Researching The Dormant Commerce Clause in the 21st Century

Ben Martin
Georgia State University College of Law

Follow this and additional works at: https://readingroom.law.gsu.edu/lib_student

Institutional Repository Citation
Martin, Ben, "Researching The Dormant Commerce Clause in the 21st Century" (2010). Law Library Student-Authored Works. 27.
https://readingroom.law.gsu.edu/lib_student/27

This Article was created by a Georgia State University College of Law student for the Advanced Legal Research class. It has been preserved in its original form, and may no longer reflect the current law. It has been uploaded to the Digital Archive @ GSU in a free and open access format for historical purposes. For more information, please contact mbutler@gsu.edu.
Researching The Dormant Commerce Clause in the 21st Century

Guide Information

Guide URL: http://libguides.law.gsu.edu/DormantCommerceClause
Description: A Bibliography created for Nancy Johnson's Advanced Legal Research Class

Guide Index

Home
Primary Sources
Secondary Sources
Research on the Internet
Interest Groups

Introduction

The Commerce Power is one of Congress’s enumerated powers spelled out in Article I § 8, Clause 3. It gives Congress the power to “regulate commerce with foreign nations, among the states, and with the Indian Tribes.” In the past, Congress has used this power in an attempt to expand its regulatory powers over the states. It does so by passing laws under the guise of “being or affecting interstate commerce.” Congress first dealt with trying to define commerce in Gibbons v. Ogden when they adopted an expansive view of what constitutes commerce and placed more power in the hands of the federal government. Subsequent cases have adopted different views on the meaning of the commerce clause throughout the history of the United States. Congress has used the Commerce Power to implement regulatory programs, civil rights laws, unfair labor practices, and criminal laws. Most of these cases have expanded the power of the Federal government under the Commerce Power. Courts have also implemented a “negative doctrine” known as the “dormant commerce clause.” This idea arises from the belief that states may not unduly place limitations or restrictions on interstate commerce. Justice Marshall first spoke about this idea in dicta in Gibbons v. Ogden. This power, which Congress uses just by being silent on an issue, is not spelled out in the US Constitution. Congress uses it to challenge state and local laws even if Congress has not exercised the Commerce Power. State laws and regulations can be overturned if they burden interstate commerce more than they benefit the citizens of the state where the legislation was passed. There are two exceptions to the DCC. States may pass legislation that is discriminatory if the state is acting as a market participant or they are given congressional approval.

Dormant Commerce Clause Analysis

1. Is State acting as Market Participant?
   - o If no, then use DCC analysis (go to 2)
   - o If yes,
2. State is Outside the scope of the Market: Dormant Commerce Clause Analysis
   o Does this law Discriminate?
     o If yes,
       § Is there legitimate State interest?
       § Is there non-discriminatory alternative
   o Is the Law Neutral?
     o Use Pike Balancing Test: presumes law is valid
     Are the burdens placed on interstate commerce by the law outweighed by the
     benefits to the state?

Scope
This research guide is an introduction to the Dormant Commerce Clause. This is not one of Congress’s enumerated powers and has been
inferred from court rulings. The purpose of this guide is to give the user an overview of the Dormant Commerce Clause as it stands today as
well as the historical use of the commerce clause through case law to the present today. The DCC is often inferred when there is a question
about whether state regulation is valid in the absence of federal legislation. The Court cases listed give an overview of the broad range of
regulations that are related to the DCC. The Federal government may invoke the clause to flex its power on an issue it has been silent about.
Because the uses of the Dormant Commerce Clause are varied, I will only concentrate on the Dormant Commerce Clause as a whole. Areas
of specific legislation that may be of interest to a user of this guide but are not discussed in great detail here include alcohol sales, wildlife
and nature, trucking, shipping, and rail travel, food importation and exportation, and waste disposal. This guide will not delve into any
specific area of regulation but is here to give users an idea of how the state’s and Federal government interact in the absence of Federal
legislation. This guide will offer users insight into the different beliefs that scholars, judges, and lawmakers have about the Dormant
Commerce Clause. Lastly, this guide should also give users an introduction to issues or topics that may be pertinent in the future and
information about various groups that have an interest in this topic.

