



#### THE RIGHT TO KEEP AND BEAR ARMS

The right to keep and bear arms is clearly a fundamental right the people have reserved to themselves. That right is compromised if access to firearms is only via a federally-controlled supply chain. The founders recognized this and prohibited the federal government from such restrictions in both the Commerce Clause and the 2nd Amendment.

#### THE TENTH AMENDMENT TO THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION

“The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.”



#### ABOUT TENTH AMENDMENT CENTER

Thank you for your interest in Tenth Amendment Center, featuring comprehensive research coverage of key sovereignty issues and topics, and daily Tenth Amendment news and analysis.

The Tenth Amendment Center works to preserve and protect Tenth Amendment freedoms through information and education. The center serves as a forum for the study and exploration of state and individual sovereignty issues, focusing primarily on the decentralization of Federal government power.

To learn more about the Firearms Freedom Act or to contact us with questions or comments, please visit:

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# FIREARMS FREEDOM ACT



#### 10TH AMENDMENT CTR

The Firearms Freedom Act (FFA) is a state law which declares that any firearms made and retained in-state are beyond the authority of Congress under its constitutional power to regulate commerce among the states.



# Firearms Freedom Act Facts

## COMMERCE CLAUSE

The FFA is primarily a 10th Amendment challenge to the power of Washington to regulate everything under the guise of regulating commerce "among the several states."

## ORIGINAL MEANING

The power to regulate interstate commerce was delegated to the federal government in the Constitution. As understood at the time of the founding, the regulation of commerce was meant to empower Congress to regulate the buying and selling of products made by others (and sometimes land), associated finance and financial instruments, and navigation and other carriage, across state jurisdictional lines. This interstate regulation of "commerce" did not include agriculture, manufacturing, mining, malum in se crime, or land use. Nor did it include activities that merely "substantially affected" commerce.

## WIDER APPLICATION

Firearms are the vehicle for this challenge, but it has much wider potential implications. Should a state be allowed to build and maintain business and industry within its borders without intrusive interference from the federal government? Should a state be allowed to

make its own construction materials to build schools and homes? Should a state be able to grow and transport food to feed its citizens without permission from Washington? The founders said YES!

## THE CONSTITUTION

If, like any legal document, the words of the Constitution have the same meaning today as they did at the time of the founding, then it is essential to understand the original meaning of the words in the Constitution.

Learn more about the Firearms Freedom Act and other State Legislation to Support the Constitution at: [TenthAmendmentCenter.com](http://TenthAmendmentCenter.com)



UNITED STATES V. SPRAGUE

282 U.S. 716, 733 (1931)

*"The Tenth Amendment was intended to confirm the understanding of the people at the time the Constitution was adopted, that powers not granted to the United States were reserved to the States or to the people. It added nothing to the instrument as originally ratified."*



## FIREARMS FREEDOM ACT IS ALSO ENDORSED BY



SECOND AMENDMENT FOUNDATION



MONTANA SHOOTING SPORTS ASSOCIATION



GUN OWNERS OF AMERICA