

The SCOTUS Case in One Sentence

The Amicus frames this as a structural due-process case — not a property-value appeal.

This case is about a forum, not a valuation.

Summary of Argument, proposed Amicus Review Copy

WHAT SCOTUS IS ASKED TO REVIEW

Whether Texas can make an administrative process exclusive when that body cannot decide the prospective federal claim or grant effective relief.

WHAT SCOTUS IS NOT ASKED TO DECIDE

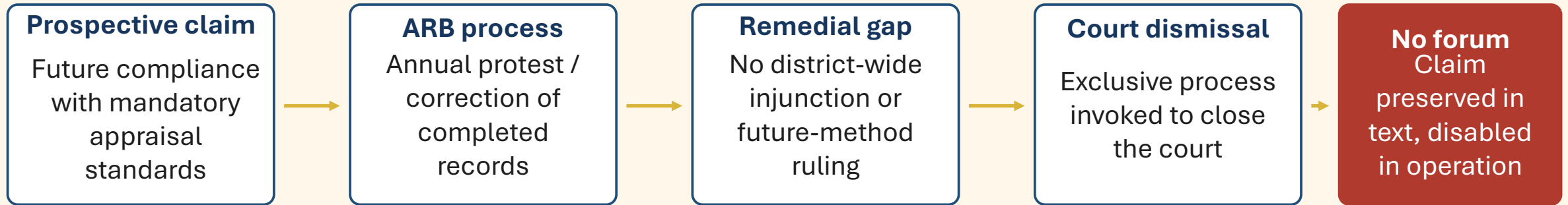
No property value, refund, fraud finding, securities issue, or factual dispute outside the record.

THE AMICUS ROLE

Supply constitutional, tax, administrative-law, and civil-rights context for meaningful adjudication.

The Procedural Dead End

The alleged due-process problem is the mismatch between the claim and the tribunal.



WHY IT MATTERS

Procedure may organize the path to adjudication. It cannot become a mechanism that extinguishes adjudication altogether.

THE AMICUS POINT

The adequacy of a remedy turns on what the tribunal can decide and do — not merely on whether it operates in the same regulatory field.

The Legal Rule: Channeling Requires Meaningful Review

Administrative specialization may channel a dispute — but it cannot eliminate all judicial determination.

EXCLUSIVITY IS PERMISSIBLE ONLY IF THE DESIGNATED PATH PRESERVES A TRIBUNAL CAPABLE OF DECIDING THE CLAIM AND CONSIDERING EFFECTIVE RELIEF.

JUDICIAL DUTY

Marbury + Ex parte Young:
prospective judicial relief
remains available for
continuing allegedly unlawful
official conduct.

TAX DUE PROCESS

Brinkerhoff-Faris, McKesson,
Reich: tax review must offer a
real opportunity and effective
remedy.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW

Thunder Basin, Free
Enterprise Fund, Axon, Loper
Bright: channeling presumes
meaningful judicial review.

CIVIL RIGHTS

§1983 doctrine and Williams:
state procedures cannot
functionally immunize
officials by defeating federal
claims.

The brief does not ask SCOTUS to convert the case into a §1983 action; it uses those cases to identify the boundary between channeling and non-adjudication.

Why Annual Review Does Not Cure the Prospective Claim

A repeated annual protest can correct outputs without deciding whether the recurring input is lawful.

ANNUAL ARB REVIEW

- Corrects a completed appraisal record
- Addresses one parcel / one year
- Can lower one number
- Does not govern future methodology
- Does not issue district-wide prospective relief

PROSPECTIVE COURT CLAIM

- Challenges recurring method
- Seeks future compliance
- Requires equitable authority
- Requires a tribunal able to decide lawfulness
- Prevents repetition if warranted

Repeating the same annual process magnifies the injury if the underlying method remains legally unresolved.

National Replication Risk

The Amicus shows the architecture can be copied far beyond property taxation.

A right can survive in text while disappearing in operation.



THE REPLICATION MECHANISM

Exclusive forum + limited powers + exhaustion + court closure = federal claim non-adjudicable.

WHY RULE 10 MATTERS

Recurring question, concrete vehicle, recent doctrinal anchors, and a national need for a uniform boundary.

The Requested Relief Is Narrow

Grant review, vacate, and remand — without deciding the merits.

SCOTUS DOES NOT NEED TO DECIDE

- property values
- tax refunds
- fraud findings
- securities issues
- whether an injunction should issue

SCOTUS CAN DECIDE

Whether Texas
preserved a competent
forum capable of
adjudicating the
prospective federal
claim and considering
effective relief.

AMICUS REQUEST

Grant certiorari.
Vacate the judgment.

Remand for
proceedings consistent
with Due Process.

Bottom line: restore adjudication first; let the proper tribunal decide the merits, defenses, and relief in the first instance.