Primary Sources

The Constitution

Constitution

Article I § 8 Clause 3 lists the express powers of Congress. Among these is the only direct regulatory power the Congress has: the power to regulate interstate commerce. It grants Congress the
right power to “regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several states and with the Indian Tribes.” Here is the full text of Article I § 8:

Section 8. The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence 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 an 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 Offences 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;

Federal Regulations
There are no Federal regulations or legislative history that deal specifically with the dormant commerce power. The dormant commerce power is exercised by silence. Accordingly, there will be no regulations or history listed here. However, there are state regulations and legislative histories for laws that are passed that involve state regulation of commerce. Users should look at the annotated code or legislative history of the state they are interested in to obtain this information.

United States Supreme Court Cases
Establishing the Inference of a Dormant Commerce Power

(1). Gibbons v. Ogden 22 U.S. 1 (1824)
- This was the first case that came before the US Supreme Court that dealt with the Commerce Power. The Court considered several issues. First among these was what commerce was. The court described commerce as "intercourse between nations, parts of nations, in all its branches, and is regulated by prescribing rules for carrying on that commerce." This meant that, according to the court, commerce was all facets of business, and any facet of business could be regulated. The Court considered what the phrase "among the states" meant. The Court chose "among" to mean involving more than one state. The Court concluded ultimately that Congress had complete authority to regulate any and all commerce among the states. This case also established the inference that there was a "dormant commerce power." Justice Marshall wrote in dicta that the power to regulate commerce "could never be exercised in the hands of the people themselves, but must be placed in the hands of agents of lie dormant." The "hands of the people" refers to the states. Agents refers to Congress. Marshall seemed to be indicating that Congress could exercise its power by mere inaction. This case established the Commerce Power but also raised the issue of what could still be left to the states to regulate. These areas left to the state, those which are not interstate commerce, are often the subject of attempted regulation under the Dormant Commerce Clause.

Implementation of a Balancing Test
The Court's modern approach to the issue of whether a state could regulate or the federal government, although silent on the matter, has jurisdiction is based on a balancing test that measures the benefits of a law against the burdens it places on interstate commerce. If the benefit to the state outweighs the burden to interstate commerce, then the law will be upheld and vice versa. The following two cases highlight this balancing test.

(1). South Carolina State Highway Dept. v. Barnwell Bros. 303 U.S. 177 (1938)
- In this case the Court analyzed a state law that regulated the trucking industry by placing limitations on the length and width of trucks operating in South Carolina. The Court balanced the burden placed on truckers against the benefits to the state of South Carolina, specifically the health, safety and welfare of its citizens. The Court found the law constitutional and upheld it.

(2). Southern Pacific Co. v. Arizona. 325 U.S. 761 (1945)
- In this case the Court analyzed a state law that regulated the trucking industry by placing limitations on the length and width of railroad trains operating in Arizona. The state law was put in place because shorter trains were more stable and less likely to run off the track. The Court found the law to be unconstitutional, and concluded that the burdens placed on the railroad industry by limiting train lengths outweighed the benefits to the safety of Arizona's citizens. The Court held that although the commerce clause does not give the federal government exclusive right to regulate commerce. However, states do not have the authority to impede interstate commerce when there is a need for uniformity from state to state. The Court concluded that the state law had a detrimental effect on interstate commerce.

Other Important Cases

- New Jersey sought to keep other State's garbage out of their landfills. They passed a state statute that banned other state's garbage from being dumped in their landfills. Philadelphia brought an action against NJ that this law was unconstitutional. The Court says this law was discriminatory and an placed undue burden on commerce. Regardless of whether the law was for economic or environmental protection, NJ was "hoarding" its landfills and burdening interstate commerce. By doing this they were discriminating against out-of-state commercial interests.

- The state of North Carolina implemented a law that did not allow apples shipped into the state to show grades or classifications except for those issued by the federal government. This also meant that apples grown in North Carolina could not show any marking except federal markings. Plaintiffs sued and the court found in their favor. The court held that the law, which was meant to benefit North Carolina farmers, unduly burdened the sale of apples from other states in North Carolina. The court also held that NC did not show any benefits flowing from the law. The law burdened Washington apple growers by not allowing them to market their apples with their own grades or by announcing these grades, which were the product of an entirely different grading scale than the US Standard.

