

Chapter 1 : Los Angeles Times - We are currently unavailable in your region

Each state in the United States has a legislature as part of its form of civil government. Most of the fundamental details of the legislature are specified in the state constitution. 49 state legislatures are bicameral bodies, composed of a lower house (Assembly, General Assembly, State Assembly, House of Delegates, or House of Representatives) and an upper house (Senate).

Democrats expect to make major gains in state legislatures across the country, reversing years of losses that have cost them federal power and given conservatives free rein in one-time Democratic strongholds. The party expects to flip over legislative seats, enabling it to take control of between six and eight legislative chambers, according to the Democratic Legislative Campaign Committee, which helps elect Democrats to state legislatures. The party has already flipped 44 legislative seats in off-year and special elections since , including a November win in Washington state that put the state Senate in Democratic hands. Democrats now have unified control of state government in the Evergreen State. The additional pickups on Tuesday would lay the groundwork for a strong showing in the elections, which will determine control of the redistricting process in the vast majority of states. The losses allowed Republicans to gerrymander Congressional seats and maintain an iron hold on the U. House for eight years. Specifically, Republican governors and state governments have engaged in aggressive voter suppression tactics and prioritized gutting labor unions, which are typically an influential source of campaign cash and voter mobilization for Democrats. Missouri voters overturned a right-to-work law in an August referendum. In Iowa, which has been a right-to-work state since , a Republican takeover of the state Senate in enabled them to cripple remaining bastions of union power. With unified GOP control, the state government severely limited public sector collective bargaining and barred state and local contracting rules that favored construction unions. Election Day is on track to be a good day for Sagar: A reckoning with the devastation of state-level Democratic power and the rank-and-file disinterest that drives it has been a decade in the making. From to , Democrats lost over state legislative seats, only beginning to rebound in . The Democratic turnaround in state-level elections this year is the product of a collective realization among donors, activists and elected officials that states can no longer be ignored. Many grassroots Democratic donors eager to pitch in were lured in by the knowledge that, unlike hyper-expensive congressional contests, smaller donations have an outsize impact in state legislative races. To buttress official party resources, a staggering number of outside funders and activist groups have cropped up since the election to assist in the less glamorous work of flipping GOP-held state legislative seats. The digital startups Sister District and Flippable enable nationwide Democratic activists to volunteer time and money to winning state legislative seats across the country. A whole lot of people have found religion on state legislatures, but unfortunately they stop at gerrymandering. This year, the group has dispatched volunteers to campaigns in 17 states, including 25 campaigns in Arizona alone, where the group effectively runs digital organizing for state House and Senate Democrats. The anger over school funding and pay that prompted a massive teachers strike in April has given Democrats a shot at flipping the state Senate there. Squadron is an evangelist for caring about state legislature races beyond the impact they have on gerrymandering. To that end, Future Now also has a nonprofit arm that embeds itself in state legislatures after elections are over to provide policy and political expertise for Democratic lawmakers. The vast majority of state legislatures are part time and have small staff budgets, putting Democrats at a disadvantage against well-funded conservative and corporate front groups like the American Legislative Exchange Council, or ALEC. Future Now has successfully solicited candidates and legislators to pledge support for their seven goals: In many state legislative races, however, the most influential players are the same Facebook-based, anti-Trump Resistance groups powering congressional campaigns. Warrior Princess, is taking on Pa. An internal poll shows them neck and neck <https://www.warriorprincess.net>: Until Skopov released an internal poll in October showing her within striking distance, though, she had trouble getting the official Democratic Party organs and labor unions in greater Pittsburgh to take her bid seriously. Two weeks ago, Skopov also got a boost from the Forward Majority super PAC, which purchased a 6-figure digital ad buy blasting Turzai for his coziness with lobbyists and corporations.

Chapter 2 : Minnesota Legislature

State Legislature Websites For U.S. States and Territories. calendrierdelascience.com provides legislative information from the House and Senate of the United States Congress. Use the links below to visit similar websites for the U.S. states and territories.

