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CONVENTION OF STATES  
**ACTION**  
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A HANDBOOK FOR  
LEGISLATORS AND CITIZENS

*Fourth Edition*

INSIDE FRONT COVER

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# CONVENTION OF STATES ACTION

*A Solution As BIG As The Problem!*

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# Introduction



The public widely believes our nation is headed in the wrong direction. They believe that future prospects are troubling, not only for this generation but for generations to come.

The public is correct.

What is not widely known is that the Constitution itself provides a real, effective solution. Mark Levin’s bestselling book, *The Liberty Amendments*, has opened the eyes of millions of Americans to the possibility of stopping the federal abuses of power through a Convention of States. Although we began the COS Project independently, our plan is a near-perfect match with Levin’s ideas.

The plan we propose does not commit us to any particular amendments. That will be up to the states when they convene. But it does commit us to a particular subject—proposed amendments must be designed to limit the power of the federal government.



“If we do nothing to halt these abuses, we run the risk of becoming, as Alexis de Tocqueville warned, nothing more than ‘a flock of timid and industrious animals, of which the government is the shepherd.’”

## Washington, D.C., Is Out of Control and Will Not Relinquish Power

We see *four major abuses* perpetrated by the federal government:

- The Spending and Debt Crisis
- The Regulatory Crisis
- Congressional Attacks on State Sovereignty
- Federal Takeover of Decision Making

These abuses are not mere instances of bad policy. They are driving us towards an age of “soft tyranny” in which the government “softens, bends, and guides” men’s wills. If we do nothing to halt these abuses, we run the risk of becoming, as Alexis de Tocqueville warned in 1840, nothing more than “a flock of timid and industrious animals, of which the government is the shepherd.”

### 1. The Spending and Debt Crisis

The \$20 trillion national debt is staggering, but it only tells a part of the story. If we apply the normal rules of business accounting, the federal government owes at least \$100 trillion more in vested Social Security benefits and other programs. This is why the government cannot tax its way out of debt. Even if it confiscated everything owned by private citizens and companies, there would still not be enough to cover the debt.

### 2. The Regulatory Crisis

The federal bureaucracy has created a complex, contradictory regulatory scheme that is crushing businesses. Little accountability exists when unelected bureaucrats—rather than Congress—enact the real substance of the law. Research from the American Enterprise Institute, shows that since

1949 federal regulations have lowered the real GDP growth by 2% and made America 72% poorer.

### 3. Congressional Attacks on State Sovereignty

For years, Congress has been using federal grants to keep the states under its control. By attaching mandates to federal grants, Congress has turned state legislatures into their regional agencies rather than treating them as truly independent republican governments.

A radical social agenda and an erosion of the rights of the people accompany all of this. While substantial efforts have been made to combat federal expansion and protect peoples’ rights, we have missed one of the most important principles of the American founding. State legislatures need to be free to implement the will of the voters in their own states, not the will of Congress.

#### 4. Federal Takeover of the Decision Making Process

The Founders believed the structures of a limited government would provide the greatest protection of liberty. There were to be checks and balances at the federal level. And everything not specifically granted to Congress for legislative control was to be left to the states and the people.

Collusion among decision makers in Washington, D.C., has overrun these checks and balances. The federal judiciary supports Congress and the White House in their ever-escalating attack upon the jurisdiction of the fifty states. This is more than an attack on the independence of the states. This robs the people of their most fundamental liberty—the right of self-governance.

We need to realize that the structure of decision making matters. Who decides what the law will be is even more important than what is decided. The

protection of liberty requires a strict adherence to the principle that power is limited and delegated.

Washington, D.C., does not believe this principle, as evidenced by an unbroken practice of expanding the boundaries of federal power. In a remarkably frank admission, the Supreme Court rebuffed a constitutional challenge to the federal spending power by acknowledging its approval of programs that violate the original meaning of the Constitution:

*This framework has been sufficiently flexible over the past two centuries to allow for enormous changes in the nature of government. The Federal Government undertakes activities today that would have been unimaginable to the Framers in two senses; first, because the Framers would not have conceived that any government would conduct such activities; and second, because the Framers would not have believed that the Federal*

*Government, rather than the States, would assume such responsibilities. Yet the powers conferred upon the Federal Government by the Constitution were phrased in language broad enough to allow for the expansion of the Federal Government's role.*

*New York v. United States, 505 U.S. 144, 157 (1992).*

This is not a partisan issue. Washington, D.C., will never voluntarily relinquish power—no matter who is elected. The only rational conclusion is this: unless some political force outside of Washington, D.C., intervenes, the federal government will continue to bankrupt this nation, embezzle the legitimate authority of the states, and destroy the liberty of the people. Rather than securing the blessings of liberty for future generations, Washington, D.C., is on a path that will enslave our children and grandchildren to the debts of the past.



**“We need to realize that the structure of decision-making matters. Who decides what the law will be is even more important than what is decided.”**  
**“This is not a partisan issue. Washington, D.C., will never voluntarily relinquish power — no matter who is elected.”**



“By calling a Convention of States, we can stop the federal spending and debt spree, the power grabs of the federal courts, and other misuses of federal power.”