(3). C & A Carbone, Inc. v. Town of Clarkstown 511 U.S. 383
- Clarkstown built a recycling center for solid waste and passed an ordinance that the town's solid waste had to be sent there. The town's reason for doing this was to use the fees collected at the solid waste center to pay for the cost of building it. C & A Carbone had their own center for recycling solid waste and did not want to use the town center. They brought suit after they were penalized for not using the town center. The Court ruled that local governments were not allowed to use their regulatory powers to discriminate in favor of local governments or entities. The court ruled the laws effects impeded interstate commerce by only allowing the municipally owned center to process wast in Clarkstown.

- The US Supreme Court ruled that a Iowa statute that regulated the length of tractor trailers was unconstitutional. The state of Iowa enacted the law because they had evidence that longer trailers were more dangerous on highways. The Court upheld the lower court ruling because although there may have been a benefit to the safety of Iowa's citizens, the state did not present any evidence of this benefit. Therefore, the benefit did not outweigh the burden on interstate commerce imposed by the law. Although state laws are normally given deference, here the law was ruled unconstitutional because the negative impact on commerce was too great.

(5). Minnesota v. Cloverleaf Creamery Co., 449 U.S. 456
- Minnesota passed a statute that banned the sale of milk in plastic containers that were not recyclable or returnable. However, milk could still be sold in non-plastic containers that were non-recyclable. Minnesota had an enormous paper industry and almost no plastic industry. The Court found this law to be valid because it prohibited all milk retailers, whether located in Minnesota or not, from selling their products in recyclable, returnable plastic containers or choosing to sell milk in paper containers. The law benefitted the local economy and did not place an undue burden on out-of-state milk producers. The court said the law regulated "even-handedly" and was therefore, different from previous laws that the court had struck down.

- An Arizona law prohibited the shipment of cantaloupes not packaged in specific packaging. Appellant shipped his fruit unpackaged and sought an injunction and a repeal of the law. Arizona sought to keep the law and maintained it was in place to "promote and preserve" Arizona fruit growers' reputations. The Court found for the Appellant stating that, "where the statute regulates evenhandedly to effectuate a legitimate local public interest, and its effects on interstate commerce are only incidental, it will be upheld unless the burden imposed on such commerce is clearly excessive in relation to the putative local benefits." Here, the Court said that interest that was not protected by the law was not great enough to outweigh the burden it placed on interstate commerce.
exception that will be a valid discrimination against interstate commerce. This excerpt also introduces the market participant exception and explains when there may be an

Outlines the dormant commerce power and its use. This excerpt also introduces the market participant exception and explains when there may be an exception that will be a valid discrimination against interstate commerce.

5 C.J.S. Commerce § 51

Outlines both the commerce power and the dormant power and the restraints they impose on the states.

5 C.J.S. Commerce § 9

Outlines both the commerce power and the dormant power and the restraints they impose on the states.

71 Am. Jur. 2d State and Local Taxation § 175

Gives an overview of how the dormant commerce clause restricts state regulation and taxation and when the dormant commerce clause may be invoked to protect interstate commerce.

15A Am. Jur. 2d Commerce § 39

Provides a general overview of the dormant commerce clause. Outlines its relation to, as well as its effects on, state taxation.

15 C.J.S. Commerce § 9

Outlines both the commerce power and the dormant power and the restraints they impose on the states.
The Dormant Commerce Clause is discussed in § 5.3. The author presents the user with an overview of the dormant commerce clause. He examines its history and analyzes when states may be regulated under the dormant commerce clause. He also examines on a case-by-case basis, the major cases that the court has ruled on regarding the Dormant Commerce Clause.

The Commerce Clause is discussed at length in § 3.3. The author presents an in-depth discussion of the clause from the first discussion of it in the US Supreme Court in Gibbons v. Ogden all the way up to the Morrison and Lopez cases that the Rehnquist Court used to frame the modern analysis of regulations under the Commerce Clause. He also shows the reader what laws have been enacted under the Commerce Power and significant historical developments relating to the Commerce Power.