Composition[edit] Every state except Nebraska has a bicameral legislature, meaning that the legislature consists of two separate legislative chambers or houses. In each case the smaller chamber is called the Senate and is usually referred to as the upper house. This chamber typically, but not always, has the exclusive power to confirm appointments made by the governor and to try articles of impeachment. In a few states, a separate Executive Council, composed of members elected from large districts, performs the confirmation function. Members of the smaller chamber represent more citizens and usually serve for longer terms than members of the larger chamber, generally four years. In 41 states, the larger chamber is called the House of Representatives. Five states designate the larger chamber the Assembly and three states call it the House of Delegates. Members of the larger chamber usually serve for terms of two years. The larger chamber customarily has the exclusive power to initiate taxing legislation and articles of impeachment. *Sims and Baker v. Carr* in the s, the basis of representation in most state legislatures was modeled on that of the U. In , the United States Supreme Court announced the one man, one vote standard and invalidated state legislative representation based on geography. The ruling does not affect the U. Nebraska Legislature Nebraska originally had a bicameral legislature like the other states, but the lower house was abolished following a referendum, effective with the elections. The remaining unicameral one-chamber legislature is called the Nebraska Legislature, but its members continue to be called senators. Duties and influence[edit] The Iowa State Capitol building, where the Iowa General Assembly convenes As a legislative branch of government , a legislature generally performs state duties for a state in the same way that the United States Congress performs national duties at the national level. Generally, the same system of checks and balances that exists at the Federal level also exists between the state legislature, the state executive officer governor and the state judiciary , though the degree to which this is so varies from one state to the next. During a legislative session, the legislature considers matters introduced by its members or submitted by the governor. Businesses and other special interest organizations often lobby the legislature to obtain beneficial legislation, defeat unfavorably perceived measures, or influence other legislative action. Under the terms of Article V of the U. Constitution, state lawmakers retain the power to ratify Constitutional amendments which have been proposed by both houses of Congress and they also retain the ability to call for a national convention to propose amendments to the U. Formerly, state legislatures appointed the U. Beginnings[edit] The lawmaking process begins with the introduction of a bill in either the House of Representatives or the Senate. Bills may be introduced in either house, sometimes with the exception of bills increasing or decreasing revenue, which must originate in the House of Representatives. The order of business in each house provides a proper time for the introduction of bills. Bills are usually assigned consecutive numbers, given in the order of their introduction, to facilitate identification. Usually a bill cannot become enacted until it has been read on a certain number of days in each house. Upon introduction, a bill is usually read by its title only, constituting the first reading of the bill. Because a bill is usually read by title only, it is important that the title give the members notice of the subject matter contained in the bill. General information[edit] As with other legislative bodies throughout the world, U. Thus, committee action is probably the most important phase of the legislative process. Most bills cannot be enacted into law until it has been referred to, acted upon by, and returned from, a standing committee in each house. Reference to committee usually follows the first reading of the bill. Each committee is set up to consider bills relating to a particular subject. Standing committees are charged with the important responsibility of examining bills and recommending action to the Senate or House. Often on days when a legislature is not in session, the committees of each house meet and consider the bills that have been referred to them to decide if the assigned bills should be reported for further action. For most bills, the recommendations of the committee are followed, although either house is free to accept or reject the

action of the committee. Bills reported favorably by a committee may be placed on a regular calendar the agenda of the deliberative body. Most of the work of the legislature is done by committees. The legislature as a whole relies on its committees to report out only those bills deserving the consideration of the entire house. Through standing committees, each bill is addressed by a group of members who have special knowledge of its subject. Some members of the legislature have expert knowledge of particular subjects of legislation, and these members are usually placed on committees to take full advantage of this specialized knowledge. For this reason, the legislature often accepts the final recommendations of its standing committees. As has been noted, however, the legislature does not completely abdicate its responsibility for the consideration of pending bills. Reported bills are immediately given a second reading. The houses do not vote on a bill at the time it is reported; however, reported bills are placed on the calendar for the next legislative day. This second reading is made by title only. The regular calendar is a list of bills that have been favorably reported from committee and are ready for consideration by the membership of the entire house. Third reading[edit] Regardless of how a bill is placed on the calendar, once the bill is considered and adopted, this is called the third reading. It is at this third reading of the bill that the entire legislature gives consideration to its passage. At this time, the bill may be studied in detail, debated, amended, and read at length before final passage. If the majority vote in favor of the bill, it is recorded as passed. Transmission to second house[edit] A bill that is passed in one house is transmitted, along with a formal message, to the other house. If the bill is not reported from committee or is not considered by the full house, the bill is defeated. The house of origin, upon return of its amended bill, may take any one of several courses of action. It may concur in the amendment by the adoption of a motion to that effect; then the bill, having been passed by both houses in identical form, is ready for enrollment. Another possibility is that the house of origin may adopt a motion to non-concur in the amendment, at which point the bill dies. Finally, the house of origin may refuse to accept the amendment but request that a conference committee be appointed. The other house usually agrees to the request, and the presiding officer of each house appoints members to the conference committee. If either house refuses to adopt the report of the conference committee, a motion may be made for further conference. If a conference committee is unable to reach an agreement, it may be discharged, and a new conference committee may be appointed. Some highly controversial bills may be referred to several different conference committees. If an agreement is never reached in conference prior to the end of the legislative session, the bill is lost. When a bill has passed both houses in identical form, it is then ready for transmittal to the Governor. Presentation to the governor[edit] Once a bill reaches the governor, he or she may sign it, which completes its enactment into law. From this point, the bill becomes an act, and remains the law of the state unless repealed by legislative action, or overturned by a court decision. If the governor does not approve of the bill, he or she may veto it. In the event of a veto, the governor returns the bill to the house in which it originated, with a message explaining his or her objections and suggesting any amendments if applicable which might remove those objections. The bill is then reconsidered, and if a simple majority of the members of both houses agrees to the proposed executive amendments, it is returned to the Governor, as he or she revised it, for his or her signature. If the Governor fails to return a bill to the legislative house in which it originated within a specified number of days after it was presented to him or her, it becomes a law without their signature. The bills that reach the Governor less than a specified number of days before the end of the session may be approved by him or her within ten days after adjournment. The bills not approved within that time do not become law. This is known as a "pocket veto". This is the most conclusive form of veto, for the Legislature having adjourned has no chance to reconsider the vetoed measure. Constitutional amendments[edit] Sometimes what the legislature wishes to accomplish cannot be done simply by the passage of a bill, but rather requires amending the state constitution. Each state has specified steps intended to make it difficult to alter the constitution without the sufficient support of either the legislature, or the people, or both. Aspects of the career of the state legislator[edit] In most states, a new state legislature convenes in January of the odd-numbered year after the election of members to the larger chamber. The period during which the legislature remains in session varies. In states where the legislature is considered part-time, a session may last several months; where the legislature is considered full-time, the session may last all year, with periodic breaks for district work. Currently, there are

