



UNITED



United States Government

Constitution of the United States

Preamble

We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

Article I

Section 1. All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and a House of Representatives.

Sect. 2-1. The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several States, and the electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature.

2. No person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of the State in which he shall be chosen.
3. Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each State shall have at least one Representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to choose 3; Massachusetts, 8; Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, 1; Connecticut, 5; New York, 6; New Jersey, 4; Pennsylvania, 8; Delaware, 1; Maryland, 6; Virginia, 10; North Carolina, 5; South Carolina, 5; and Georgia, 3.¹
4. When vacancies happen in the representation from any State the Executive Authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

STATES GOVERNMENT

5. The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other officers, and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

Sec. 3-1. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote. ²

2. Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, year; and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third may be chosen every second year, and if vacancies happen by resignation, or otherwise, during the recess of the Legislature of any State, the Executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies. ³

3. No person shall be a Senator who shall have not attained to the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.

4. The Vice President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote, unless they be equally divided.

5. The Senate shall choose their other Officers, and also a President pro tempore, in the absence of the Vice President, or when he shall exercise the office of the President of the United States.

6. The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside; and no person shall be convicted without the Concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

7. Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust, or profit under the United States; but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment, and punishment, according to law.

Sec. 4-1. The times, places and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof, but the Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing Senators.

2. The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

Sec. 5-1. Each House shall be the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner and under such penalties as each House may provide.

2. Each House may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.
3. Each House shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may in their judgment require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of either House on any question shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.
4. Neither House, during the session of Congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting.

Sec. 6-1. The Senators and Representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States. They shall in all cases, except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either house they shall not be questioned in any other place.

2. No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no persons holding any office under the United States shall be a member of either House during his continuance in office.

Sec. 7-1. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments, as on other bills.

2. Every bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the President of the United States; if he approves, he shall sign it, but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to that House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such reconsideration two-thirds of that House shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent together with the objectives, to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that House, it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both Houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered in the journal of each House respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by their adjournment prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.
3. Every order, resolution, or vote to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment) shall be presented to the President of the United States; and before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him, or being disapproved by him, shall be repassed

by two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

Sec. 8. The Congress shall have the power:

1. To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States.
2. To borrow money on the credit of the United States;
3. To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes;
4. To establish a uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States;
5. To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standards of weights and measures;
6. To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States;
7. To establish post offices and postroads;
8. 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;
9. To constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court;
10. To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offenses against the law of nations;
11. To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water;
12. To raise and support armies, but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years;
13. To provide and maintain a navy;
14. To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces;
15. To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions;
16. 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 State respectively the appointment of the officers and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress;

17. 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 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
18. 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 any department or officer thereof.

Sec. 9-1. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

2. The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.
3. No bill of attainder or ex post facto law shall be passed.
4. No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration herein before directed to be taken.⁴
5. No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any State.
6. No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one State over those of another; nor shall vessels bound to, or from, one State be obliged to enter, clear, or pay duties in another.
7. No money shall be drawn from the Treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.
8. No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States; and no person holding any office or profit or trust under them, shall, without the consent of the Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title, of any kind whatever, from any King, Prince, or foreign State.

Sec. 10-1. No State shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder; ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility.

2. No State shall, without the consent of the Congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws; and the net produce of all duties and imports, laid by any State on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the Congress.
3. No State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty of tonnage, keep troops, or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another State, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit delay.

Article II

Section 1-1. The executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and, together with the Vice President, chosen for the same term, be elected as follows:

2. Each State shall appoint, in such manner as the legislature thereof may direct, a number of Electors, equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress; but no Senator or Representative or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States shall be appointed an elector.
3. The electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each; which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit, sealed, to the seat of the Government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such majority; and have an equal number of votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately choose by ballot one of them for President; and if no person have a majority, then from the five highest on the list the said House shall in like manner choose the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum, for this purpose, shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. In every case, after the choice of the President, the person having the greatest number of votes of the electors shall be the Vice President. But if there shall remain two or more who have equal votes, the Senate shall choose from them by ballot the Vice President.⁵

4. The Congress may determine the time of choosing the electors and the day on which they shall give their votes, which day shall be the same throughout the United States.
5. No person except a natural born citizen, or a citizen of the United States, at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained to the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.
6. In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice President, and the Congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability, both of the President and Vice President, declaring what officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly until the disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.
7. The President shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the United States, or any of them.
8. Before he enters on the execution of his office, he shall take the following oath or affirmation:

“I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States.”

