1	State of Arkansas
2	93rd General Assembly
3	Regular Session, 2021 HCR 1004
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5	By: Representatives Bentley, S. Meeks, Dotson, Payton, Ladyman, B. Smith, Rye, C. Cooper, Ray, Carr,
6	Bryant, M. Berry
7	By: Senator D. Sullivan
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9	HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION
10	CONCERNING THE CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY VESTED IN THE
11	PEOPLE, THE STATES, AND THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.
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14	Subtitle
15	CONCERNING THE CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY
16	VESTED IN THE PEOPLE, THE STATES, AND THE
17	UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.
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20	WHEREAS, our nation was organized by the United States Constitution
21	with a clear division of civil authority between the United States Government
22	and the individual states; and
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24	WHEREAS, the United States Constitution contains several provisions
25	intended to establish and preserve that proper balance of civil authority
26	between the United States Government and the individual states; and
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28	WHEREAS, those provisions in the United States Constitution include, in
29	Article I, a United States Senate with equal suffrage for all states, equal
30	suffrage for the United States House of Representatives when selecting a
31	President of the United States, and a specific limitation of federal
32	authority with the enumerated powers of the United States Congress. In
33	Article III of the United States Constitution, there is a specific list of
34 25	original jurisdictional authorities for the United States Supreme Court, and
35	the United States Congress is granted control of appellate jurisdictional
36	authority for the United States Supreme Court. In Article V of the United



1 States Constitution, equal suffrage is required for all states when proposing 2 and ratifying constitutional amendments; and 3 4 WHEREAS, in the Bill of Rights of the United States Constitution, 5 certain rights of the people are enumerated in the first eight (8) 6 amendments, and the Ninth Amendment of the United States Constitution 7 reserves all unenumerated rights for the people; and 8 9 WHEREAS, the Tenth Amendment of the United States Constitution clearly 10 states: "The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, 11 nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, 12 or to the people."; and 13 14 WHEREAS, James Madison said in Federalist No. 45: "The powers delegated 15 [that is, enumerated] by the proposed Constitution to the federal government 16 are few and defined. Those which are to remain in the State governments are 17 numerous and indefinite. The former [federal powers] will be exercised 18 principally on external objects, as war, peace, negotiation, and foreign 19 commerce; with which last the power of taxation will, for the most part, be 20 connected. The powers reserved to the several States will extend to all the 21 objects which, in the ordinary course of affairs, concern the lives, 22 liberties, and properties of the people, and the internal order, improvement, 23 and prosperity of the State."; and 24 25 WHEREAS, James Madison warned in 1792: "If Congress can apply money 26 indefinitely to the general welfare, and are the sole and supreme judges of 27 the general welfare, they may take the care of religion into their own hands; 28 they may establish teachers in every state, county, and parish, and pay them 29 out of the public treasury; they may take into their own hands the education 30 of children, establishing in like manner schools throughout the union...; 31 they may undertake the regulation of all roads other than post roads; in

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Congress..."; and

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WHEREAS, in 1791 Thomas Jefferson wrote: "I consider the foundation of

short, every thing, from the highest object of state legislation, down to the

most minute object of police, would be thrown under the power of

1 the Constitution as laid on this ground: That 'all powers not delegated to 2 the United States, by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States or to the people.' To take a single step beyond 3 4 the boundaries thus specially drawn around the powers of Congress, is to take 5 possession of a boundless field of power, no longer susceptible of any 6 definition."; and

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WHEREAS, in 1800 Thomas Jefferson wrote: "What an augmentation [growth] of the field for jobbing, speculating, plundering, office-building and office hunting, would be produced by an assumption of all the state powers into the hands of the general [United States] government. The true theory of our constitution is surely the wisest and best, that the states are independent as to every thing within themselves, and united as to every thing respecting foreign nations."; and

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WHEREAS, Richard Henry Lee wrote in 1788: "In forming a federal constitution, which ex vi termine, supposes state governments existing, and which is only to manage a few great national concerns, we often find it easier to enumerate particularly the powers to be delegated to the federal head, than to enumerate particularly the individual rights to be reserved..."; and

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WHEREAS, Supreme Court Justice Joseph Story wrote in 1833: "Let us never forget, that our constitutions of government are solemn instruments, addressed to the common sense of the people and designed to fix, and perpetuate their rights and their liberties. They are not to be frittered away to please the demagogues of the day. They are not to be violated to gratify the ambition of political leaders. They are to speak in the same voice now, and for ever. They are of no man's private interpretation. They are ordained by the will of the people; and can be changed only by the sovereign command of the people.",

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- 33 NOW THEREFORE,
- 34 BE IT RESOLVED BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE NINETY-THIRD GENERAL
- 35 ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF ARKANSAS, THE SENATE CONCURRING THEREIN:

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THAT the State of Arkansas, on behalf of all the citizens of this individual state, renew its commitment to all of the unalienable rights of its citizens and all of the constitutional civil authority reserved for the individual State of Arkansas.