This book is easy to read and used in many Constitutional Law classes. It gives readers an in-depth look at all facets of the constitution and is an ideal starting place for starting research.

Call Number: KF4548 .L54

This book is a good starting point for defining the "dormant commerce clause." The book is a concise encyclopedia or terms and issues associated with the Constitution. It is categorized alphabetically and there is a heading for dormant commerce clause. It gives a brief history of the dormant commerce clause and provides footnotes for important cases in the text. These case names are located in an index in the book. Additionally, the description of the dormant commerce clause offers insight into how the clause has been changed recently and what exceptions there are to the dormant commerce clause. The book also provides references to other terms that may be helpful in researching the dormant commerce clause. These terms could be plugged into a research database or read about in the book.

Call Number: KF4548.A7 O27

This book is a hybrid casebook and historical account of the politics and the Constitution. It is useful for researching a variety of Constitutional issues. In addition to case excerpts, the book has notes written by the author about various political and historical issues that were occurring in the United States at the time the cases were heard by the Court. There is a section devoted to States' Power over Commerce and Regulation. It examines the dormant commerce clause and includes selected major cases about the dormant commerce clause. The book also has a chart of cases at the end that lists "Other Rulings on State Regulation of Commerce in the Absence of Federal Legislation." It lists pertinent cases and gives a synopsis of the ruling in the case. This book is an interesting starting point for research and provides guidance for finding primary sources.

Call Number: KF4550 .R63

This comprehensive treatise outlines the entirety of Constitutional Law. There are two sections dedicated to the Commerce Power. The first section, § 4, deals with the scope of the actual Commerce Power. It provides a historical overview of it, and case law. The second section, § 11, is better suited for users of this guide because it deals specifically with the dormant commerce clause. This section examines how courts have interpreted state regulations related to commerce in the absence of Federal legislation. It provides useful insight into why there is a dormant commerce power, and how Congress is actually "exercising" its power by remaining silent. It also examines the Commerce Clause & Restrictions Powers. The most prevalent of these is the supremacy clause. § 11.11 provides an analysis of the Dormant Commerce power and how Congressional Silence is interpreted by courts.

### Law Review and Other Articles


Examination of the Dormant Commerce Clause under Chief Justice Rehnquist. Looks at decisions made by the court involving the Dormant Commerce Clause and gives a synopsis of the changes the doctrine has gone through during this time as well as how it was used to shape the law.


A defense to the notion that Congress is able to override Supreme Court decisions involving the Dormant Commerce Power. The paper examines how Congress is not actually able to override the Court's decisions. It also looks at the history of the DCC and its relation to the three branches of government. Lastly, it examines how the the DCC causes state and federal interaction.


This article examines the "legitimacy" of the DCC and its use. The author's believe that the DCC is not necessary and that there is text in the Constitution that allows Congress to regulate state actions and laws in the absence of Federal legislation. They believe that there is no basis for the DCC and it should not be used.


This article examines the Dormant Commerce Clause and its use in bringing § 1983 actions. § 1983 is part of the Civil Rights Act of 1871 and is a means of enforcing Constitutional Rights. This article examines dormant commerce clause litigation and the future of § 1983 litigation in light of Dennis v. Higgins, which favored a broad interpretation of § 1983 and used the DCC to help achieve this.
This note looks at the Dormant Commerce Clause and how it may be used to effectuate the state and municipal bond market. Possible discrimination occurs when out-of-state bonds are taxed and in-state bonds are exempted. The author's argue that the DCC is useful for facilitating this because there is an element of protection of health, safety, and welfare of state’s citizens because it promotes a stable financial market.


This law review article examines the decision in Dept. of Rev. v. Davis, the last major US Supreme Court case that ruled on the DCC. It looks at Justice Souter’s opinion and what changes may be in store for the dormant commerce clause.


This note discusses the theories behind the Dormant Commerce Clause Doctrine's validity. The author discusses the DCC in light of the "prisoner's dilemma" and how it works to promote cooperation among states. It looks at several of the perceived flaws in the doctrine and what the author perceives to be the proper balance between the DCC and state law.

