

112TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 3594

To express the sense of the Congress that the United States should not adopt any treaty that poses a threat to national sovereignty or abridges any rights guaranteed by the United States Constitution, such as the right to keep and bear arms, and to withhold funding from the United Nations unless the President certifies that the United Nations has not taken action to restrict, attempt to restrict, or otherwise adversely infringe upon the rights of individuals in the United States to keep and bear arms, or abridge any of the other constitutionally protected rights of citizens of the United States.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

DECEMBER 7, 2011

Mr. WALSH of Illinois (for himself, Mr. HUELSKAMP, Mr. GINGREY of Georgia, Mr. CONAWAY, Mr. POSEY, Mr. KING of Iowa, Mr. BARTON of Texas, Mr. WESTMORELAND, Mr. DUNCAN of South Carolina, and Mr. BROUN of Georgia) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs

A BILL

To express the sense of the Congress that the United States should not adopt any treaty that poses a threat to national sovereignty or abridges any rights guaranteed by the United States Constitution, such as the right to keep and bear arms, and to withhold funding from the United Nations unless the President certifies that the United Nations has not taken action to restrict, attempt to restrict, or otherwise adversely infringe upon the rights of individuals in the United States to keep and

bear arms, or abridge any of the other constitutionally protected rights of citizens of the United States.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

4 This Act may be cited as the “Second Amendment
5 Protection Act of 2011”.

6 **SEC. 2. SENSE OF THE CONGRESS.**

7 (a) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds that—

8 (1) it is the constitutional power of Congress to
9 determine United States foreign policy through the
10 ratification of international treaties and adoption of
11 laws;

12 (2) by prematurely signing treaties and execu-
13 tive agreements, Presidents of the United States
14 have opened the door for international organizations
15 to unilaterally regulate the lives of citizens of the
16 United States;

17 (3) these international agreements, laws, and
18 regulations are being applied domestically in the
19 United States through the Supremacy Clause, which
20 states, “This Constitution, and the Laws of the
21 United States which shall be made in Pursuance
22 thereof; and all Treaties made, or which shall be
23 made, under the Authority of the United States,
24 shall be the supreme Law of the Land; and the

1 Judges in every State shall be bound thereby, any
2 Thing in the Constitution or Laws of any State to
3 the contrary notwithstanding”;

4 (4) the Supremacy Clause is useful to supersede
5 conflicting Federal and State laws;

6 (5) international and transnational organiza-
7 tions force their rules on people of the United States
8 through conventions, multilateral agreements, and
9 nonratified treaties, such as agreements that affect
10 the private ownership of firearms by law-abiding citi-
11 zens; and

12 (6) United States sovereignty is risked by do-
13 mestic legal applicability of international treaties
14 and executive agreements that have not been voted
15 on and congressionally adopted through formal proc-
16 esses which pose a threat to national sovereignty
17 and the liberty of the people of the United States,
18 including fundamental rights guaranteed under the
19 United States Constitution, such as the right to
20 keep and bear arms.

21 (b) SENSE OF THE CONGRESS.—That it is the sense
22 of the Congress that the United States should not adopt
23 any treaty that poses a threat to national sovereignty or
24 abridges the rights guaranteed by the United States Con-
25 stitution, such as the right to keep and bear arms, and

1 should cease the provision of financial support to any enti-
2 ty that does so.

3 **SEC. 3. CONDITIONAL PROHIBITION ON UNITED NATIONS**
4 **FUNDING.**

5 (a) **IN GENERAL.**—Notwithstanding any other provi-
6 sion of law, the United States may not provide any fund-
7 ing to the United Nations for a fiscal year unless, before
8 the last day of the preceding fiscal year, the President
9 makes the certification described in subsection (b).

10 (b) **CERTIFICATION.**—The certification described in
11 this subsection is a certification submitted to the Congress
12 by the President, that states that the United Nations has
13 not taken action to restrict, attempt to restrict, or other-
14 wise adversely infringe on the rights of individuals in the
15 United States to possess a firearm or ammunition, includ-
16 ing by imposing burdens on international commerce, or
17 abridge any of the other constitutionally protected rights
18 of citizens of the United States.

○