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**SJR 2 JOINT RESOLUTION CALLING FOR THE REPEAL OF**

**THE 17TH AMENDMENT**

2016 GENERAL SESSION

STATE OF UTAH

**Chief Sponsor: Alvin B. Jackson**

House Sponsor: Ken Ivory

**LONG TITLE**

**General Description:**

This joint resolution of the Legislature requests that the United States Congress propose an amendment to the United States Constitution to repeal the Seventeenth Amendment to the United States Constitution.

**Highlighted Provisions:**

This resolution:

- ▶ urges Utah's congressional delegation and all the members of the United States Congress to propose an amendment to the United States Constitution to repeal the Seventeenth Amendment; and
- ▶ provides language for the proposed amendment.

**Special Clauses:**

None

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*Be it resolved by the Legislature of the state of Utah:*

WHEREAS, before the passage of the Seventeenth Amendment to the United States Constitution, upon a vacancy in the office of a senator, the governor of a state was empowered under the United States Constitution Article I, Section 3, Clause 2 to fill the vacancy with a temporary appointment until such time as the state legislature convened and selected a replacement;

WHEREAS, upon ratification of the Seventeenth Amendment to the United States Constitution in 1913, the power to elect senators from each state was passed to the people of

each state;

WHEREAS, upon ratification of the Seventeenth Amendment to the United States Constitution in 1913, when a vacancy occurred in the office of a senator, the governor of the state was directed to issue a writ of election to fill the vacancy provided, although the state legislature could empower the governor to appoint a temporary successor until the next election;

WHEREAS, the founders of our republic and the framers of the constitution recognized

37 that in a republican form of government, the legislative authority should necessarily be  
38 predominant;

39 WHEREAS, the founders intended that legislative authority be divided into two  
40 different branches composed by different modes of election, creating different principles of  
41 action, and be as little connected with each other as the nature of their common functions and  
42 their common dependencies on society would admit;

43 WHEREAS, James Madison explained the reason for bicameralism in Federalist Papers  
44 No. 10: "Before taking effect, legislation would have to be ratified by two independent power  
45 sources: the people's representatives in the House and the state legislatures' agents in the  
46 Senate";

47 WHEREAS, James Madison argued in Federalist Papers No. 62 that, "The appointment  
48 of senators by state legislatures gives the state governments such an agency in the formation of  
49 the federal government as must secure the authority of the former";

50 WHEREAS, Alexander Hamilton, in Federalist Papers No. 10, concluded that because  
51 the legislatures were selected bodies of men, the choice of United States senators would  
52 "generally be made with peculiar care and judgment by the legislatures";

53 WHEREAS, the founders of the constitution created an ingenious template of checks  
54 and balances, with divisions and distributions of power to provide for and protect the highest  
55 sovereignty - that of each individual citizen;

WHEREAS, Article V of the Constitution for the United States, last sentence states in part:

. . . "no State, without its Consent, shall be deprived of its equal Suffrage in the Senate;

WHEREAS, there were several states that did not ratify the Seventeenth Amendment, thereby not  
giving their "Consent". These states then were deprived of equal suffrage in the Senate since  
Senators elected in a general election are not equal with Senators elected by the state legislature.

62 NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Legislature of the state of Utah  
63 urges Utah's congressional delegation and all the members of the United States Congress to  
64 propose an amendment to the United States Constitution repealing the Seventeenth  
65 Amendment that reads as follows:

66 "Section 1. The seventeenth article of amendment to the Constitution of the United  
67 States is hereby repealed.

68 Section 2. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from  
69 each State, selected by the legislature of each State. Each Senator shall serve a six-year term  
70 and may be reappointed. Each Senator shall have one vote in the Senate.

71 Section 3. Among the duties of each Senator is the primary duty to represent the  
72 government of his or her State, and in particular the State's legislature, in the Senate. For the  
73 purpose of maintaining communications with its Senators, each State legislature shall establish  
74 a liaison committee and shall specify the duties, procedures, and method of appointment of that  
75 committee. A liaison committee shall work with its United States Senators in evaluating the  
76 impact of federal legislation on its state.

78 Section 4. The salary and benefits for a Senator shall be provided by the Senator's State.

79 Section 5. Senators are subject to removal by the State legislature. Removal of a  
80 Senator requires a majority of each house of the State legislature, or in the case of a unicameral  
81 legislature, a simple majority.

82 Section 6. Congress is precluded from enacting any legislation affecting the senatorial  
83 selection process. Each State legislature shall enact rules and procedures, consistent with this  
84 amendment, related to the selection and removal of Senators.

85 Section 7. This amendment shall not be so construed as to affect the term of any

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86 Senator chosen before it becomes valid as part of the Constitution. The electors in each State  
87 shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State  
88 legislatures."

89 BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that copies of this resolution be sent to the President of  
90 the United States, the Majority Leader of the United States Senate, the Speaker of the United  
91 States House of Representatives, and the members of Utah's congressional delegation.