

1: supplement, Constitutional law, thirteenth edition (edition) | Open Library

Constitutional Law (Casebook Series (New York, N.Y.)) (4th Edition) by Norman Redlich, John Attanasio, Joel K. Goldstein Hardcover, 1 Pages, Published

This one, on the other hand, is like poetry. The edits are clean and powerful. I read this one for the constitutional law class I was tutoring, and I loved every minute of it. Tutoring was fun, too, in the end. The kids in my class are geniuses. About a third of them were political science majors in college, and they were all amazing. Like, when you look at him, things turn black and white, and you transport into the s. He wears a trench coat and a suit every day, and he carries a brief case, in which he has a tin where he keeps brownies that his mom made. And then he started bringing me coffee almost every class, so that was one reason it was awesome to be the tutor. Judicial review, separation of powers, federalism, commerce clause, the fourteenth amendment, etc. And then there was the mistake about *INS v. Chadha*. That case is about the legislative veto. The legislative veto is where Congress passes a law that requires implementation by the executive branch, but then Congress gets to review the executive implementation. So, like, they said, in this case, that certain people have to be kicked out of the U. Then, the INS let this one guy stay. But, Justice White pointed out that the decision is pretty wrong, and I agree. Professor McDreamerson agreed with the Powell concurrence, though. So, Justice Burger wrote the majority opinion made me hungry every time we talked about it. So, years later, Justice Powell was writing a pretty important opinion I forget which one, and Justice Burger dissented from it. He asked if there was anything he could have done to persuade Justice Burger to sign on to the opinion. I agreed with you. I was just getting you back for the *Chadha* opinion. I just heard the story from an unnamed source this year and thought it was a good one. Oh, those silly Justices! The lesson from all of this, though, is that if you read a constitutional law casebook on your own, in your spare time, read this one.

2: Holdings : Cases and materials on sexual orientation and the law / | York University Libraries

Constitutional Law explores traditional constitutional doctrine through the lens of varying critical and social perspectives informed by political theory, philosophy, sociology, ethics, history, and economics. This comprehensive approach paired with carefully edited cases provides instructors with rich material for classroom discussion.

Weaver graduated cum laude from the University of Missouri School of Law in 1988. Professor Weaver began teaching at the Louis D. Humphreys School of Law, University of Memphis, during 1989. Professor Weaver is a prolific author who has written dozens of books and articles over the last 25 years. In addition, he has been asked to speak at law schools and conferences around the world, and has been a visiting professor at law schools in France, England, Germany, Japan, Australia and Canada. Professor Weaver is particularly noted for his work in the constitutional law area, especially his writings on free speech. In addition to authoring "From Gutenberg to the Internet: Free Speech, Advancing Technology and the Implications for Democracy," and "The Right to Speak III," he served as a consultant to the constitutional drafting commissions of Belarus and Kyrgyzstan and as a commentator on the Russian Constitution. Professor Weaver has served on many community and professional committees. He has received teaching awards at three different law schools, as well as a "teacher of the year" award for all of NSU. Friedland has co-authored several Constitutional Law, Evidence Law, and Criminal Procedure textbooks, as well as three books on law school teaching. He is a national leader and speaker on law school teaching, and has advised the Japan Legal Foundation about starting law schools in Japan and Afghanistan law professors as part of a U.S. While in practice, he served as an Assistant U.S. Attorney for the District of Columbia. Her pro bono activities include eight years of service as co-counsel pursuing federal remedies for a death row inmate whose case she argued in the US Supreme Court in *Her First Amendment scholarship focuses on issues related to defamation law and hate speech, and her work in Constitutional Criminal Procedure addresses topics such as police interrogations and searches, privacy rights, and the death penalty. She was honored for her writing with the Sumter Marks Award in 1998 and the C. Morrow Research Professorship of Law in 2001. She received the Felix Frankfurter Distinguished Teaching Award from the graduating classes of 1998, 2000, and 2002. Professor Fair joined the Alabama law faculty in 1988. He was named the Thomas E. Skinner Professor of Law in 1998. Professor Fair has held several administrative posts at the Law School and the University. He served as the Director of Diversity and International Programs in 1998 and 1999, and Associate Dean for Special Programs from 1999 to 2001, supervising international, diversity, and public interest programs. He also served as an assistant vice president for Academic Affairs at the University from 2001 to 2003. John Knechtle has advised governments in Asia, Europe, the Caribbean and the Middle East in areas of constitutional law, international human rights and international environmental law. He has had the privilege of advising drafters of over twenty national constitutions. He was a litigator for a Miami law firm for several years before joining the Army as a judge advocate.*