7, state legislators in the United States. The American Legislative Exchange Council ALEC , a conservative organization funded by the private sector focusing on state legislatures, also has an annual meeting attracting many legislators.

Chapter 3 : North Dakota Legislative Branch |

A state legislature in the United States is the legislative body of any of the 50 U.S. calendrierdelascience.com formal name varies from state to state. In 25 states, the legislature is simply called the Legislature, or the State Legislature, while in 19 states, the legislature is called the General Assembly.

Email Democrats made gains in state legislatures across the country on Tuesday, as well as obtaining governorships in seven formerly Republican-held states. Additionally, the majority of state attorneys general will be Democrats come January. These victories could have national implications, as state legislatures are responsible for drawing congressional districts, and progressive attorneys general have been taking on the Trump administration. The Democrats also took control of the House of Representatives. According to the Democratic Legislative Campaign Committee, Democrats captured Republican-held legislative seats across the country. Every state except Minnesota will have same party control in the upper and lower houses of the state legislatures. But the Democratic victory is not as profound as the Republican takeover in , during the first midterm elections under former President Obama. In that election, Republicans won control of 21 additional state legislative chambers, and over new Republican lawmakers were elected. Nonetheless, the results of the even the scales. There are currently 33 Republican governors. After this election, if results hold, Republicans will have a far narrower seat majority. Republicans will also have a majority in both houses of state legislatures in 30 states, while Democrats will have a majority in 18 states. Fourteen states will be entirely under Democratic control, 21 states will be entirely under Democratic control and 13 will have a governor who represents a different party from the majority in the state legislature. One state, Nebraska, has a unicameral, nonpartisan legislature. The Georgia gubernatorial race has not yet been decided as of Thursday. For New York, total Democratic control of the state government could lead to the implementation of progressive policies such as making New York a sanctuary state. Democrats also made significant headway with attorney general positions. Attorneys general often band together in challenging presidents; Republicans sued to overturn the Affordable Care Act, and Democrats have challenged President Trump on issues such as the original travel ban and easing environmental regulations. New York elected Letitia James to the state attorney general post, making her the first black woman to hold statewide office in New York. State legislatures will oversee the drawing of congressional districts after the Census. According to the National Conference of State Legislatures, 30 governors and over legislators elected on Tuesday will participate in the redistricting. National Democrats have argued that gerrymandered congressional districts drawn by GOP legislatures after the Census favor Republicans in the House of Representatives.

Chapter 4 : Democrats Expect Big Gains In State Legislatures Across The Country | HuffPost

A state legislature is a generic term referring to the legislative body of any of the country's 50 calendrierdelascience.com formal name varies from state to state. In 24 states, the legislature is simply called the "Legislature," or the "State Legislature," while in 19 states, the legislature is called the "General Assembly."

Chapter 5 : Democrats make gains in state legislatures, governorships - CBS News

Under President Barack Obama, the Democratic Party largely neglected state-level races: By , Republicans held roughly two-thirds of the country's state legislative calendrierdelascience.com some states.

Chapter 6 : List of United States state legislatures - Wikipedia

In , 87 of the nation's 99 state legislative chambers held regularly-scheduled elections for 6, seats, meaning that nearly 82 percent of all state legislative seats were up for election. In a majority of the chambers up in , primary elections were held to determine the candidates on the.

Chapter 7 : State Legislatures Magazine

The September/October issue previews state legislative elections and what voters will face on statewide ballot measures. Also read about efforts to halt sexual harassment in legislatures, NCSL's new leadership and much more.

Chapter 8 : State legislative elections, - Ballotpedia

In a stark display of the nation's divide, the lower and upper chamber of every legislature but one – Minnesota – will be controlled by the same party following Tuesday's midterm elections.

Chapter 9 : Legislative News, Studies and Analysis | National Conference of State Legislatures

Democrats made gains in state legislatures across the country on Tuesday, as well as obtaining governorships in seven formerly Republican-held states.