

R E S O L U T I O N

1 WHEREAS, In 1990, the United States Supreme Court, in the
2 case of Missouri, et al. v. Jenkins, et al. (495 U.S. 33), chose to
3 disregard Article I, Section 8, of the United States Constitution,
4 which reserves exclusively to the legislative branch of government
5 the authority to tax the citizenry; and

6 WHEREAS, In drafting that constitutional section and
7 allocating the power of taxation, the Founding Fathers drew upon
8 the Petition of Right, an English law initiated by Sir Edward Coke,
9 then approved by the British House of Commons and accepted by King
10 Charles I on June 7, 1628, which states in pertinent part that
11 "...no man hereafter [may] be compelled to make or yield
12 any...tax...without common consent by Act of Parliament..."; and

13 WHEREAS, In 1787, the framers of the United States
14 Constitution reiterated that time-tested principle of limited
15 taxation, specifically vesting with the legislative branch alone
16 the "...Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and
17 Excises..."; and

18 WHEREAS, Their intent is unambiguous, made clear by the
19 analysis of James Madison, who observed in The Federalist No. 48
20 that "...the legislative department alone has access to the pockets
21 of the people..."; and

22 WHEREAS, The same view is expressed by Alexander Hamilton,
23 who asked rhetorically in The Federalist No. 33, "[w]hat is the
24 power of laying and collecting taxes but a legislative power...?,"

1 and follows consistently in The Federalist No. 78, in which he
2 argued that the judiciary should be the least dangerous branch of
3 government inasmuch as judges would have "...no influence over
4 either the sword or the purse..."; and

5 WHEREAS, Yet today, Hamilton's argument no longer rings true;
6 through legal orders and the exercise of judicial threat and
7 intimidation, federal courts have usurped the role of the
8 legislative branch and have gone so far as to apply it even to
9 non-federal levels of government, mandating state and local
10 requirements that have the direct, or indirect, effect of imposing
11 judicial taxes upon the states and their political subdivisions;
12 and

13 WHEREAS, In so vesting itself by fiat with control of the
14 public purse strings, the federal judiciary has contravened and
15 overridden the constitutional separation of powers between the
16 different branches--and levels--of government, threatening
17 creation of a fiscal oligarchy beholden to influence by the
18 electorate; and

19 WHEREAS, The states and Congress have too long ignored this
20 self-proclamation and seizure of taxation prerogatives, and it
21 behooves all Americans to preserve their rights by the adoption of
22 an amendment to the Constitution of the United States,
23 re-establishing the fundamental link between taxation and
24 representation; and

25 WHEREAS, Seeking to reverse the aforementioned Jenkins
26 decision of 1990, lawmakers in 23 other states--and in two
27 territories of the United States--beginning in 1993, have already

1 adopted and transmitted to Congress memorials requesting that
2 Congress propose an amendment to the United States Constitution,
3 and those memorials have been entered in the Congressional Record
4 as follows:

5 the Missouri General Assembly in 1993 (Senate Concurrent Resolution
6 No. 9) designated as POM-175 in Volume 139 of the Congressional
7 Record at page 14565;

8 the Colorado General Assembly in 1994 (Senate Joint Memorial No.
9 94-2) designated as POM-569 in Volume 140 of the Congressional
10 Record at page 15070;

11 the New York Senate in 1994 (Senate No. 3352) designated as POM-578
12 in Volume 140 of the Congressional Record at page 15073;

13 the Tennessee General Assembly in 1994 (Senate Joint Resolution No.
14 372) designated as POM-580 in Volume 140 of the Congressional
15 Record at page 15074;

16 the Arizona Legislature in 1995 (Senate Concurrent Resolution No.
17 1014) designated as POM-523 in Volume 142 of the Congressional
18 Record at pages 6586 and 6587;

19 the Louisiana Legislature in 1995 (Senate Concurrent Resolution No.
20 11) designated as POM-525 in Volume 142 of the Congressional Record
21 at page 6587;

22 the Massachusetts Senate in 1995 (unnumbered resolution)
23 designated as POM-625 in Volume 142 of the Congressional Record at
24 pages 14940 and 14941 and designated as POM-638 at page 15486;

25 the Nevada Legislature in 1995 (Senate Joint Resolution No. 2)
26 designated as POM-287 in Volume 141 of the Congressional Record at
27 page 22422;

1 the Alaska Legislature in both 1996 and 1998 (House Joint
2 Resolution No. 30 in 1996) designated as POM-622 in Volume 142 of
3 the Congressional Record at pages 14939 and 14940; (House Joint
4 Resolution No. 57 in 1998) designated as POM-515 in Volume 144 of
5 the Congressional Record at page S9042;