3: This Haunted Place

This casebook provides a unique combination of clearly structured and lawyerly coverage of the cases with rich historical, theoretical, and philosophical materials that illuminate the development of our constitutional law.

Rights, privileges and franchise secured; power of legislature to dispense with primary elections in certain cases. Trial by jury; how waived. Freedom of worship; religious liberty. Bail; fines; punishments; detention of witnesses. Grand jury; protection of certain enumerated rights; duty of public officers to sign waiver of immunity and give testimony; penalty for refusal. Compensation for taking private property; private roads; drainage of agricultural lands. Freedom of speech and press; criminal prosecutions for libel. Right to assemble and petition; divorce; lotteries; pool-selling and gambling; laws to prevent; pari-mutuel betting on horse races permitted; games of chance, bingo or lotto authorized under certain restrictions. Equal protection of laws; discrimination in civil rights prohibited. Security against unreasonable searches, seizures and interceptions. Common law and acts of the colonial and state legislatures. Damages for injuries causing death. Labor not a commodity; hours and wages in public work; right to organize and bargain collectively. No member of this state shall be disfranchised 1 , or deprived of any of the rights or privileges secured to any citizen thereof, unless by the law of the land, or the judgment of his or her peers, except that the legislature may provide that there shall be no primary election held to nominate candidates for public office or to elect persons to party positions for any political party or parties in any unit of representation of the state from which such candidates or persons are nominated or elected whenever there is no contest or contests for such nominations or election as may be prescribed by general law. Amended by vote of the people November 3, ; November 6, Trial by jury in all cases in which it has heretofore been guaranteed by constitutional provision shall remain inviolate forever; but a jury trial may be waived by the parties in all civil cases in the manner to be prescribed by law. The legislature may provide, however, by law, that a verdict may be rendered by not less than five-sixths of the jury in any civil case. A jury trial may be waived by the defendant in all criminal cases, except those in which the crime charged may be punishable by death, by a written instrument signed by the defendant in person in open court before and with the approval of a judge or justice of a court having jurisdiction to try the offense. The legislature may enact laws, not inconsistent herewith, governing the form, content, manner and time of presentation of the instrument effectuating such waiver. Amended by Constitutional Convention of and approved by vote of the people November 8, The free exercise and enjoyment of religious profession and worship, without discrimination or preference, shall forever be allowed in this state to all humankind; and no person shall be rendered incompetent to be a witness on account of his or her opinions on matters of religious belief; but the liberty of conscience hereby secured shall not be so construed as to excuse acts of licentiousness, or justify practices inconsistent with the peace or safety of this state. Amended by vote of the people November 6, The privilege of a writ or order of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless, in case of rebellion or invasion, the public safety requires it. Excessive bail shall not be required nor excessive fines imposed, nor shall cruel and unusual punishments be inflicted, nor shall witnesses be unreasonably detained. No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime except in cases of impeachment, and in cases of militia when in actual service, and the land, air and naval forces in time of war, or which this state may keep with the consent of congress in time of peace, and in cases of petit larceny under the regulation of the legislature , unless on indictment of a grand jury, except that a person held for the action of a grand jury upon a charge for such an offense, other than one punishable by death or life imprisonment, with the consent of the district attorney, may waive indictment by a grand jury and consent to be prosecuted on an information filed by the district attorney; such waiver shall be evidenced by written instrument signed by the defendant in open court in the presence of his or her counsel. In any trial in any court whatever the party accused shall be allowed to appear and defend in person and with counsel as in civil actions and shall be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation and be confronted with the witnesses against him or her. The power of grand juries to inquire into the wilful misconduct in office of public officers, and to find indictments or to direct the filing of informations in connection with such inquiries, shall never be suspended or impaired by law. No person

shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law. Amended by Constitutional Convention of and approved by vote of the people November 8, ; further amended by vote of the people November 8, ; November 3, ; November 6, ; November 6, Subdivision e repealed by vote of the people November 5, Subdivision b repealed by vote of the people November 3, Every citizen may freely speak, write and publish his or her sentiments on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of that right; and no law shall be passed to restrain or abridge the liberty of speech or of the press. In all criminal prosecutions or indictments for libels, the truth may be given in evidence to the jury; and if it shall appear to the jury that the matter charged as libelous is true, and was published with good motives and for justifiable ends, the party shall be acquitted; and the jury shall have the right to determine the law and the fact. Amendment approved by vote of the people November 5, Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions of this section, any city, town or village within the state may by an approving vote of the majority of the qualified electors in such municipality voting on a proposition therefor submitted at a general or special election authorize, subject to state legislative supervision and control, the conduct of one or both of the following categories of games of chance commonly known as: If authorized, such games shall be subject to the following restrictions, among others which may be prescribed by the legislature: Unless otherwise provided by law, no single prize shall exceed two hundred fifty dollars, nor shall any series of prizes on one occasion aggregate more than one thousand dollars. The legislature shall pass appropriate laws to effectuate the purposes of this subdivision, ensure that such games are rigidly regulated to prevent commercialized gambling, prevent participation by criminal and other undesirable elements and the diversion of funds from the purposes authorized hereunder and establish a method by which a municipality which has authorized such games may rescind or revoke such authorization. Unless permitted by the legislature, no municipality shall have the power to pass local laws or ordinances relating to such games. Nothing in this section shall prevent the legislature from passing laws more restrictive than any of the provisions of this section. Amendment approved by vote of the people November 7, ; further amended by vote of the people November 5, ; November 8, ; November 4, ; November 6, ; November 6, No person shall be denied the equal protection of the laws of this state or any subdivision thereof. No person shall, because of race, color, creed or religion, be subjected to any discrimination in his or her civil rights by any other person or by any firm, corporation, or institution, or by the state or any agency or subdivision of the state. Adopted by Constitutional Convention of and approved by vote of the people November 8, ; amended by vote of the people November 6, The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized. The right of the people to be secure against unreasonable interception of telephone and telegraph communications shall not be violated, and ex parte orders or warrants shall issue only upon oath or affirmation that there is reasonable ground to believe that evidence of crime may be thus obtained, and identifying the particular means of communication, and particularly describing the person or persons whose communications are to be intercepted and the purpose thereof. Adopted by Constitutional Convention of and approved by vote of the people November 8, Such parts of the common law, and of the acts of the legislature of the colony of New York, as together did form the law of the said colony, on the nineteenth day of April, one thousand seven hundred seventy-five, and the resolutions of the congress of the said colony, and of the convention of the State of New York, in force on the twentieth day of April, one thousand seven hundred seventy-seven, which have not since expired, or been repealed or altered; and such acts of the legislature of this state as are now in force, shall be and continue the law of this state, subject to such alterations as the legislature shall make concerning the same. But all such parts of the common law, and such of the said acts, or parts thereof, as are repugnant to this constitution, are hereby abrogated. Renumbered and amended by Constitutional Convention of and approved by vote of the people November 8, The right of action now existing to recover damages for injuries resulting in death, shall never be abrogated; and the amount recoverable shall not be subject to any statutory limitation. Renumbered by Constitutional Convention of and approved by vote of the people November 8, Labor of human beings is not a commodity nor an article of commerce and shall never be so considered or construed. No laborer, worker or mechanic, in the employ of

a contractor or sub- contractor engaged in the performance of any public work, shall be permitted to work more than eight hours in any day or more than five days in any week, except in cases of extraordinary emergency; nor shall he or she be paid less than the rate of wages prevailing in the same trade or occupation in the locality within the state where such public work is to be situated, erected or used. Employees shall have the right to organize and to bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing. Renumbered by Constitutional Convention of and approved by vote of the people November 8, ; amended by vote of the people November 6, As so in original. Except where otherwise indicated, each section hereafter was re-enacted without change by the Constitutional Convention of and re-adopted by vote of the people November 8,

4: Popular Constitutional Law Books

Josh is an Associate Professor of Law at the South Texas College of Law in Houston who specializes in constitutional law, the United States Supreme Court, and the intersection of law and technology. Josh is the author of the critically acclaimed Unprecedented: The Constitutional Challenge to Obamacare () and Unraveled: Obamacare, Religious.

