To: Rules

HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 174

1 A CONCURRENT RESOLUTION MEMORIALIZING THE UNITED STATES 2 CONGRESS TO PROPOSE AND SUBMIT TO THE SEVERAL STATES AN AMENDMENT 3 TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES PROVIDING THAT NO COURT SHALL HAVE THE POWER TO LEVY OR INCREASE TAXES. 4 5 WHEREAS, in a five-to-four decision on April 18, 1990, the United States Supreme Court extended the power of the judicial 6 7 branch of government beyond any defensible bounds; and WHEREAS, in Missouri v. Jenkins (495 U.S. 33, 110 Sup. Ct. 8 1691 (1990)), the United States Supreme Court held that a federal 9 10 court had the power to order an increase in state and local taxes; 11 and WHEREAS, this unprecedented decision by the court in Missouri 12 v. Jenkins violates the fundamental tenet of separation of powers: 13 that members of the federal judiciary, who serve for life and who 14 are answerable to no one, should not have control over the power 15 16 of the purse; and WHEREAS, Section 8 of Article I of the Constitution of the 17 United States vests with the legislative branch of government 18 19 alone the extraordinary power to "lay and collect Taxes, Duties, 20 Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common defence and general Welfare of the United States"; and 21 22 WHEREAS, the courts' actions are an intrusion into a 23 legitimate political debate over state spending priorities and not 24 a response to a constitutional directive; and 25 WHEREAS, Justice Kennedy observed in his dissent in Missouri v. Jenkins that "this assertion of judicial power in one of the 26

most sensitive of policy areas, that involving taxation, begins a

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28 process that over time could threaten fundamental alteration of 29 the form of government our Constitution embodies"; and

30 WHEREAS, it is a well established maxim that whosoever 31 controls the purse strings ultimately controls power, the ability 32 of government to function and the direction it shall go; and

33 WHEREAS, since 1990, when the Supreme Court declared in 34 <u>Missouri v. Jenkins</u> that the federal courts have the authority and 35 power to levy and increase taxes, Congress has chosen not to 36 intercede on behalf of the people to protect the democratic 37 process which has been corrupted by the unconstitutional authority 38 and power to tax which the federal courts have exercised; and

WHEREAS, the time has come for the people of this great 39 40 nation, and their duly elected representatives in state government, to reaffirm, in no uncertain terms, that the authority 41 to tax under the Constitution of the United States is retained by 42 the people who, by their consent alone, do delegate such power to 43 44 tax explicitly to those duly elected representatives in the 45 legislative branch of government who they choose, such representatives being directly responsible and accountable to 46 47 those who have elected them:

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE HOUSE OF 48 REPRESENTATIVES OF THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI, THE SENATE CONCURRING 49 50 THEREIN, That application be hereby made pursuant to Article V of the United States Constitution for an amendment to the 51 52 Constitution, which amendment shall read substantially as follows: "Neither the Supreme Court nor any inferior court of the United 53 54 States shall have the power to instruct or order a state or political subdivision thereof, or an official of such state or 55 56 political subdivision, to levy or increase taxes."

57 BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That effective upon passage of this 58 resolution, this petition shall constitute a continuing 59 application in accordance with Article V of the Constitution of 60 the United States.

61 BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That this legislative body requests 62 the legislatures of the several states comprising the Union to 63 make similar application to Congress for the purpose of proposing 64 such an amendment to the United States Constitution.

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BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That a duly attested copy of this 65 resolution immediately be transmitted to the President and Vice 66 President of the United States, to the Secretary of the United 67 68 States Senate, to the Clerk of the United States House of Representatives, to the presiding officer and minority party 69 leader in each house of the legislature of the several states 70 comprising the Union, and to each member of the Mississippi 71 72 delegation to the United States Congress.