Model State Sovereignty Civil Rights Law

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3	REFERENCE TITLE:
4	State of
5	(Introducing)
5	Legislature
6	Regular Session
7	2011 H.B./S. B
	Introduced by
8	AN ACT
9	
	AMENDING TITLE, CHAPTER, ARTICLE, REVISED STATUTES, BY
0	ADDING SECTION; RELATING TO STATE SOVEREIGNTY CIVIL RIGHTS.
.1	Pa it appeted by the Lagislature of the State of
	Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of: Section 1. Title, chapter, article, Revised Statutes, is amended by adding
2	section, to read:
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4	Taxpayer State Sovereignty Civil Rights Law.
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5	A. Every state and federal official who, under color of any statute, ordinance, regulation, custom, or usage, of the United States, or any State or Territory or the
6	District of Columbia, enforces any federal law, federal grant condition or federal
	regulation that purports to displace, supersede, control or condition the exercise of
7	the traditionally reserved powers of the State of in violation of the United
8	States Constitution, shall be liable in an individual capacity to suit in equity in the
	courts of the State of by taxpaying residents of the State of B. Taxpaying residents who bring a lawsuit under the authority of section A shall be
9	entitled to seek any appropriate equitable remedy, including, but not limited to,
20	injunctive and declaratory relief.
	C. If taxpaying residents of the State of prevail in their lawsuit under the
21	authority of section A, they shall be entitled to the recovery of their court costs,
22	reasonable litigation expenses and attorneys fees from each losing party, who shall
23	be jointly and severally liable for such costs, expenses and fees. D. The courts of the State of shall exercise subject matter jurisdiction over
	any lawsuit brought by any taxpaying resident under the authority of sections A, B
24	and C if the initial pleading specifically alleges:
25	1. Each plaintiff has paid and will likely be liable for State of and federal
	taxes during the pendency of the suit, the revenue of which has been and will
26	likely be placed in the State of's or federal government's general fund.
27	2. Each defendant is responsible for the expenditure of State of or federal government general fund revenues for the purpose of enforcing federal law(s),
	federal grant condition(s) or federal regulation(s) that purport to displace,
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supersede, control or condition the exercise of one or more of the following
traditionally reserved powers of the State of:
a. the establishment or regulation of local government;

- b. the regulation of real property;
- c. the regulation of personal property outside of commerce;
- d. the regulation of domestic and family affairs, including marriage and guardianship;
- e. local criminal law enforcement;
- f. the administration of civil justice (between citizens of the same state and outside of bankruptcy), including, but not limited to, personal injury torts, contracts, and nuisance laws;
- g. the establishment and regulation of schooling;
- h. the regulation of agriculture;
- i. the regulation of nonagricultural businesses outside the immediate stream of commerce:
- i. the construction of local infrastructure outside of postal roads;
- k. control over the voting franchise;
- control over the structure and mechanics of state government; or
- m. control over wages or qualifications of government employees, who perform directly legislative, executive, or judicial tasks for the state or its subdivisions.
- 3. No plaintiff claims any injury from the conduct of any defendant other than the expenditure of state or federal government general fund revenues to enforce federal law(s), federal grant condition(s) or federal regulation(s) that purport to displace, supersede, control or condition the exercise of the traditionally reserved powers of the State of in violation of the United States Constitution.
- 4. The lawsuit is premised solely upon taxpayer standing.
- 5. The lawsuit does not present a Case or Controversy over which federal courts have the power to exercise subject matter jurisdiction under Article III of the United States Constitution.
- Each plaintiff objects to removal of the lawsuit to any federal court on jurisdictional grounds.
- Each plaintiff acknowledges and consents to the United States Supreme Court's ultimate appellate jurisdiction over a final judgment determining the claims brought in the lawsuit.