Originally published under title: Lesbians, gay men, and the law. Includes bibliographical references and index. Sexuality and global forces: Catechism of the Catholic Church Philosophy. Court of Appeals of Texas, 9 S. Kogan Defining male and female: What were sodomy laws? Legislative debate and the model penal code. Hart Model Penal Code Texas The unknown past of Lawrence v. Supreme Court of the United States, U. The domesticated liberty of Lawrence v. The level of scrutiny debate. Attorney General of Alabama: Court of Appeals Eleventh Circuit, F. Department of the Air Force: Court of Appeals, Ninth Circuit, F. The case of public sex. Court of Appeals of Virginia, S. The Constitution and sex discrimination. Commissioner of Public Health: Connecticut Supreme Court, Conn. Supreme Court of Washinton, Wash. Ackerman Ely at the alter: Kansas Supreme Court, P. Variations on a theme. Supreme Court of Hawaii, P. Court of Appeals of New York, N. Debating the sex discrimination argument. Itawamba County School District: Gay Lib, U. Associations and meeting places. Alaska Gay Coalition v. Supreme Court of Alaska, P. Hunter Christian Legal Society v. Private experiences in the public domain: Lee Badgett et al. Wise Business Forms, Inc. Sundowner Offshore Services, Inc. District Court of Columbia, F. United States Civil Service Commission: Military Policy on Homosexuality and Sodomy? Alaska Civil Liberties Union v. Board of Education of Chicago: Litigating for same-sex marriage. Court of Appeals of Washington, P. Department of Public Health: Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts, N. California Supreme Court, 43 Cal. Supreme Court of Iowa, N. Supreme Court of New Jersey, A. Supreme Court of Connecticut, A. Supreme Court of California, 43 Cal. The same-sex marriage movement and backlash. Supreme Court of California, 46 Cal. District Court of Northern California, F. Defense of Marriage Act: Court of Appeals of Georgia, S. Federal definition of marriage of DOMA. Office of Personnel Management: Background and social science. How does the sexual orientation of parents matter? Supreme Court of Alabama, So. Florida Court of Appeals, So. Custody and visitation restrictions. LGBT family formation and dissolution. Polikoff In re adoption of Tammy: Supreme Court of Nebraska, N. Supreme Court of California P. Appellate Court of Illinois, Ill.

5: "National Security Law and the Constitution" by Jimmy Gurule and Geoffrey S. Corn

Note: Citations are based on reference standards. However, formatting rules can vary widely between applications and fields of interest or study. The specific requirements or preferences of your reviewing publisher, classroom teacher, institution or organization should be applied.

Foundational Cases on Constitutional Structure: Federalism Limits on Congressional Power 5. The Executive Power 7. The Political Question Doctrine 9. Contracting the Scope of the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Amendments Equal Protection of the Law: Discrimination on the Basis of Race Modern Substantive Due Process Freedoms of Speech and Press Freedom of Association The Free Exercise of Religion No Law Respecting an Establishment of Religion The Right to Keep and Bear Arms Josh is the author of the critically acclaimed *Unprecedented: The Constitutional Challenge to Obamacare* and *Unraveled*: Josh has twice testified before the House Judiciary Committee on the constitutionality of executive action on immigration and health care. He is an adjunct scholar at the Cato Institute. *Times*, and other national publica Randy E. In , he argued the medical marijuana case of *Gonzalez v. Raich* before the U. In , he was one of the lawyers representing the National Federation of Independent Business in its constitutional challenge to the Affordable Care Act. New editions of his books, *Restoring the Lost Constitution*: This section is only available to registered, validated professor accounts. If the professor resources still do not appear after logging in, please contact legaledu@wolterskluwer.com. Account validation may take hours.