*This clause is superseded by Article XII, Amendments.

Sec. 2-1. The President shall be Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several States, when called into the actual service of the United States; he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices; and he shall have the power to grant reprieves, and pardons for offenses against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

2. He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers of the United States, whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law; but the Congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they think proper in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.

3. The President shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session.

Section 3. He shall from time to time give to the Congress information of the State of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both Houses, or either of them, and in case of disagreement between them with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; he shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all the officers of the United States.

Sec. 4. The President, Vice President, and all civil officers of the United States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

Article III

Section 1. The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The judges, both of the Supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior, and shall, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

Sec. 2-1. The judicial power shall extend to all cases, in law and equity arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority; —to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls; —to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; —to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; —to controversies between two or more States; —between citizens of the same State, claiming lands under grants of different States, and between a State, or the citizens thereof, and foreign States, citizens, or subjects.

2. In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and those in which a State shall be a party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction. In all the other cases before mentioned the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions and under such regulations as the Congress shall make.
3. The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury, and such trial shall be held in the State where the said crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State the trial shall be at such place or places as the Congress may by law have directed.

Sec. 3-1. Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

2. The Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason; but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture except during the life of the person attainted.

Article IV

Section 1. Full faith and credit shall be given in each State to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other State. And the Congress may by general laws prescribe the manner in which such acts, records and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

Sec. 2-1. The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States.

2. A person charged in any State with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice and be found in another State, shall, on demand of the Executive authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime.
3. No person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered upon claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

Sec. 3-1. New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State; nor any State be formed by the junction of two or more States, or parts of States, without the consent of the Legislatures of the States concerned, as well as of the Congress.

2. The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States or of any particular State.

Sec. 4. The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion, and, on application of the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened), against domestic violence.

Article V

The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution, or, on the application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress; provided that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the Ninth Section of the First Article; and that no State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate.

Article VI

1. All debts contracted and engagements entered into before the adoption of this Constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution, as under the Confederation.
2. This Constitution and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof; and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State the contrary notwithstanding.
3. The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several State Legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support this Constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

Article VII

The ratification of the Convention of nine States shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution between the States so ratifying the same.

Done in Convention by the Unanimous Consent of the States present the Seventeenth Day of September, in the Year of Our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, and of the Independence of the United States of America the Twelfth. In witness whereof we have hereunto subscribed our names.

New Hampshire

John Langdon
Nicholas Gilman

Massachusetts

Nathaniel Gorham
Rufus King

Connecticut

W[illia]m Sam[ue]l Johnson
Roger Sherman

New York

Alexander Hamilton

New Jersey

Wil[lia]m Livingston
David Brearley
W[illiam] Patterson
Jona[than] Dayton

Pennsylvania

B[enjamin] Franklin
Rob[er]t Morris
Tho[ma]s Fitzsimons
James Wilson
Thomas Mifflin
Geo[rge] Clymer
Jared Ingersoll
Gouv[er]ner Morris

Delaware

Geo[rge] Read
John Dickinson
Jaco[b] Broom
Gunning Bedford, Jr.
Richard Bassett

Maryland

James McHenry
Dan[iel] Carroll
Dan[iel] of St. Tho[ma]s. Jenifer

Virginia

John Blair
Ja[me]s Madison, Jr.
George Washington

North Carolina

W[illia]m Blount
Hu[gh] Williamson
Rich[ard] Dobbs Spaight

South Carolina

J[ames] Rutledge
Charles Pinckney
Charles Cotesworth Pinckney
Pierce Butler

Georgia

William Few
Abr[aham] Baldwin

Attest:

William Jackson, Secretary
The Constitution was declared in
effect on the first Wednesday in
March, 1789.