6 the Michigan Legislature in 1996 (Senate Concurrent Resolution No.
7 278) designated as POM-444 in Volume 144 of the Congressional
8 Record at page S5515;

9 the South Dakota Legislature in 1996 (House Concurrent Resolution
10 No. 1010) designated as POM-526 in Volume 142 of the Congressional
11 Record at page 6587;

12 the Delaware General Assembly in 1997 (House Concurrent Resolution
13 No. 6) designated as POM-120 in Volume 143 of the Congressional
14 Record at page S5252;

15 the Alabama Legislature in 1998 (House Joint Resolution No. 261)
16 designated as POM-416 in Volume 144 of the Congressional Record at
17 page S9405;

18 the Oklahoma Legislature in 1998 (Senate Concurrent Resolution No.
19 50) designated as POM-479 in Volume 144 of the Congressional Record
20 at pages S6404 and S6405;

21 the Illinois Senate in 1999 (Senate Resolution No. 216) designated
22 as POM-449 in Volume 146 of the Congressional Record at page S1814
23 and designated as POM-512 at page S3611;

24 the Utah Legislature in 1999 (House Joint Resolution No. 5)
25 designated as POM-285 in Volume 145 of the Congressional Record at
26 page S9945;

27 the Kansas Legislature in 2000 (House Concurrent Resolution No.

1 5059) designated as POM-527 in Volume 146 of the Congressional
2 Record at page S4378;
3 the New Hampshire General Court in 2000 (House Concurrent
4 Resolution No. 27) designated as POM-531 in Volume 146 of the
5 Congressional Record at page S6469;
6 the Pennsylvania General Assembly in 2000 (Senate Resolution No.
7 47) designated as POM-642 in Volume 146 of the Congressional Record
8 at pages S11788 and S11789;
9 the South Carolina General Assembly in 2000 (House Concurrent
10 Resolution No. 4434) designated as POM-641 in Volume 146 of the
11 Congressional Record at page S11575;
12 the West Virginia Legislature in 2000 (House Concurrent Resolution
13 No. 5) designated as POM-442 in Volume 146 of the Congressional
14 Record at page S1669;
15 the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of the Northern
16 Mariana Islands--a territory of the United States--in 2000 (House
17 Resolution No. 12-109) designated as Memorial No. 1 in Volume 147 of
18 the Congressional Record at page H111; as well as the Senate of the
19 Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, likewise in 2000,
20 (Senate Resolution No. 12-33) designated as POM-46 in Volume 147 of
21 the Congressional Record at page S4244;
22 the North Dakota Legislative Assembly in 2001 (House Concurrent
23 Resolution No. 3031) designated as POM-7 in Volume 147 of the
24 Congressional Record at pages S3704 and S3705;
25 the Legislature of the United States Territory of Guam in 2001
26 (Resolution No. 6) designated as POM-357 in Volume 148 of the
27 Congressional Record at page S10570; and

1 the Wyoming Legislature in 2002 (Senate Joint Resolution No. SJ003,
2 later styled Enrolled Joint Resolution No. 2) designated as POM-250
3 in Volume 148 of the Congressional Record at pages S5630 and S5631;
4 now, therefore, be it

5 RESOLVED, That the House of Representatives of the 78th
6 Legislature of the State of Texas, Regular Session, 2003, hereby
7 memorialize the United States Congress to propose and submit to the
8 states for ratification an amendment to the United States
9 Constitution to prohibit all federal courts from ordering or
10 instructing any state or political subdivision thereof, or an
11 official of any state or political subdivision, to levy or increase
12 taxes; and, be it further

13 RESOLVED, That the Congress be respectfully requested to
14 entertain the following suggested text for such an amendment:

15 "ARTICLE _____

16 "Neither the Supreme Court nor any inferior court of
17 the United States shall have the power to instruct or
18 order a state or political subdivision thereof, or an
19 official of such state or political subdivision, to
20 levy or increase taxes"; and, be it further

21 RESOLVED, That the chief clerk of the Texas House of
22 Representatives forward official copies of this resolution to the
23 vice president of the United States, to the speaker of the United
24 States House of Representatives, and to all members of the Texas
25 delegation to the Congress, with the request that this resolution
26 be entered officially in the Congressional Record as a memorial to
27 the Congress of the United States of America to propose for

H.R. No. 526

1 ratification a federal constitutional amendment to prohibit
2 judicially imposed taxes.

Elkins

H.R. No. 526

Speaker of the House

I certify that H.R. No. 526 was adopted by the House on May 16, 2003, by a non-record vote.

Chief Clerk of the House