6: Kamisar, Yale - University of Michigan Law School

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The legislative power of this state shall be vested in the senate and assembly. The senators elected in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five shall hold their offices for three years, and their successors shall be chosen for two years. The assembly shall consist of one hundred and fifty members. The assembly members elected in the year one thousand nine hundred and thirty-eight, and their successors, shall be chosen for two years. Amended by vote of the people November 2, ; November 6, The senate districts described in section three of article three of this constitution as adopted by the people on November sixth, eighteen hundred ninety-four are hereby continued for all of the purposes of future reapportionments of senate districts pursuant to section four of this article. Except as herein otherwise provided, the federal census taken in the year nineteen hundred thirty and each federal census taken decennially thereafter shall be controlling as to the number of inhabitants in the state or any part thereof for the purposes of the apportionment of members of assembly and readjustment or alteration of senate and assembly districts next occurring, in so far as such census and the tabulation thereof purport to give the information necessary therefor. The legislature, by law, shall provide for the making and tabulation by state authorities of an enumeration of the inhabitants of the entire state to be used for such purposes, instead of a federal census, if the taking of a federal census in any tenth year from the year nineteen hundred thirty be omitted or if the federal census fails to show the number of aliens or Indians not taxed. If a federal census, though giving the requisite information as to the state at large, fails to give the information as to any civil or territorial divisions which is required to be known for such purposes, the legislature, by law, shall provide for such an enumeration of the inhabitants of such parts of the state only as may be necessary, which shall supersede in part the federal census and be used in connection therewith for such purposes. The legislature, by law, may provide in its discretion for an enumeration by state authorities of the inhabitants of the state, to be used for such purposes, in place of a federal census, when the return of a decennial federal census is delayed so that it is not available at the beginning of the regular session of the legislature in the second year after the year nineteen hundred thirty or after any tenth year therefrom, or if an apportionment of members of assembly and readjustment or alteration of senate districts is not made at or before such a session. At the regular session in the year nineteen hundred thirty-two, and at the first regular session after the year nineteen hundred forty and after each tenth year therefrom the senate districts shall be readjusted or altered, but if, in any decade, counting from and including that which begins with the year nineteen hundred thirty-one, such a readjustment or alteration is not made at the time above prescribed, it shall be made at a subsequent session occurring not later than the sixth year of such decade, meaning not later than nineteen hundred thirty-six, nineteen hundred forty-six, nineteen hundred fifty-six, and so on; provided, however, that if such districts shall have been readjusted or altered by law in either of the years nineteen hundred thirty or nineteen hundred thirty-one, they shall remain unaltered until the first regular session after the year nineteen hundred forty. Such districts shall be so readjusted or altered that each senate district shall contain as nearly as may be an equal number of inhabitants, excluding aliens, and be in as compact form as practicable, and shall remain unaltered until the first year of the next decade as above defined, and shall at all times consist of contiguous territory, and no county shall be divided in the formation of a senate district except to make two or more senate districts wholly in such county. No town, except a town having more than a full ratio of apportionment, and no block in a city inclosed by streets or public ways, shall be divided in the formation of senate districts; nor shall any district contain a greater excess in population over an adjoining district in the same county, than the population of a town or block therein adjoining such district. Counties, towns or blocks which, from their location, may be included in either of two districts, shall be so placed as to make said districts most nearly equal in number of inhabitants, excluding aliens. No county shall have four or more senators unless it shall have a full ratio for each senator. No county shall have more than one-third of all the senators; and no two counties or the territory thereof as now organized, which are adjoining counties, or