Research on the Internet

Legal Research: Lexis & Westlaw

Westlaw

www.lawschool.westlaw.com
www.westlaw.com

Westlaw is a subscription based legal research database. It is an invaluable tool for researching any legal issue because of the wealth of current primary and secondary sources. Users may search using query terms or natural language. Westlaw has Federal and State caselaw and access to Federal and State statutes. It also has law reviews, journals, secondary sources, forms, access to newspaper and periodicals, and legal forms. These materials can be accessed through the Westlaw directory. The principal way to search on Westlaw is by using KeyDigests. These categorize legal issues by topic. Users may search for a specific topic using either the KeyDigest or KeySearch. KeyDigest organizes out over 400 keys that each high light a different legal topic. They are arranged in alphabetical order. KeySearch categorizes different topics according to their legal relevance to each other. Users may simply plug in a search query and see what key numbers the database pulls up. From here, they can access materials pertinent to the issue in the West database. Optionally, students may KeyCite a specific citation if they know it. The West Keys for Commerce and Constitutional Law are 83 and 92 respectively. Under these Key headings are an array of topics related to both the Commerce Clause and the United States Constitution. KeyCites also allow users to see if the case is still valid law.

LexisNexis

www.lexisnexis.com
www.lexisnexis.com/lawschool

LexisNexis is also a subscription based legal research database. It is Westlaw’s chief rival. Lexis offers the same access to primary and secondary sources that Westlaw does. This includes Federal and state caselaw and statutes. Lexis also offers access to many law reviews, journals, treatises, reference materials and periodicals. Search tabs are broken into Legal, News & Business, Public Records, and Find a source. “Find a source” is an alphabetized directory of available databases. Users may also search by topic or area of law under the Legal heading. Each topic has headnotes that are subtopics. "Commerce" can be found under the "Transportation Law" and "Constitutional Law" headings. Lexis offers users the "Shepardize" option. This option is similar to Westlaw’s KeyCite feature. Sheparding allows users to track cases full treatment to discern what is still good law and what the latest rulings are on a particular legal issue. Sheparding must be done using a specific citation. Lexis also allows users to track emerging legal issues. This feature is helpful for users who want to find what particular issues are pertinent to their research topic.

Contemporary Research Sites

Loislaw.

www.loislaw.com

Loislaw is a one-source stop for primary law, treatises and forms, public records and bar publications. The site allows access to both federal and state case law and statutes as well. United States Supreme Court and Federal District Court rulings are available through the Federal caselaw search option. It is a flat fee subscription site that allows users to tailor their subscription to their own special needs. Loislaw is ideal for students fresh out of law school and no longer have access to Lexis or Westlaw. It may also be ideal for solo practitioners who do not want to pay the costs associated with Westlaw or Lexis. All Loislaw documents are official versions of documents and are published on the site within 24-72 hours of their receipt from the court or legislature.

Casemaker.

www.qabar.org/casemaker


This note looks at the Dormant Commerce Clause and how it may be used to effectuate the state and municipal bond market. Possible discrimination occurs when out-of-state bonds are taxed and in-state bonds are exempted. The author’s argue that the DCC is useful for facilitating this because there is an element of protection of health, safety, and welfare of state’s citizens because it promotes a stable financial market.


This law review article examines the decision in Dept. of Rev. v. Davis, the last major US Supreme Court case that ruled on the DCC. It looks at Justice Souter’s opinion and what changes may be in store for the dormant commerce clause.


This note discusses the theories behind the Dormant Commerce Clause Doctrine’s validity. The author discusses the DCC in light of the "prisoner's dilemma" and how it works to promote cooperation among states. It looks at several of the perceived flaws in the doctrine and what the author perceives to be the proper balance between the DCC and state law.
Casemaker is an online research database that is accessed throughout the Georgia Bar’s website. In order to access it, users need to be a member of the bar. Casemaker allows access to both federal and state materials. These include Federal Court rules, administrative codes, and Attorney General opinions. The site has United States Supreme Court as well as Federal Circuit Court cases dating back to 1950. Users can also access legal libraries in all 50 states. There is a user manual and help guide on the website that instruct the user how to perform searches and how to use the site.