¹See Article XIV Amendments.

²See Article XVII, Amendments.

³See Article XVII, Amendments.

⁴See Article XVI, Amendments.

⁵This clause is superseded by Article VII, Amendments.

Amendments to the U.S. Constitution

The Ten Original Amendments*

The following amendments to the Constitution, Article I to X, inclusive, were proposed at the First Session of the First Congress, begun and held at the City of New York, on Wednesday, March 4, 1789, and were adopted by the necessary number of States. The original proposal of the ten amendments was preceded by this preamble and resolution:

“The conventions of a number of the States having, at the time of their adopting the Constitution, expressed a desire, in order to prevent misconstruction or abuse of its powers, that further declaratory and restrictive clauses should be added, and as extending the ground of public confidence in the Government will best insure the beneficent ends of its institution:

“RESOLVED, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, two-thirds of both Houses concurring that the following articles be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States, as amendments to the Constitution of the United States; all or any of which articles, when ratified by three-fourths of the said Legislatures, to be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of the said Constitution, namely”;

Article I

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

Article II

A well-regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

Article III

No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

Article IV

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.

Article V

No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against him, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

Article VI

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy, and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense.

Article VII

In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States than according to the rules of the common law.

Article VIII

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

Article IX

The enumeration in the Constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

Article X

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

- * These amendments, known as The Bill of Rights, were declared in force December 15, 1791. North Carolina ratified those ten amendments on December 22, 1789 (Ch. 19, Laws of 1789).

Subsequent Amendments

Article XI

The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States, by citizens of another State, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign State.

[Proposed to the Legislatures of the several States by the Third Congress on the 5th of March, 1794, and declared to have been ratified by Executive Proclamation January 8, 1798. It was ratified by North Carolina on February 7, 1795.]

Article XII

The electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot for President and Vice President, one of whom at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the persons voted for as Vice President; and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice President, and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit, sealed, to the seat of the Government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate; the President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted; the person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President, whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or any constitutional disability of the President. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice President shall be the Vice President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed, and if no person have a majority, from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice President of the United States.

[Proposed by the Eighth Congress on the 12 of December, 1803, declared ratified by the Secretary of State, September 25, 1804. It was ratified by North Carolina on December 21, 1803. It was ratified by all the States except Connecticut, Delaware, Massachusetts, and New Hampshire.]

Article XIII

1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.
2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

[Proposed by the Thirty-eighth Congress on the 1st of February, 1865, declared ratified by the Secretary of State, December 18, 1865. It was ratified by North Carolina on December 4, 1865 (Resolution, Public Laws of 1865). It was rejected by Delaware and Kentucky, was conditionally ratified by Alabama and Mississippi, and Texas took no action.]

Article XIV

1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges of immunities for citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.
2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a state, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.
3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice President, or held any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath, as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each house, remove such disability.
4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss of emancipation

of any slave; but all such debts, obligations, and claims shall be held illegal and void.

5. The Congress shall have power to enforce by appropriate legislation the provisions of this article.

[The Reconstruction Amendment, by the Thirty-ninth Congress on the 16th day of June, 1866, was declared ratified by the Secretary of State, July 28, 1868. The amendment got the support of 23 Northern States, it was rejected by Delaware Kentucky, Maryland, and 10 Southern States. California took no action. Later it was ratified by the 10 Southern States. North Carolina ratified it on July 4, 1868 (Resolution 2, Public Laws of 1868).]

Article XV

1. The right of the citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.
2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

[Proposed by the Fortieth Congress the 27th of February, 1869, and was declared ratified by the Secretary of State, March 30, 1870. It was not acted on by Tennessee, it was rejected by California, Delaware, Kentucky, Maryland and Oregon; ratified by the remaining 30 States. North Carolina ratified it on March 5, 1869 (Public Laws of 1868-69). New York rescinded its ratification January 5, 1870. New Jersey rejected it in 1870, but ratified it in 1871.]

Article XVI

The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes on incomes, from whatever source derived, without apportionment among the several States, and without regard to any census or enumeration.

