

Welcome to State Constitutional Law!

Syllabus highlights

Logistics

Contact information

Colin.Doyle@lls.edu

Office: Burns 315

Telephone: 213-736-1148

Class schedule

Tuesdays & Thursdays from 10:20am to 11:50am

Burns 220

Office hours

By appointment in Burns 315.

Reading Assignments

Class Policies

Attendance

Preparation and participation

Recordings & Slides

Video

Audio with transcripts

Slides

Classroom Norms

Professionalism

Generosity

We can give each other
the opportunity to be wrong.

We can disagree with ideas,
not with people.

Accommodations

Student Accessibility Services in the Office of Student Affairs

I want this class to be accessible for you.

Exams and Grading

Open book final exam.

Questions about the syllabus

Introductions

- Name and Class Year
- Something you're interested in learning or thinking about in this class
- Something you're interested in that has nothing to do with this class

State Constitutional Law

Why take state constitutional law?

Comparative Approach

Unique Features of State Constitutions

- Easy to amend
- Long
- Positive rights and unique rights

Topics for State Constitutional Law

- Federal and State power
- Equality (Race, Gender, Age, Sexual orientation, Economic)
- Voting Rights
- Due Process
- Reproductive Rights
- Privacy
- Intimate Relationships
- Marriage
- Criminal Procedure
- Property Rights
- Religion
- School Funding
- Unique states rights
- Organization of state government
- Local government
- Admin law

State and Federal Power

United States Constitution Art. 1 § 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;

To provide for calling forth the Militia to execute the Laws of the Union, suppress Insurrections and repel Invasions;

To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining, the Militia, and for governing such Part of them as may be employed in the Service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively, the Appointment of the Officers, and the Authority of training the Militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress;

To exercise exclusive Legislation in all Cases whatsoever, over such District (not exceeding ten Miles square) as may, by Cession of particular States, and the Acceptance of Congress, become the Seat of the Government of the United States, and to exercise like Authority over all Places purchased by the Consent of the Legislature of the State in which the Same shall be, for the Erection of Forts, Magazines, Arsenals, dock-Yards, and other needful Buildings;—And

To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

The Commerce Clause

Gonzales v. Raich

545 U.S. 1 (2005)

Important prior cases:

Wickard v. Filburn (1942)

United States v. Morrison (1994)

United States v. Lopez (1995)

The Spending Power

NFIB v. Sebelius

567 U.S. 519 (2012)

Important prior cases:

South Dakota v. Dole (1987)