## The Founders Gave Us a Solution: A Convention of States

Most people don't know that there are two methods to propose amendments to the Constitution.

1. Two-thirds of each house of Congress agrees to propose a particular amendment; or
2. Two-thirds of the state legislatures pass applications for an amendments convention.

The Founders knew the federal government might one day become drunk with power. The most important check to this power is Article V. Article V gives states the authority to hold a convention *for the purpose of proposing amendments to the Constitution*.

By calling a Convention of States, we can stop the federal spending and debt spree, the power grabs of the federal courts, and other misuses of federal power. The current situation is precisely what the Founders feared, and they gave us a solution we have a duty to use.

After the states propose, debate, and vote upon the proposed amendments, they will be sent to the 50 state legislatures for ratification. Congress *must* choose one of two “modes of ratification.” They can either submit the amendments to state conventions elected for that purpose or to the state legislatures. Either way, three-quarters

of the states must agree for any of the proposed amendments to be ratified.

Congress has no authority to stop such a process. The Founders made sure of that.

We are approaching a crossroads. One path leads to the escalating power of an irresponsible centralized government, ultimately resulting in the financial ruin of generations of Americans. The other path leads to the restoration of liberty and an American renaissance.

Which will you choose?



## Article V, U.S. Constitution

*The Congress, whenever two thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose Amendments to this Constitution, or, on the Application of the Legislatures of two thirds of the several States, shall call a Convention for proposing Amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all Intents and Purposes, as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three fourths of the several States, or by Conventions in three*

*fourths thereof, as the one or the other Mode of Ratification may be proposed by the Congress; Provided that no Amendment which may be made prior to the Year One thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any Manner affect the first and fourth Clauses in the Ninth Section of the first Article; and that no State, without its Consent, shall be deprived of its equal Suffrage in the Senate.*



A story from the Convention of 1787: “On September 15, as the Convention was reviewing the revisions made by the Committee of Style, George Mason expressed opposition to the provisions limiting the power to propose amendments to Congress. According to the Convention records, Mason thought that ‘no amendments of the proper kind would ever be obtained by the people, if the Government should become oppressive, as he verily believed would be the case.’ In response, Gouverneur Morris and Elbridge Gerry made a motion to amend the article to reintroduce language requiring that a convention be called when two-thirds of the States applied for an amendment.”

30 Harvard Journal of Law and Public Policy 1005, 1007 (2007).

# How Our Proposal Differs from Other Article V Plans

We believe our strategy gives us an excellent chance of success.

Two goals separate our plan from all other Article V efforts:

1. We want to call a convention for a particular *subject* rather than a particular *amendment*. Instead of calling a convention for a balanced budget amendment (though we are entirely supportive of such an amendment), we want to call a convention for the purpose of limiting the power and jurisdiction of the federal government.
2. We believe the grassroots is the key to calling a successful convention. The goal is to build a grassroots network in a minimum of 40 states, getting 100 people to volunteer in at least 75% of the state legislative district (that's 3,000 districts). We believe this is very realistic. Through the support of the American people this project will succeed.

## We Have a Solution As Big As the Problem

Rather than calling a convention for a specific amendment, Convention of States Action urges state legislatures to properly use Article V to call a convention for a particular subject—reducing the power of Washington, D.C. It is important to note that a convention for an individual amendment (e.g. a balanced budget amendment) would be limited to that single idea. Requiring a balanced budget is a great idea that COSA fully supports. Congress, however, could comply with a balanced budget amendment by simply raising taxes. We need spending restraints as well. We need restraints on taxation. We need prohibitions against improper fed-

eral regulation. We need to stop unfunded mandates.

No current Article V proposal has been able to reach the 34 state applications needed to call a Convention of States. There is not enough momentum behind any one amendment. The Convention of States Project allows all these Article V efforts to combine, giving them the collective force necessary to call a convention.

Once called, the delegates will be able to debate and propose a complete package of restraints on all branches of the federal government. This is what our plan will do. It would allow ALL amendments germane to “limiting the power and jurisdiction of the federal government” to be considered.

## What Sort of Amendments Could Be Passed?

The following are examples of amendment topics that could be proposed at a Convention of States:

- A balanced budget amendment
- Reducing federal spending power (fixing the General Welfare Clause)
- Reducing federal regulatory power (fixing the Commerce Clause)
- A prohibition of using international treaties and law to govern the domestic law of the United States

- A limitation on using Executive Orders and federal regulations to enact laws (since the Congress is supposed to be the exclusive agency to enact laws)
- Imposing real checks and balances on the Supreme Court (such as term limits)
- Placing a limit on federal taxation

Of course, these are merely examples of what could be up for discussion. So long as a proposed amendment relates to limiting the power of the federal government, the Convention of States itself would determine which ideas deserve serious consideration, and it will take a majority of votes from the states to formally propose any amendments.

