

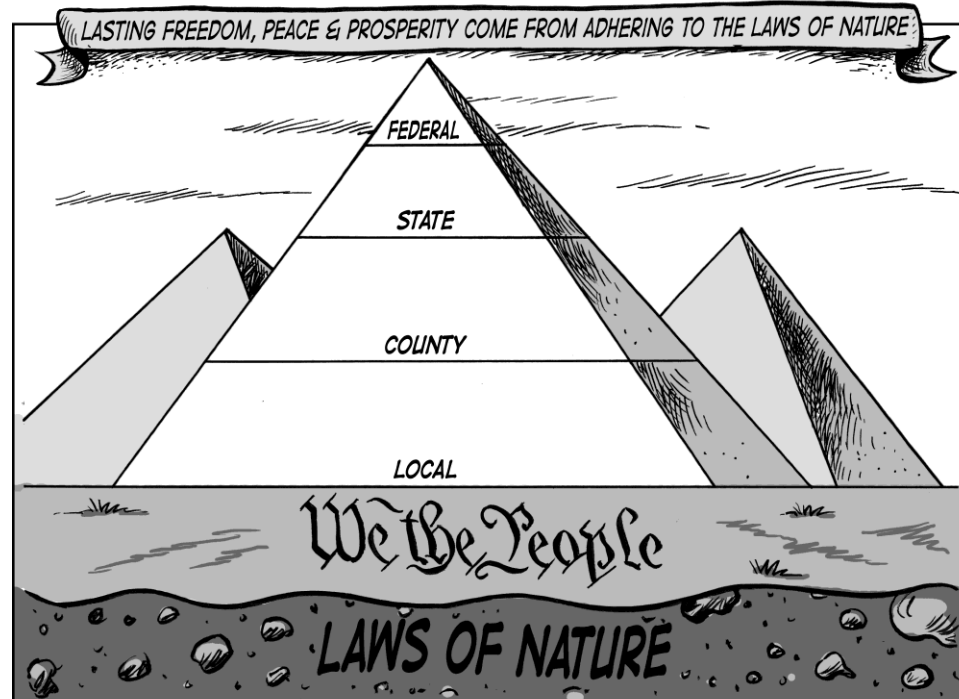


State Government



Federalism

- Division of power between National, State, and Local Governments





Federal Supremacy

- *McCulloch v. Maryland*
 - Federal Government is supreme
- No State's constitution or laws can conflict with any form of federal law
 - “Full Faith & Credit”
 - “Privileges & Immunities”
- States can change the US Constitution
 - $\frac{3}{4}$ states approve
 - $\frac{2}{3}$ state legislatures propose, $\frac{3}{4}$ approve



State Constitutions

- States' Supreme Law
 - Can't conflict with US Constitution or Federal Law
- Similarities
 - Limited Government
 - Separation of Powers
 - Checks and Balances





State Legislatures

- 49/50 are bicameral
 - Nebraska is unicameral
- Pretty much the same as Congress
- Exceptions
 - Easier for 3rd Party Candidates
 - Direct Democracy
 - Initiative and Referendum





MN State Legislature

- MN House- 134 State Representatives
 - 73-61
- MN Senate - 67 State Senators
 - 39-28





Governor

- Head Executive of States
- Differences
 - Direct Democracy → Recall Elections
 - Line Item Veto → All but 6 have this
 - No Debt → Must Balance the Budget
- Many “Hats”
 - Supervise State Bureaucracy, Make Appointments, Military – National Guard, Legislative, Judicial Powers – Pardons, Ceremonial – Visits & Addresses





State Officers

- Lieutenant Governor
 - “Vice President”
 - Yvette Solon
- Secretary of State
- State Treasurer
- Attorney General





State Courts

- Civil Law
- Criminal Law
- Municipal Courts
 - City & County Ordinances
- Juvenile Courts
- General Trial Courts →
District Courts
- Appellate Courts
- State Supreme Court

