint Resolution 17 (SJR 17) would apply to Congress to call a convention to propose a congressional term-limits amendment.

House Concurrent Resolution 45 (HCR 45) would apply to Congress to call a convention to propose a so-called Balanced Budget Amendment.

House Bill 775 (HB 775) has also been introduced. It is designed to give false assurance that a convention won't get out of control, doing this by ostensibly regulating the appointment and conduct of delegates. Such a bill

would be completely useless at preventing a runaway convention — for example, it doesn't regulate delegates from other states, and doesn't prevent delegates from proposing an entirely new constitution (in the 1787 Convention, states also attempted to limit delegates' authority).

Any Article V convention, no matter how well intentioned, could lead to a runaway convention that would reverse many of the Constitution's limitations on government power and interference. In other words, **a Con-Con could accomplish the same goals that many of its advocates claim to be fighting against.** As evidence, both a 2016 and 2023 simulated "Convention of States" resulted in amendments massively increasing the federal government and expanding its spending powers.

A so-called Balanced Budget Amendment (BBA) would be ineffective, with virtually every BBA proposal containing significant loopholes allowing Congress to continue unconstitutional spending. Furthermore, **term limits would do nothing to limit the federal government or improve our representation in Congress.** For example, they would throw out the best congressmen along with the worst. Furthermore, term limits ignore the most serious problems our nation faces, including fiscally-irresponsible policies and lack of adherence to the Constitution. In fact, we already have term limits — elections — while formal ***term limits on the U.S. president or in legislatures such as California, by contrast, have failed to rein in the executive branch of the federal government or the legislative branch of out-of-control state governments, respectively.***

And in 2018, Congressman Thomas Massie (R-Ky.) tweeted:

> I don't support a COS. If my colleagues won't follow the present constitution, why would they follow a new one?

In another tweet on December 30, 2022, Massie correctly noted that:

> Repeal of the [16th and 17th amendments and the Federal Reserve Act] would obviate any need or want for a term limit amendment and a balanced budget amendment.
>
> The document our founders gave us was genius, and we tamper with it at our own peril.

When speaking to your legislators, emphasize the following irrefutable facts about an Article V convention for proposing amendments:

1. There is no constitutional authority for a limited convention.
2. There is no guidance on how delegates would be selected.
3. There is no guidance on who could qualify as a delegate.
4. There is no guidance on how many delegates each state could send.
5. There is no provision for stopping a runaway convention.
6. There is no provision for how rules would be established.
7. There is no provision for how rules would be enforced.
8. There is no role provided for the people to play in the process.
9. There is no power provided for the people to stop a convention once it starts.
10. There is no description of the ratification conventions Congress could choose to call.
11. There are no rules governing the ratification conventions Congress could choose to call.
12. There is no means provided for either the states or the people to challenge Congress's choice of the method of ratification.
13. There is no test provided for a qualifying application submitted by a state.
14. The acceptance by one Congress of a state application for a convention does not bind subsequent Congresses from accepting that application.
15. Application for a convention submitted by one state legislature does not prevent subsequent state

legislatures from revoking the previous application.

16. All these issues would be challenged in court and would take years to be decided.
17. The issues to be addressed at a convention to propose amendments would likely be moot by the time the challenges reached the U.S. Supreme Court for final adjudication.
18. If 100 percent of registered voters opposed an amendment proposed by a convention, but the requisite number of state legislatures or ratifying conventions (according to the process determined by Congress for consideration of proposed amendments) supported it, then that amendment would become part of the Constitution regardless of the will of the people.
19. The same scenario is true if a proposed amendment were approved by 100 percent of registered voters but rejected by the ratification conventions or state legislatures (according to the process determined by Congress for consideration of proposed amendments).

The late Supreme Court Justice Antonin Scalia understood the danger of a constitutional convention. In 2015, Scalia reiterated his opposition to an Article V convention, stating, **"This is not a good century to write a constitution."** Furthermore, ***what kind of delegates would Kentucky send to such a convention? Constitutionalist conservatives or RINO moderates and liberals?***

In 1979, then-U.S. Senator Barry Goldwater of Arizona correctly warned about an Article V convention:

> If we hold a constitutional convention, every group in the country — majority, minority, middle-of-the-road, left, right, up, down — is going to get its two bits in and we are going to wind up with a constitution that will be so far different from the one we have lived under for 200 years that I doubt that the Republic could continue.

Goldwater considered an Article V Convention threatening to the continuity of the United States' republican form of government. It would be foolhardy and downright reckless to disregard these and other legitimate concerns.

An Article V convention possesses the inherent power to propose ***any*** changes to the U.S. Constitution, including drafting and proposing an entirely new "modern" (i.e., socialist) constitution. Instead, ***the Kentucky General Assembly should consider Article VI and nullify unconstitutional laws.***

Furthermore, ***state lawmakers should also consider rescinding any and all previously passed Article V convention applications to Congress, regardless of the desired amendment(s).*** Passing rescission resolutions will help prevent aggregating past Article V convention applications with those from other states to force Congress to call a convention.

Above all, **urge your state representative and senator to oppose all pro-Article V convention resolutions and instead consider nullification as a safe and constitutional means to limit government.**

The Harsh Reality of a "Convention of States"