American citizens have become so frustrated with runaway federal power that they have begun discussing ideas like nullification and even secession. Such ideas are not only impractical; they could ultimately lead to a violent conflict. We need not turn to such dangerous alternatives. The Founders gave us a legitimate path to save our liberty by using our state governments to impose binding restraints on the federal government. 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.”**

# Our Political Plan to Call a Convention of States

## The Grassroots

The leadership of the COS Project believes the success of a Convention of States depends directly on American citizens. Our plan is not only simple, it is *realistic*:

- We will build a strong grassroots network that is active in all 50 states.
- There are approximately 5,000 state house districts across all 50 states. Our goal is to have active volunteers in at least 3,000 of these districts.
- We will have 3,000 district captains who will organize at least 100 people in each district to contact their state legislators to support a convention of states, and turn out at least 25 people per district at legislative hearings.

Legislators must know that our grassroots team will have their backs if they support a Convention of States. A widespread grassroots organization has been missing from the Article movements of

the past. COSA's President, Mark Meckler, was the co-founder of the Tea Party Patriots — the largest tea party group in the country. Michael Farris is the founder of the Home School Legal Defense Association. As such, he brings with him over 30 years of grassroots leadership and activism in all 50 states. Eric O'Keefe was the lead organizer for the term limits movement that resulted in 23 states passing ballot initiatives to that effect. We not only have experienced staff for this project, but we are also networking with like-minded coalition members across America.

The strategic advantage of a fresh start on the application process is that we will be building current grassroots operations in all of the states needed to ratify any proposed amendments, and have them all addressed at one convention. If one of the existing proposals (such as the balanced budget applications) achieved 34 valid applications, CSG certainly would support it as well.

Unfortunately, the balanced budget plan relies on applications that were enacted ten, twenty, and thirty years ago. The grassroots organizations that achieved those victories are long gone. Starting fresh insures that we have current grassroots operations in all the states necessary to actually ratify any proposed amendments.

Starting fresh also allows us to avoid any legal difficulties that may arise during the “aggregation” process. Applications must deal with the same issue in order for them to be counted towards the necessary 34 states (or, in order for them to be “aggregated”). Many of the balanced budget applications, for example, are sufficiently different that they may be subject to legal challenge when the time comes to determine which states are included in the count. It is unlikely all balanced budget applications currently pending will be successfully aggregated. Our model application lays out a unified text that can be adopted in every state, eliminating legal concerns about aggregation.

Thus, there is both a legal advantage (clear aggregation) and a political advantage (current grassroots networking) to a fresh start on the application process. Moreover, we will have a greater ability to protect our liberty by addressing the full scope of the problems in Washington, D.C., through a Convention of States.

This unique strategy combined with strong grassroots support will provide a clear path to victory.

Only one question remains. Will you help?



The success of a Convention of States depends directly on the American citizens.

# Why a Convention of States Is the Safest Alternative to Preserve Our Liberty

The most common objection to an Article V convention envisions a doomsday scenario where delegates disregard the purpose of the convention, rewrite the Constitution, and change the entire American system of government. This has been called the “runaway convention” scenario, and it is based on fear and misinformation.

Here are the facts:

1. **There is a clear, strong single-subject precedent that would almost certainly be declared binding in the event of a court challenge.** There have been over 400 applications from state legislatures for an Article V convention in the history of the Republic. No such convention has ever been called because there has never been an application from two-thirds of the states on the same subject. In addition to this, there is a huge amount of historical precedent that limits interstate conventions to a particular subject. (See Professor Robert G. Natelson’s essay on page 19).
2. **Ratification of any proposed amendment requires the approval of 38 states.** It only takes 13 states to vote “no” to defeat any proposed amendment. The chances of 38 state legislatures approving a rogue amendment are effectively zero.
3. **Improper changes to the process can be legally challenged by state legislators.** Efforts to change the Article V process midstream have been held unconstitutional by federal

courts. (See *Idaho v. Freeman*, 529 F. Supp. 1107 [D. Idaho 1981].) The head of the Convention of States Project, Michael Farris, was lead counsel for several Washington state legislators in that litigation.

4. **There is absolutely no historical precedent for a runaway convention.** Many opponents of a Convention of States make the historically false allegation that our Constitution was adopted as the result of an illegal runaway convention. This argument was invented by the enemies of the Constitution and is unsupported by historical fact. The truth is that the new process for adopting the Constitution was unanimously approved by both the Congress and all 13 states as required by the Articles of Confederation. (See “Can We Trust the Constitution?” by Michael Farris on page 17.)

**Thus, there are multiple lines of defense against any amendment that departs from the original subject:** (1) A majority of states at the Convention would almost certainly vote such a proposal to be out of order; (2) Any changes in the Article V process, like the proposal of a rogue amendment, would be challenged in court and struck down; (3) It only takes 13 states to defeat any such proposal at the ratification stage; (4) There is absolutely no historical precedent for a runaway convention.

