



## TN CITIZENS FOR STATE SOVEREIGNTY

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**TENNESSEE PUTTING TEETH IN THE TENTH!**

In 2024 TNCSS will be working to get legislation passed that will create 5 pathways in which to invoke Nullification when the federal government oversteps its enumerated powers. Please see our Substack page and sign up today and visit the website where you will find a copy of the legislation (HB2795) and a lot more information.

The federal government is supreme only in the enumerated powers delegated exclusively to it. The States and the people retain supremacy in all other matters. When the federal government usurps their enumerated powers it becomes unlawful and illegitimate and Nullification is the rightful remedy.

If a power is on the list below, Congress may make laws about it.

But if it's NOT on the list, Congress usurps power and acts unlawfully when it interferes.

Is "education" *on the list* of delegated powers? Cradle to grave welfare? Health Care for all including illegals?

Environmental regulation?

**The 18 Enumerated Powers of the Federal Government** - The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;

- To borrow money on the credit of the United States;
- To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states, and with the Indian tribes;
- To establish a uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States;
- To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures;
- To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States;
- To establish post offices and post roads;
- To promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries;
- To constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court;
- To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offenses against the law of nations;
- To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water;
- To raise and support armies, but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years;
- To provide and maintain a navy;
- To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces;
- To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions;
- To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining, the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the states respectively, the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress;
- To exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever, over such District (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular states, and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of the government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the legislature of the state in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dockyards, and other needful buildings;
- And To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.