which are separated only by public waters, shall have more than one-half of all the senators. The ratio for apportioning senators shall always be obtained by dividing the number of inhabitants, excluding aliens, by fifty, and the senate shall always be composed of fifty members, except that if any county having three or more senators at the time of any apportionment shall be entitled on such ratio to an additional senator or senators, such additional senator or senators shall be given to such county in addition to the fifty senators, and the whole number of senators shall be increased to that extent. The senate districts, including the present ones, as existing immediately before the enactment of a law readjusting or altering the senate districts, shall continue to be the senate districts of the state until the expirations of the terms of the senators then in office, except for the purpose of an election of senators for full terms beginning at such expirations, and for the formation of assembly districts. Amended by vote of the people November 6, The members of the assembly shall be chosen by single districts and shall be apportioned by the legislature at each regular session at which the senate districts are readjusted or altered, and by the same law, among the several counties of the state, as nearly as may be according to the number of their respective inhabitants, excluding aliens. Every county heretofore established and separately organized, except the county of Hamilton, shall always be entitled to one member of assembly, and no county shall hereafter be erected unless its population shall entitle it to a member. The county of Hamilton shall elect with the county of Fulton, until the population of the county of Hamilton shall, according to the ratio, entitle it to a member. But the legislature may abolish the said county of Hamilton and annex the territory thereof to some other county or counties. The quotient obtained by dividing the whole number of inhabitants of the state, excluding aliens, by the number of members of assembly, shall be the ratio for apportionment, which shall be made as follows: One member of assembly shall be apportioned to every county, including Fulton and Hamilton as one county, containing less than the ratio and one-half over. Two members shall be apportioned to every other county. The remaining members of assembly shall be apportioned to the counties having more than two ratios according to the number of inhabitants, excluding aliens. Members apportioned on remainders shall be apportioned to the counties having the highest remainders in the order thereof respectively. No county shall have more members of assembly than a county having a greater number of inhabitants, excluding aliens. In counties having more than one senate district, the same number of assembly districts shall be put in each senate district, unless the assembly districts cannot be evenly divided among the senate districts of any county, in which case one more assembly district shall be put in the senate district in such county having the largest, or one less assembly district shall be put in the senate district in such county having the smallest number of inhabitants, excluding aliens, as the case may require. No town, except a town having more than a ratio of apportionment and one-half over, and no block in a city inclosed by streets or public ways, shall be divided in the formation of assembly districts, nor shall any districts contain a greater excess in population over an adjoining district in the same senate district, than the population of a town or block therein adjoining such assembly district. Towns or blocks which, from their location may be included in either of two districts, shall be so placed as to make said districts most nearly equal in number of inhabitants, excluding aliens. Nothing in this section shall prevent the division, at any time, of counties and towns and the erection of new towns by the legislature. An apportionment by the legislature, or other body, shall be subject to review by the supreme court, at the suit of any citizen, under such reasonable regulations as the legislature may prescribe; and any court before which a cause may be pending involving an apportionment, shall give precedence thereto over all other causes and proceedings, and if said court be not in session it shall convene promptly for the disposition of the same. For the purpose of apportioning senate and assembly districts pursuant to the foregoing provisions of this article, the term "inhabitants, excluding aliens" shall mean the whole number of persons. Added by vote of the people November 4, Each member of the legislature shall receive for his or her services a like annual salary, to be fixed by law. He or she shall also be reimbursed for his or her actual traveling expenses in going to and returning from the place in which the legislature meets, not more than once each week while the legislature is in session. Senators, when the senate alone is convened in extraordinary session, or when serving as members of the court for the trial of impeachments, and such members of the assembly, not exceeding nine in number, as shall be appointed managers of an impeachment, shall receive an additional per diem allowance, to be fixed by law. Any member, while serving as an officer of