American citizens must evaluate the relative safety of two choices. Should we

allow our runaway federal government to continue to abuse the Constitution and the rights of the people, with the vague hope that someday Washington, D.C., will see the light and relinquish power? Or should we call a Convention of States, trusting that one of the many lines of defense will stop any misuse of the convention process?

At the end of the day, we must trust either Congress or the states. Recent history makes that an easy choice. Washington, D.C., is clearly the greatest danger to our liberty.

We believe the choice is clear. A Convention of States is the safest path to preserve self-government and liberty.

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“The convention for proposing amendments is called to propose solutions to discrete, pre-assigned problems.” “When two-thirds of the states apply on a given subject, Congress must call the convention.”

## We Know How a Convention of States Would Operate

Convention opponents claim we know nothing about how a Convention of States would function. They say that no precedent exists for such a convention, and it should be avoided due to all the unknowns. The historical record shows us that these assertions are plainly false. History tells us how a Convention of States would operate. Interstate conventions were common during the Founding Era, and the rules and procedures for such conventions were widely accepted. (For more on this historical precedent see Professor Natelson’s article on page 19.) According to Professor Robert Natelson, leading expert on the Article V process, we know that:

- The “convention for proposing amendments” was consciously modeled on multi-state conventions held during the century leading up to the

Constitutional Convention, when states or colonies met together every few years. There are well-established rules from these conventions that would govern any convention today.

- There have been at least 36 multi-state conventions in American history. Not a single one exceeded its prescribed mandate—not even the Constitutional Convention, despite anti-historical claims to the contrary.
- A Convention of States is a meeting of sovereign state governments, and each state has one vote. Each state commissioner is empowered and instructed by his or her state legislature.
- Congress’s call for the convention cannot determine how many delegates each state sends or how they are chosen. That is a matter for each state legislature to decide.

- The state legislatures’ applications fix the subject matter for a convention for proposing amendments. When two-thirds of the states apply on a given subject, Congress must call the convention. Congress’ power is limited to setting the initial time and place of meeting.

Article V does not lay out the procedural rules for a convention because the Founders knew them so well. They knew how an Article V convention would operate because they held conventions themselves on a regular basis. These well-established rules are still in place and still binding on a convention held today.



“The best plan is for state legislatures to adopt applications with operative language that is identical or as close to identical as possible.”



## Action Steps for Legislators

To call a Convention of States, 34 state legislatures must pass applications on the same subject matter. Governors play no official role in this process. A simple majority vote is enough to pass the application unless the state legislature has adopted prior rules requiring a different number.

“Aggregation” is the most important issue for legislators to consider. Will

one state’s application be counted toward the required 34-state majority, or will it be considered distinct from those of other states? The great variety of applications for a proposed balanced budget amendment demonstrates the problem. Most legal scholars believe that a handful of the existing applications will be considered sufficiently distinct to deny aggregation status in a

final count. The best plan is for state legislatures to adopt applications with operative language that is identical or as close to identical as possible. The COS model application is contained in the Appendix on page 16. This model application was drafted in consultation with a wide range of constitutional scholars, legislators, and citizen activists.

# Action Steps for Citizens

Ultimately, the success of a Convention of States depends on the citizens of the United States. The grassroots will be the engine that drives this project. If Americans are willing to sacrifice their time and energy, there is still a chance to halt the tyrannical abuses of the federal government.

In each state, we will appoint three state-wide volunteer leaders: the State Director, Legislative Liaison, and Coalitions Director. These individuals will organize the movement across the state, coordinating volunteers, con-

necting with state legislators, and building the grassroots network. In each state legislative district, a District Captain will be appointed to coordinate and mobilize volunteers in their district.

There are a number of ways volunteers will be able to be involved in helping move the project forward:

- Recruiting friends, family, neighbors and co-workers to join the effort.
- Writing letters, making calls, and visiting state legislator's offices to encourage them to support a Convention of States.

- Attending legislative hearings to show support for a Convention of States.
- Organizing and speaking at events in your area as a representative for COS.

For more information about leadership job descriptions and volunteer opportunities visit [www.cosaction.com](http://www.cosaction.com).

The Founders gave us the tools to curb the federal abuse of power. It's time we stand up and use them to preserve liberty—not only for ourselves but for posterity.



“The grassroots will be the engine that drives this project.”

# Leadership of the Convention of States Project



**Mark Meckler**  
Convention of States Action,  
President

B.A. in English Literature, San Diego State University

J.D., with honors, University of the Pacific McGeorge School of Law

Mark Meckler is the founder and President of Convention of States Action, an organization created specifically to call a Convention of States and ratify amendments to limit the power and jurisdiction of Washington, D.C. Meckler is widely regarded as one of the most effective and well-networked grassroots organizers in the nation and is regularly called on for political commentary in all forms of media.

Meckler is the co-founder and former National Coordinator for the Tea Party Patriots, the largest tea party organization in the nation. He left the organization in February 2012 to work more broadly on expanding the self-governance movement beyond the partisan divide.

As the President of COSA, Meckler makes sure that the Convention of States Project is fully and appropriately funded, staffed and managed, with a focus on strict stewardship of donor dollars for maximum leverage and effect. Meckler is also personally involved in all media and public relations efforts.