[Proposed by the Sixty-first Congress, July 12, 1909, and declared ratified February 25, 1913. The income tax amendment was ratified by all the States, except Connecticut, Florida, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Utah, and Virginia. North Carolina ratified it on February 11, 1911 (Resolution 11, Public Laws of 1911.)]

Article XVII

1. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, elected by the people thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote. The electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislatures.
2. When vacancies happen in the presentation of any State in the Senate, the executive authority of such State shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies; Provided, that the Legislature of any State may empower the Executive thereof to make temporary appointments until the people fill the vacancies by election as the Legislature may direct.

3. This amendment shall not be so construed as to affect the election or term of any Senator chosen before it became valid as part of the Constitution.

[Proposed by the Sixty-second Congress on the 16th day of May, 1912, and declared ratified May 31, 1913. Adopted by all the States except Alabama, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Utah and Virginia. North Carolina ratified it on January 25, 1913 (Resolution 10, Public Laws of 1913).]

Article XVIII

1. After one year from the ratification of this article the manufacture, sale, or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, the importation thereof into, or the exportation thereof from the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof for beverage purposes is hereby prohibited.
2. The Congress and the several States shall have concurrent power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.
3. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the Legislatures of the several States as provided in the Constitution, within seven years from the date of the submission hereof to the States by the Congress.

[Proposed by the Sixty-fifth Congress, December 18, 1917, and ratified by 36 States; was declared in effect on January 16, 1920. It was ratified by North Carolina on January 16, 1919 (Resolution 8, Public Laws of 1919). Was repealed by the XXI Article of Amendment to the US Constitution on December 5, 1933.]

Article XIX

1. The rights of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.
2. Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article.

[Proposed by the Sixty-fifth Congress. On August 26, 1920, it was proclaimed in effect, having been ratified by three-quarters of the States. It was ratified by North Carolina on May 6, 1971 (Ch. 327, Session Laws of 1971). The Tennessee House, August 31st, rescinded its ratification, 47 to 24.]

Article XX

1. The terms of the President and Vice President shall end at noon on the 20th day of January, and the terms of Senators and Representatives at noon on the 3rd day of January of the years in which such terms would have ended if this article had not been ratified; and the terms of their successors shall then begin.

2. The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall begin at noon on the 3rd day of January, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.
3. If, at the time fixed for the beginning of the term of the President, the President elect shall have died, the Vice President elect shall become President. If a President shall not have been chosen before the time fixed for the beginning of his term, or if the President elect shall have failed to qualify, then the Vice President elect shall act as President until a President shall have been qualified; and the Congress may by law provide for the case wherein neither President elect nor a Vice President elect shall have qualified, declaring who shall then act as President, or the manner in which one who is to act shall be selected, and such person shall act accordingly, until a President or Vice President shall have qualified.
4. The Congress may by law provide for the case of the death of any of the persons from whom the House of Representatives may choose a President whenever the right of choice shall have devolved upon them, and for the case of the death of any of the persons for whom the Senate may choose a Vice President when the right of choice shall have devolved upon them.
5. Section 1 and 2 shall take effect on the 15th day of October following the ratification of this article.
6. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States within seven years from the date of its submission.

[Proposed by the 72nd Congress, First Session. On February 6, 1933, it was proclaimed in effect, having been ratified by thirty-nine states. It was ratified by North Carolina on January 5, 1933 (Resolution 4, Public Laws of 1933).]

Article XXI

1. The eighteenth article of amendment to the Constitution of the United States is hereby repealed.
2. The transportation or importation into any State, Territory, or possession of the United States for delivery or use therein of intoxicating liquors, in violation of the laws thereof, is hereby prohibited.
3. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by convention in the several States, as provided in the Constitution, within seven years from the date of the submission hereof to the States by the Congress.

[Proposed by the 72nd Congress, Second Session. Proclaimed in effect on December 5, 1933, having been ratified by thirty-six States. North Carolina did not ratify this Amendment. By proclamation of the same date, the President proclaimed that the eighteenth amendment to the Constitution was repealed on December 5, 1933.]