his or her house or in any other special capacity therein or directly connected therewith not hereinbefore in this section specified, may also be paid and receive, in addition, any allowance which may be fixed by law for the particular and additional services appertaining to or entailed by such office or special capacity. Neither the salary of any member nor any other allowance so fixed may be increased or diminished during, and with respect to, the term for which he or she shall have been elected, nor shall he or she be paid or receive any other extra compensation. The provisions of this section and laws enacted in compliance therewith shall govern and be exclusively controlling, according to their terms. Members shall continue to receive such salary and additional allowance as heretofore fixed and provided in this section, until changed by law pursuant to this section. Amended by Constitutional Convention of and approved by vote of the people November 8, ; further amended by vote of the people November 4, ; November 3, ; November 6, No person shall serve as a member of the legislature unless he or she is a citizen of the United States and has been a resident of the state of New York for five years, and, except as hereinafter otherwise prescribed, of the assembly or senate district for the twelve months immediately preceding his or her election; if elected a senator or member of assembly at the first election next ensuing after a readjustment or alteration of the senate or assembly districts becomes effective, a person, to be eligible to serve as such, must have been a resident of the county in which the senate or assembly district is contained for the twelve months immediately preceding his or her election. No member of the legislature shall, during the time for which he or she was elected, receive any civil appointment from the governor, the governor and the senate, the legislature or from any city government, to an office which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time. If a member of the legislature be elected to congress, or appointed to any office, civil or military, under the government of the United States, the state of New York, or under any city government except as a member of the national guard or naval militia of the state, or of the reserve forces of the United States, his or her acceptance thereof shall vacate his or her seat in the legislature, providing, however, that a member of the legislature may be appointed commissioner of deeds or to any office in which he or she shall receive no compensation. Adopted by Constitutional Convention of and approved by vote of the people November 8, ; amended by vote of the people November 2, The elections of senators and members of assembly, pursuant to the provisions of this constitution, shall be held on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November, unless otherwise directed by the legislature. Renumbered by Constitutional Convention of and approved by vote of the people November 8, A majority of each house shall constitute a quorum to do business. Each house shall determine the rules of its own proceedings, and be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members; shall choose its own officers; and the senate shall choose a temporary president and the assembly shall choose a speaker. Amended by vote of the people November 5, Each house of the legislature shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and publish the same, except such parts as may require secrecy. The doors of each house shall be kept open, except when the public welfare shall require secrecy. Neither house shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than two days. Renumbered and amended by Constitutional Convention of and approved by vote of the people November 8, For any speech or debate in either house of the legislature, the members shall not be questioned in any other place. Any bill may originate in either house of the legislature, and all bills passed by one house may be amended by the other. The enacting clause of all bills shall be "The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows," and no law shall be enacted except by bill. No bill shall be passed or become a law unless it shall have been printed and upon the desks of the members, in its final form, at least three calendar legislative days prior to its final passage, unless the governor, or the acting governor, shall have certified, under his or her hand and the seal of the state, the facts which in his or her opinion necessitate an immediate vote thereon, in which case it must nevertheless be upon the desks of the members in final form, not necessarily printed, before its final passage; nor shall any bill be passed or become a law, except by the assent of a majority of the members elected to each branch of the legislature; and upon the last reading of a bill, no amendment thereof shall be allowed, and the question upon its final passage shall be taken immediately thereafter, and the ayes and nays entered on the journal. Renumbered and amended by Constitutional Convention of and approved by vote of the people November 8, ; further amended by vote of the people November 6, No private or local bill, which