Meckler and his wife Patty live in Northern California with their teenage children, where they share a love of outdoor recreation and equestrian activities.



**Eric O'Keefe**  
Convention of States Action,  
Chairman, Board of Directors

Eric O'Keefe has a 25-year history as an active strategist, board member, and donor with organizations working to advance individual liberty, promote citizen engagement and restore constitutional governance. O'Keefe helped found U.S. Term Limits in 1991, and in recent years, co-founded the Campaign for Primary Accountability, the Health Care Compact Alliance, and Citizens for Self-Governance. O'Keefe is also a founding board member of the Center for Competitive Politics and Citizens in Charge Foundation.

O'Keefe's book on the corruption of Congress, "Who Rules America," won praise from the late freedom advocate Milton Friedman.

O'Keefe also serves on the board of directors of the Wisconsin Club for Growth, which has been active defending Gov. Walker's agenda during legislative campaigns, recall campaigns, and legislative races.

When he is not engaged in political activities, O'Keefe is a private investor based in rural Wisconsin, where he and his wife raised three children.



**Senator Tom Coburn, M.D.**  
Convention of States Action,  
Senior Advisor

Dr. Tom Coburn served in the United States Senate from 2005-2015 and in the United States House of Representatives from 1995-2001. During his time in the Senate,

Coburn served as Chairman and Ranking Member of several committees. He was a reliable champion of smaller government and worked tirelessly to eliminate waste, fraud and abuse in Congress. He is perhaps best known for his advocacy of fiscal responsibility at all levels of government.

Having observed that Congress was never going to fix itself, Coburn left the U.S. Senate early in December 2014 to become a grassroots activist. In January 2015, Coburn joined Convention of States Action as Senior Advisor.

Coburn is a family physician, having earned his M.D. with honors from the University of Oklahoma Medical School. During his three-decade medical career in Muskogee, Oklahoma, he treated over 15,000 patients and delivered more than 4,000 babies. He also holds a B.S. in Accounting, with honors, from Oklahoma State University.

Coburn and his wife, Carolyn, have been married since 1968 and have 3 children and 5 grandchildren.



# Appendix



We want you to have all of the information you need to get involved.

Please see the materials we've gathered for you to be the most informed person in your community.

It'll take hard work, but it's time to spread the word!

Model Application .....	16
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# Application for a Convention of the States Under Article V of the U.S. Constitution

*Whereas*, the Founders of our Constitution empowered State Legislators to be guardians of liberty against future abuses of power by the federal government, and

*Whereas*, the federal government has created a crushing national debt through improper and imprudent spending, and

*Whereas*, the federal government has invaded the legitimate roles of the states through the manipulative process of federal mandates, most of which are unfunded to a great extent, and

*Whereas*, the federal government has ceased to live under a proper interpretation of the Constitution of the United States, and

*Whereas*, it is the solemn duty of the States to protect the liberty of our people—particularly for the generations to come—to propose Amendments to the Constitution of the United States through a Convention of the States under Article V to place clear restraints on these and related abuses of power,

Be it therefore resolved by the legislature of the State of \_\_\_\_\_:

Section 1. The legislature of the State of \_\_\_\_\_ hereby applies to Congress, under the provisions of Article V of the Constitution of the United States, for the calling of a convention of the states limited to proposing amendments to the Constitution of the United States 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.

Section 2. The secretary of state is hereby directed to transmit copies of this application to the President and Secretary of the United States Senate and to the Speaker and Clerk of the United States House of Representatives, and copies to the members of the said Senate and House of Representatives from this State; also to transmit copies hereof to the presiding officers of each of the legislative houses in the several States, requesting their cooperation.

Section 3. This application constitutes a continuing application in accordance with Article V of the Constitution of the United States until the legislatures of at least two-thirds of the several states have made applications on the same subject.



CONVENTION OF STATES  
ACTION

# Can We Trust the Constitution? Answering The “Runaway Convention” Myth

Michael Farris, JD, LLM

Chancellor, Patrick Henry College

Senior Fellow for Constitutional Studies, Citizens for Self-Governance



We can't walk boldly into our future, without first understanding our history.

Some people contend that our Constitution was illegally adopted as the result of a “runaway convention.” They make two claims:

1. The convention delegates were instructed to merely amend the Articles of Confederation, but they wrote a whole new document.
2. The ratification process was improperly changed from 13 state legislatures to 9 state ratification conventions.

## The Delegates Obeyed Their Instructions from the States

The claim that the delegates disobeyed their instructions is based on the idea that Congress called the Constitutional Convention. Proponents of this view assert that Congress limited the delegates to amending the Articles of Confederation. A review of legislative history clearly reveals the error of this claim. The Annapolis Convention, not Congress, provided the political impetus for calling the Constitutional Convention. The delegates from the 5 states par-

ticipating at Annapolis concluded that a broader convention was needed to address the nation’s concerns. They named the date and place (Philadelphia; second Monday in May).

