- 1 HB7
- 2 214324-1
- 3 By Representatives Hanes and Mooney
- 4 RFD: Public Safety and Homeland Security
- 5 First Read: 11-JAN-22
- 6 PFD: 06/28/2021

Τ	214324-1:n:U5/18/2U21:CMH*/DM LSA2U21-139/
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8	SYNOPSIS: This bill would create the Alabama Second
9	Amendment Preservation Act to protect the right to
10	keep and bear arms.
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12	A BILL
13	TO BE ENTITLED
14	AN ACT
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16	Relating to firearms; to create the Alabama Second
17	Amendment Preservation Act to protect the right to keep and
18	bear arms.
19	BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA:
20	Section 1. (a) This act shall be known and may be
21	cited as the Alabama Second Amendment Preservation Act.
22	(b) The Legislature finds and declares that:
23	(1) The Legislature is firmly resolved to support
24	and defend the United States Constitution against every
25	aggression, either foreign or domestic, and is duty-bound to
26	watch over and oppose every infringement of those principles
27	which constitute the basis of the Union of the States, because

only a faithful observance of those principles can secure the nation's existence and the public happiness.

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- (2) Acting through the United States Constitution, the people of the several states created the federal government to be their agent in the exercise of a few defined powers, while reserving to the state governments the power to legislate on matters which concern the lives, liberties, and properties of citizens in the ordinary course of affairs.
- is affirmed under the Tenth Amendment to the United States
 Constitution, which defines the total scope of federal power
 as being that which has been delegated by the people of the
 several states to the federal government, and all power not
 specifically delegated to the federal government in the
 Constitution of the United States is reserved to the states
 respectively, or to the people themselves.
- (4) Whenever the federal government assumes powers that the people did not grant to it in the Constitution, its acts are without authority, void, and of no force.
- (5) The several states of the United States of
 America are not united on the principle of unlimited
 submission to their federal government. The government created
 by the compact among the states is not the exclusive or final
 judge of the extent of the powers granted to it by the
 Constitution because that would have made the federal
 government's discretion, and not the Constitution, the measure
 of those powers. To the contrary, as in all other cases of

compacts among powers having no common judge, each party has an equal right to judge itself and decide its mode and measure of redress. Although the several states have granted supremacy to laws and treaties made pursuant to the powers granted in the Constitution, that supremacy does not apply to various federal statutes, orders, rules, regulations, or other actions that restrict or prohibit the manufacture, ownership, and use of firearms, firearm accessories, or ammunition exclusively within the borders of Alabama. Those statutes, orders, rules, regulations, and other actions exceed the powers granted to the federal government, except to the extent they are necessary and proper for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces of the United States or for the organizing, arming, and disciplining of militia forces actively employed in the service of the United States Armed Forces.

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- Congress the power "to regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes," but the regulation of commerce does not include the power to limit the rights of citizens to keep and bear arms in defense of their families, neighbors, persons, or property, or to dictate what sort of arms and accessories law-abiding, mentally competent Alabamians may buy, sell, exchange, or otherwise possess within the borders of this state.
- (7) The people of the several states have also given Congress the power "To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts

and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common

Defence and general Welfare of the United States" and "to make

all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into

Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by

this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or

any Department or Officer thereof." These constitutional

provisions merely identify the means by which the federal

government may execute its limited powers and ought not be

construed as to give unlimited powers, because to do so would

be to destroy the balance of power between the federal

government and the state governments. The Legislature denies

any claim that the taxing and spending powers of Congress can

be used to diminish in any way the people's right to keep and

bear arms.

- (8) The people of Alabama have vested the Legislature with the authority to regulate the manufacture, possession, exchange, and use of firearms within this state's borders, subject only to the limits imposed by the Second Amendment to the United States Constitution and the Constitution of Alabama of 1901.
- (c) All federal acts, laws, orders, rules, and regulations, whether past, present, or future, which infringe on the people's right to keep and bear arms as guaranteed by the Second Amendment to the United States Constitution shall be invalid in this state, shall not be recognized by this state, are specifically rejected by this state, and shall be considered void and of no effect in this state.

- 1 (d) The federal acts, laws, orders, rules, and
 2 regulations referenced in subsection (c) include, but are not
 3 limited to, all of the following:
- 4 (1) The provisions of the federal Gun Control Act of 1934.
- 6 (2) The provisions of the federal Gun Control Act of 1968.
- 8 (3) Any tax, levy, fee, or stamp imposed on
 9 firearms, firearm accessories, or ammunition not common to all
 10 other goods and services that could have a chilling effect on
 11 the purchase or ownership of those items by law-abiding
 12 citizens.

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- (4) Any registering or tracking of firearms, firearm accessories, or ammunition that could have a chilling effect on the purchase or ownership of those items by law-abiding citizens.
- (5) Any registering or tracking of the owners of firearms, firearm accessories, or ammunition that could have a chilling effect on the purchase or ownership of those items by law-abiding citizens.
- (6) Any act forbidding the possession, ownership, use, or transfer of any type of firearm, firearm accessory, or ammunition by law-abiding citizens.
- (7) Any act ordering the confiscation of firearms, firearm accessories, or ammunition from law-abiding citizens.
- (e) It shall be the duty of the courts and law enforcement agencies of this state to protect the rights of

law-abiding citizens to keep and bear arms from the infringements included in subsection (c).

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- 3 (f) No public officer or employee of this state 4 shall have any authority to enforce or attempt to enforce any 5 of the infringements on the right to keep and bear arms 6 included in subsection (c).
 - (g) Any Alabama citizen who has been subject to an effort to enforce any of the infringements on the right to keep and bear arms included in this section shall have a private cause of action for declaratory judgment and for damages against any person or entity attempting that enforcement.

Section 2. This act shall become effective on the first day of the third month following its passage and approval by the Governor, or its otherwise becoming law.