may be passed by the legislature, shall embrace more than one subject, and that shall be expressed in the title. No act shall be passed which shall provide that any existing law, or any part thereof, shall be made or deemed a part of said act, or which shall enact that any existing law, or part thereof, shall be applicable, except by inserting it in such act. The legislature shall not pass a private or local bill in any of the following cases: Changing the names of persons. Laying out, opening, altering, working or discontinuing roads, highways or alleys, or for draining swamps or other low lands. Locating or changing county seats. Providing for changes of venue in civil or criminal cases. Providing for election of members of boards of supervisors. Selecting, drawing, summoning or empaneling grand or petit jurors. Regulating the rate of interest on money. The opening and conducting of elections or designating places of voting. Creating, increasing or decreasing fees, percentages or allowances of public officers, during the term for which said officers are elected or appointed. Granting to any corporation, association or individual the right to lay down railroad tracks. Granting to any private corporation, association or individual any exclusive privilege, immunity or franchise whatever. Granting to any person, association, firm or corporation, an exemption from taxation on real or personal property. Providing for the building of bridges, except over the waters forming a part of the boundaries of the state, by other than a municipal or other public corporation or a public agency of the state. Renumbered and amended by Constitutional Convention of and approved by vote of the people November 8, ; further amended by vote of the people November 3, The members of the legislature shall be empowered, upon the presentation to the temporary president of the senate and the speaker of the assembly of a petition signed by two-thirds of the members elected to each house of the legislature, to convene the legislature on extraordinary occasions to act upon the subjects enumerated in such petition. The legislature shall neither audit nor allow any private claim or account against the state, but may appropriate money to pay such claims as shall have been audited and allowed according to law. No claim against the state shall be audited, allowed or paid which, as between citizens of the state, would be barred by lapse of time. But if the claimant shall be under legal disability, the claim may be presented within two years after such disability is removed. Amended by Constitutional Convention of and approved by vote of the people November 8, ; further amended by vote of the people November 3, The assent of two-thirds of the members elected to each branch of the legislature shall be requisite to every bill appropriating the public moneys or property for local or private purposes. Sections 15, 16 and 17 of this article shall not apply to any bill, or the amendments to any bill, which shall be recommended to the legislature by commissioners or any public agency appointed or directed pursuant to law to prepare revisions, consolidations or compilations of statutes. But a bill amending an existing law shall not be excepted from the provisions of sections 15, 16 and 17 of this article unless such amending bill shall itself be recommended to the legislature by such commissioners or public agency. Every law which imposes, continues or revives a tax shall distinctly state the tax and the object to which it is to be applied, and it shall not be sufficient to refer to any other law to fix such tax or object. Notwithstanding the foregoing or any other provision of this constitution, the legislature, in any law imposing a tax or taxes on, in respect to or measured by income, may define the income on, in respect to or by which such tax or taxes are imposed or measured, by reference to any provision of the laws of the United States as the same may be or become effective at any time or from time to time, and may prescribe exceptions or modifications to any such provision. Renumbered by Constitutional Convention of and approved by vote of the people November 8, ; amended by vote of the people November 3, On the final passage, in either house of the legislature, of any act which imposes, continues or revives a tax, or creates a debt or charge, or makes, continues or revives any appropriation of public or trust money or property, or releases, discharges or commutes any claim or demand of the state, the question shall be taken by yeas and nays, which shall be duly entered upon the journals, and three-fifths of all the members elected to either house shall, in all such cases, be necessary to constitute a quorum therein. The legislature shall, by law, provide for the occupation and employment of prisoners sentenced to the several state prisons, penitentiaries, jails and reformatories in the state; and no person in any such prison, penitentiary, jail or reformatory, shall be required or allowed to work, while under sentence thereto, at any trade, industry or occupation, wherein or whereby his or her work, or the product or profit of his or her work, shall be farmed out, contracted, given or sold to any person, firm, association or corporation, provided that the legislature may

provide by law that such prisoners may voluntarily perform work for nonprofit organizations. As used in this section, the term "nonprofit organization" means an organization operated exclusively for religious, charitable, or educational purposes, no part of the net earnings of which inures to the benefit of any private shareholder or individual. This section shall not be construed to prevent the legislature from providing that convicts may work for, and that the products of their labor may be disposed of to, the state or any political division thereof, or for or to any public institution owned or managed and controlled by the state, or any political division thereof. Notwithstanding any other provision of this constitution, the legislature, in order to insure continuity of state and local governmental operations in periods of emergency caused by enemy attack or by disasters natural or otherwise, shall have the power and the immediate duty 1 to provide for prompt and temporary succession to the powers and duties of public offices, of whatever nature and whether filled by election or appointment, the incumbents of which may become unavailable for carrying on the powers and duties of such offices, and 2 to adopt such other measures as may be necessary and proper for insuring the continuity of governmental operations. Nothing in this article shall be construed to limit in any way the power of the state to deal with emergencies arising from any cause. Added by vote of the people November 5, The executive power shall be vested in the governor, who shall hold office for four years; the lieutenant-governor shall be chosen at the same time, and for the same term. The governor and lieutenant-governor shall be chosen at the general election held in the year nineteen hundred thirty-eight, and each fourth year thereafter.

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