The Annapolis delegates said they were going to work to “procure the concurrence of the other *States* in the appointment of Commissioners.” The goal of the upcoming convention was “to render the constitution of the Federal Government adequate for the exigencies of the Union.”

What role was Congress to play in calling the Convention? None. The Annapolis delegates sent copies of their resolution to Congress solely “from motives of respect.”

What authority did the Articles of Confederation give to Congress to call such a Convention? None. The power of Congress under the Articles was strictly limited, and there was no theory of implied powers. The states possessed residual sovereignty which included the power to call this convention.

Seven state legislatures agreed to send delegates to the Constitutional Con-

vention *prior to the time that Congress acted to endorse it*. The states told their delegates that the purpose of the Convention was the one stated in the Annapolis Convention resolution: “to render the constitution of the Federal Government adequate for the exigencies of the Union.”

Congress voted to endorse this Convention on February 21, 1787. It did not purport to “call” the Convention or give instructions to the delegates. It merely proclaimed that “in the opinion of Congress, it is expedient” for the Convention to be held in Philadelphia on the date informally set by the Annapolis Convention and formally approved by 7 state legislatures.

Ultimately, 12 states appointed delegates. Ten of these states followed the phrasing of the Annapolis Convention with only minor variations in wording (“render the Federal Constitution adequate”). Two states, New York and Massachusetts, followed the formula stated by Congress (“solely amend the Articles” as well as “render the Federal Constitution adequate”).

*Continued to page 18*

## Can We Trust The Constitution? Answering The “Runaway Convention” Myth

*Continued from page 17*

Every student of history should know that the instructions for delegates came from the states. In *Federalist 40*, James Madison answered the question of “who gave the binding instructions to the delegates.” He said: “The powers of the convention ought, in strictness, to be determined by an inspection of the commissions given to the members by their respective constituents [i.e. the states].” He then spends the balance of *Federalist 40* proving that the delegates from all 12 states properly followed the directions they were given by each of their states. According to Madison, the February 21st resolution from Congress was merely “a recommendatory act.”

The States, not Congress, called the Constitutional Convention. They told their delegates to render the Federal Constitution adequate for the exigencies of the Union. And that is exactly what they did.

### The Ratification Process Was Properly Changed

The Articles of Confederation required any amendments to be approved by Congress and ratified by all 13 state leg-

islatures. Moreover, the Annapolis Convention and a clear majority of the states insisted that any amendments coming from the Constitutional Convention would have to be approved in this same manner—by Congress and all 13 state legislatures.

The reason for this rule can be found in principles of international law. At the time, the states were sovereigns. The Articles of Confederation were, in essence, a treaty between 13 sovereign nations. Normally, the only way changes in a treaty can be ratified is by the approval of all parties to the treaty.

However, a treaty can provide for something less than unanimous approval if all the parties agree to a new approval process before it goes into effect. This is exactly what the Founders did.

When the Convention sent its draft of the Constitution to Congress, it also recommended a new ratification process. Congress approved both the Constitution itself and the new process.

Along with changing the number of required states from 13 to 9, the new ratification process required that state conventions ratify the Constitution rather

than state legislatures. This was done in accord with the preamble of the Constitution—the Supreme Law of the Land would be ratified in the name of “We the People” rather than “We the States.”

But before this change in ratification could be valid, all 13 state legislatures would also have to consent to the new method. All 13 state legislatures did just this by calling conventions of the people to vote on the merits of the Constitution.

Twelve states held popular elections to vote for delegates. Rhode Island made every voter a delegate and held a series of town meetings to vote on the Constitution. Thus, every state legislature consented to the new ratification process thereby validating the Constitution’s requirements for ratification.

Those who claim to be constitutionalists while contending that the Constitution was illegally adopted are undermining themselves. It is like saying George Washington was a great American hero, but he was also a British spy. I stand with the integrity of our Founders who properly drafted and properly ratified the Constitution.



History tells the story.

The Constitution was legally adopted.

Now, let’s move on to getting our nation back to the greatness the Founders originally envisioned.

[The following is an excerpt from Professor Robert G. Natelson’s *Florida Law Review* article titled below. For brevity all citations have been removed. It can be downloaded in full at [http://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract\\_id=2044296](http://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=2044296). These excerpts are reprinted here with the permission of the Florida Law Review and Professor Robert G. Natelson.]

# Founding-Era Conventions and the Meaning of the Constitution’s “Convention For Proposing Amendments”

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## Overview Of Prior American Experience With Conventions [...]

### A. Conventions Before the Constitution

The Founders understood a political “convention” to be an assembly, other than a legislature, designed to undertake prescribed governmental functions. The convention was a familiar and approved device: several generations of Englishmen and Americans had resorted to

them. In 1660 a “convention Parliament” had recalled the Stuart line, in the person of Charles II, to the throne of England. A 1689 convention Parliament had adopted the English Bill of Rights, declared the throne vacant, and invited William and Mary to fill it. Also in 1689, Americans resorted to at least four conventions in three different colonies as mechanisms to replace unpopular colonial governments, and in 1719 they held yet another.

