

## Georgia

| Has the state allowed standing where federal court rejected? | If so, has the state court accepted or rejected principle articulated in <i>Spokeo</i> ?                   | Basis of Standing                      | Cite   | Cause of Action   | Holding  |
|--|--|--|--|---|--|
| No claim filed in federal court                              | Embraced Article III standing standard articulated in <i>Spokeo</i> as coextensive with Georgia's standard | Article VI of the Georgia Constitution | <i>Sons of Confederate Veterans v. Newton County Board of Commissioners</i> , 861 S.E.2d 653 (Ga. Ct. App. 2021) | Challenge of two Georgia counties' boards of commissioners' decisions to remove Confederate monuments (alleged violation of O.C.G.A. § 50-3-1 (2010) Description of state flag; militia to carry flag; defacing public monuments; obstruction of Stone Mountain | The legislature has the power to define injuries and articulate chains of causation that will give rise to a case or controversy where none existed before. But even when the legislature identifies and elevates intangible harms, a plaintiff does not automatically satisfy the injury-in-fact requirement whenever a statute grants a person a statutory right and purports to authorize that person to sue to vindicate that right. A "concrete" injury is still necessary even in the context of statutory violations. |

\*Last updated 6/9/2022