LegalTrac
http://www.jenkinslaw.org/collection/legaltrac.php

LegalTrac is a comprehensive database that offers citations and full-text articles from a host of major law reviews, legal newspapers, international legal publications, specialty publications, and bar publications. It also includes access to general-interest and business periodicals that relate to legal issues. The material is indexed and includes Federal and State cases, laws, and regulations. It also includes state and federal legal practices. If full-text articles are not available, the citation will allow a searcher to pinpoint articles they could search for in a physical library to review. It is a membership-based site that has several different subscription options. Law students may access the site through the GSU Law Library website.

HeinOnline
http://heinonline.org/

HeinOnline is a comprehensive search database that provides access to legal libraries, journals, and law reviews from around the world. It provides access to the Federal Register Library and the United States Supreme Court Library. It also provides access to Bar Journals and the US Presidential Library as well as several international legal journals and libraries. It is a good source for current law review articles as well as older articles. HeinOnline displays items in .pdf format. This image is a scanned image of the actual page. HeinOnline also requires a subscription fee.

Findlaw
www.findlaw.com

Findlaw compiles websites and other resources, including attorney listings, for free legal research. Findlaw may be helpful in directing the user to an attorney and giving a basic understanding of the "commerce clause". However, it should be used in conjunction with the options listed above. It may be particularly useful in helping to find an attorney who specializes in Constitutional Law. It will probably be the least effective option listed but may still link the user to useful websites.

Other Internet Sources
www.google.com
www.wikipedia.org

These are free internet based research sources. They are a good starting point to search for an introduction to the Commerce Clause. Google also has a scholar feature that can be used to research academic articles.

Interest Groups

United States Department of Commerce
www.commerce.gov

This is the official website for the United States Department of Commerce. The department states its mission is to "promote job creation and improved living standards for all Americans by creating an infrastructure that promotes economic growth, technological competitiveness, and sustainable development." Among its tasks are gathering economic and demographic data for business and government decision-making, issuing patents and trademarks, and helping to set industrial standards. The Department proposes and helps to finalize legislation related to commerce within the United States. Although not directly related to the constitution or the commerce clause, many of the tasks they perform are related to interstate commerce in the United States. The department may be able to give users a better idea on what items are of interest to the federal government that are legislated by the states, and thus subject to the DCC.

United States Chamber of Commerce
www.uschamber.com

The United States Chamber of Commerce is a not-for-profit lobbying group that lobbies on behalf of businesses in the United States. These businesses must be members. The chamber typically takes a pro-business stance on most issues. It is the largest lobbying group in the United States. They also support globalization and free trade. Their motto is "fighting for your business." Like the Commerce Department, the USCOC’s do not specifically relate to the commerce clause, they are involved in actions and lobbying on behalf of interstate commerce.

The Federalist Society
The Federalist Society is comprised of conservatives and right leaning thinkers that are concerned about the current state of the law. The group is dedicated to giving these people a voice in the legal arena. It is composed of law students, lawyers, academics, and faculty members of law schools in the United States. They believe that judges should say what the law is and not interpret it based on what they think it should be. The group runs on a platform that freedom is preserved through the state and the separation of governmental powers is central to our Constitution. The Federalist Society website has useful information on the Dormant Commerce Clause, but it is important to remember that the site is run by a group of Conservative thinkers and the views in the site will tend to slant to the right. The site may not give you an objective look at the Commerce Clause and issues that relate to it today, but it will give you an idea of issues that Conservatives deem to be important in the 21st Century.

American Constitution Society for Law & Policy

http://www.acslaw.org/

The American Constitution Society for Law & Policy (ACS) is an activist group dedicated to maintaining the vitality of the US Constitution. They maintain they are helping to protect the US Constitution in the 21st Century. The group is comprised of lawyers, law students, judges, and other people in the legal community who want to ensure that the words of the US constitution enjoy their proper place in American law. ACS bills itself as non-partisan and is a non-profit organization. They do not lobby or litigate as a group. ACS has an "Economic, Workplace, & Environmental Regulation group and a group that focuses on Separation of Powers."