During the run-up to Independence, conventions within particular colonies issued protests, operated as legislatures when the de jure legislature had been dissolved, and removed British officials and governed in their absence. After Independence, conventions wrote several state constitutions.

Those state constitutions also resorted to conventions as elements of their amendment procedures. The Pennsylvania Constitution of 1776 and the

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“The convention was a familiar and approved device: several generations of Englishmen and Americans had resorted to them.”

The Founders knew how a convention would operate and we do too.

## Founding-Era Conventions and the Meaning of the Constitution's "Convention For Proposing Amendments" *Continued from page 19*

Vermont Constitution of 1786 both authorized amendments conventions limited as to subjects by a "council of censors." The Massachusetts Constitution of 1780 provided for amendment by convention. The Georgia Constitution of 1777 required the legislature to call a convention to draft constitutional amendments whose gist had been prescribed by a majority of counties.

Conventions within individual colonies or states represented the people, towns, or counties. Another sort of "convention" was a gathering of three or more American governments under protocols modeled on international diplomatic practice. These multi-government conventions were comprised of delegations from each participating government, including, on some occasions, Indian tribes. Before Independence, such gatherings often were called "congresses," because "congress" was an established term for a gathering of sovereignties. After Independence, they were more often called "conventions," presumably to avoid confusion with the Continental and Confederation Congresses. But both before and after Independence the terms could be employed interchangeably.

Multi-government congresses or conventions were particularly common in the Northeast, perhaps because governments in that region had a history of working together. In 1643 the four colonies of Massachusetts, Plymouth Colony, Connecticut, and New Haven formed the United Colonies of New England. Essentially a joint standing committee of colonial legislatures, this association was not always active, but endured at least formally until 1684. In 1695, the Crown created the Dominion of New England, a unified government imposed on New England, New York,

and New Jersey. The Dominion proved unpopular, and in 1689 colonial conventions swept it away; nevertheless, northeastern governments continued to confer together. Many of these meetings were conclaves of colonial governors, usually conferring on issues of defense against French Canada and her allied Indian tribes, rather than conventions of diplomatic delegations. An example from outside the Northeast was the meeting of five governors held at Alexandria, Virginia in 1755. Many others, however, were full-dress conventions among commissioners appointed from three or more colonies. These meetings were usually, but not always, held under the sanction of royal authorities.

To be specific: Three colonies met at Boston in 1689 to discuss defense issues. The following year, the acting New York lieutenant governor called, without royal sanction, a defense convention of most of the continental colonies to meet in New York City. The meeting was held on May 1, 1690, with New York, Massachusetts Bay, Connecticut, and Plymouth colonies in attendance. A similar gathering occurred in 1693 in New York, this time under Crown auspices. Other defense conventions were held in New York City in 1704, Boston in 1711, Albany in 1744 and 1745, and New York City in 1747. The New England colonies held yet another in 1757.

In addition to defense conventions, there were conventions serving as diplomatic meetings among colonies and sovereign Indian tribes, particularly the Iroquois. There were at least ten such conclaves between 1677 and 1768 involving three or more colonies. Those ten included gatherings in 1677, 1689, 1694, and 1722 at Albany, New York;

in 1744 at Lancaster, Pennsylvania; in 1745, 1746, 1751, and 1754 at Albany; and in 1768 at Fort Stanwix (Rome), New York.

The assembly at Lancaster became one of the more noted. Participants included Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, and several Indian tribes. The proceedings lasted from June 22 to July 4, 1744, and produced the Treaty of Lancaster. Even more important, however, was the seven-colony Albany Congress of 1754, whose proceedings are discussed in Part IV.A.

The most famous inter-colonial conventions were the Stamp Act Congress of 1765 and the First Continental Congress of 1774, discussed in Parts IV.B and IV.C. As for the Second Continental Congress (1775-81), participants might initially have thought of it as a convention, but it is not so classified here because it really served as a continuing legislature.

After the colonies had declared themselves independent states, they continued to gather in conventions. All of these meetings were called to address specific issues of common concern. Northeastern states convened twice in Providence, Rhode Island—in December, 1776 and January, 1777, and again in 1781. Other conventions of northeastern states met in Springfield, Massachusetts (1777); New Haven, Connecticut (1778); Hartford, Connecticut (1779 and 1780); and Boston, Massachusetts (1780). Conventions that included states outside the Northeast included those at York Town, Pennsylvania (1777), Philadelphia, Pennsylvania (1780 and, of course, 1787), and Annapolis, Maryland (1786). There also were abortive calls for multi-state conventions in Fredericksburg,

Virginia, Charleston, South Carolina, and elsewhere.

Thus, the Constitutional Convention of 1787—far from being the unique event it is often assumed to be—was but one in a long line of similar gatherings.

### **Conclusion: What Prior Conventions Tell Us About The Convention For Proposing Amendments**

As noted above, Founding-Era customs assist us in understanding the attributes and procedures inherent in a “convention for proposing amendments,” and the powers and prerogatives of the actors in the process. This Conclusion draws on the historical material collected above, together with the brief constitutional text, to outline those attributes and procedures.

The previous record of American conventions made it clear that a convention for proposing amendments was to be, like its immediate predecessors, an inter-governmental diplomatic gathering—a “convention of the states” or

“convention of committees.” It was to be a forum in which state delegations could meet on the basis of sovereign equality. Its purpose is to put the “states in convention assembled” on equal footing with Congress in proposing amendments.

Founding-Era practice informs us that Article V applications and calls may ask for either a plenipotentiary convention or one limited to pre-defined subjects. Most American multi-government gatherings had been limited to one or more subjects, and the ratification-era record shows affirmatively that the Founders expected that most conventions for proposing amendments would be similarly limited. Founding-Era practice informs us also that commissioners at an amendments convention were to operate under agency law and remain within the limits of their commissions. Neither the record of Founding Era conventions nor the ratification debates offer significant support for the modern claim that a convention cannot be limited.

The only Founding Era efforts to insert in a convention call prescriptions other than time, place, and subject-matter were abortive. When Massachusetts

presumed to set the voting rules while calling a third Hartford convention, two of the four states invited refused to participate. In the few instances in which convention calls suggested how sovereign governments should select their commissioners, some of those governments disregarded the suggestions, but their commissioners were seated anyway. This record therefore suggests that a convention call, as the Constitution uses the term, may not include legally-binding terms other than time, place, and subject. However, the occasional Founding-Era practice of making calls and applications conditional and of rescinding them suggests that Article V applications and calls also may be made conditional or rescinded. In accordance with Founding-Era practice, states are free to honor or reject calls, as they choose.

Universal pre-constitutional practice tells us that states may select, commission, instruct, and pay their delegates as they wish, and may alter their instructions and recall them. Although the states may define the subject and instruct their commissioners to vote in a certain way, the convention as a whole

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**“History and the constitutional text inform us that a convention for proposing amendments is, like its direct predecessors, a multi-government proposing convention.”**

## Founding-Era Conventions and the Meaning of the Constitution's "Convention For Proposing Amendments" *Continued from page 21*

makes its own rules, elects its own officers, establishes and staffs its own committees, and sets its own time of adjournment.

All Founding-Era conventions were deliberative bodies. This was true to a certain extent even of conventions whose formal power was limited to an up-or-down vote. When Rhode Island lawmakers submitted the Constitution to a statewide referendum in town meetings rather than to a ratifying convention, a principal criticism was that the referendum lacked the deliberative qualities of the convention. Critics contended that a ratifying convention, unlike a referendum, provided a central forum for a full hearing and debate and exchange of information among people from different locales. They further contended that the convention offered a way to supplement the affirmative or negative vote with non-binding recommendations for amendments.

Before and during the Founding Era, American multi-government conventions enjoyed even more deliberative freedom than ratifying conventions—as, indeed, befits the dignity of a diplomatic gathering of sovereignties. No multi-government convention was limited to an up-or-down vote. Each was assigned discrete problems to work on, but within that sphere each enjoyed freedom to deliberate, advise, consult, confer, recommend, and propose. Multi-government conventions also could refuse to propose. Essentially, they served as task forces where delegates from different states could share information, debate, compare notes, and try to hammer out creative solutions to the problems posed to them.

History and the constitutional text inform us that a convention for propos-

ing amendments is, like its direct predecessors, a multi-government proposing convention. This suggests that an amendments convention is deliberative in much the same way its predecessors were. This suggests further that when a legislature attempts in its application to compel the convention to merely vote up-or-down on prescribed language, it is not utilizing the application power in a valid way.

Prevailing convention practice during the Founding Era permitted a few procedural variations, and it is precisely in these areas that the text of Article V prescribes procedure. Specifically:

- During the Founding Era, multi-state conventions could be authorized merely to *propose* solutions for state approval, or, less commonly, to *resolve* issues; in the latter case each state “pledged its faith” to comply with the outcome. Article V clarifies that an amendments convention only may propose. At the Constitutional Convention, the Framers rejected proffered language to create an amendments convention that could resolve.
- During the Founding Era, a proposing convention could be plenipotentiary or limited. Article V clarifies that neither the states nor Congress may call plenipotentiary conventions under Article V, because that Article authorizes only amendments to “this Constitution,” and, further, it proscribes certain amendments.
- During the Founding Era, an “application” for a multi-government convention could refer either to (1) a request from a state to Congress to call, or (2) the call itself. Article V clarifies that an application has only the former meaning.

- During the Founding Era a call could come from one or more states, from Congress, or from another convention. Article V prescribes that the call for an amendments convention comes only from Congress, but is mandatory when two thirds of the states have submitted similar applications.
- During the Founding Era, one proposing convention (that of 1787) had attempted to specify how the states were to review its recommendations. Article V clarifies that an amendments convention does not have this power.

Thus do text and history fit together to guide us in the use of Article V.







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