Article XXII

1. No person shall be elected to the office of the President more than twice, and no person who has held the office of President, or acted as President, for more than two years of a term to which some other person was elected President shall be elected to the office of the President more than once. But this article shall not apply to any person holding the office of President when this article was proposed by the Congress, and shall not prevent any person who may be holding the office of President, or acting as President during the term within which this article becomes operative from holding the office of President or acting as President during the remainder of such term.
2. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States within seven years from the date of its submission to the States by the Congress.

[Proposed by the 30th Congress in 1947 and became effective on Feb. 26, 1951, having been ratified by thirty-six states. It was ratified by North Carolina on January 28, 1951 (Ch. 136, Session Laws of 1951).]

Article XXIII

1. The District constituting the seat of Government of the United States shall appoint in such manner as the Congress may direct:

A number of electors of President and Vice President equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives in Congress to which the District would be entitled if it were a State, but in no event more than the least populous State; they shall be in addition to those appointed by the States, but they shall be considered, for the purpose of the election of President and Vice President, to be electors appointed by a State; and they shall meet in the District and perform such duties as provided by the twelfth article of amendment.

2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

[Proposed by the 86th Congress in June of 1960 and ratified by the 38th State, March 29, 1961 and proclaimed a part of the Constitution, April 3, 1961. North Carolina did not ratify it.]

Article XXIV

1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote in any primary or other election for President or Vice President, for electors for President or Vice President, or for Senator or Representative in Congress, shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any State by reason of failure to pay any poll tax or other tax.
2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

[Proposed by the 87th Congress, August 27, 1962, and ratified by the 38th State January 23, 1964. It was not ratified by North Carolina.]

Article XXV

1. In case of the removal of the President from office or of his death or resignation, the Vice President shall become President.
2. Whenever there is a vacancy in the office of the Vice President, the President shall nominate a Vice President who shall take office upon confirmation by a majority vote of both Houses of Congress.
3. Whenever the President transmits to the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives his written declaration that he is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office, and until he transmits to them a written declaration to the contrary, such powers and duties shall be discharged by the Vice President as Acting President.
4. Whenever the Vice President and a majority of either the principal officers of the executive departments or of such other body as Congress may by law provide, transmit to the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives their written declaration that the President is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office, the Vice President shall immediately assume the powers and duties of the office as Acting President.

Thereafter, when the President transmits to the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives his written declaration that no inability exists, he shall resume the powers and duties of his office unless the Vice President and a majority of either the principal officers of the executive departments or of such other body as Congress may by law provide, transmit within four days to the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives their written declaration that the President is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office. Thereupon Congress shall decide the issue, assembling within forty-eight hours for that purpose if not in session. If the Congress, within twenty-one days after receipt of the latter written declaration, or, if Congress is not in session, within twenty-one days after Congress is required to assemble, determines by two-thirds vote of both Houses that the President is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office, the Vice President shall continue to discharge the same as Acting President; otherwise, the President shall resume the powers and duties of his office.

[Submitted to the Legislatures of the fifty States July 6, 1965. Ratified by the 38th State (Nevada) February 10, 1967. It was ratified by North Carolina on March 22, 1967 (Ch. 77, Session Laws of 1967).]

Article XXVI

1. The right of citizens of the United States, who are eighteen years of age or older, to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any State on account of age.
2. The Congress shall have the power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.
[Proposed to the States by Congress on March 23, 1971 and ratification completed June 30, 1971. It was ratified by North Carolina on July 1, 1971 (Ch. 725, Session Laws of 1971).]

Barack Obama *President of the United States*

Early Years

Born in Honolulu, Hawaii, on August 4, 1961.

Educational Background

B.A., Columbia University; J.D., Harvard Law School; First African American to become President of the Harvard Law Review.

Political Activities

President of the United States, 2009-Present; U.S. Senator, 2005-2008; Illinois State Senator, 1997-2004.

Professional Background

Community Organizer, Chicago, Illinois; Senior Lecturer on Constitutional Law, University of Chicago Law School.

Personal Information

Married to Michelle Obama. Two children.



Joseph R. Biden, Jr.
Vice President of the United States

Early Years

Born in Scranton, Pennsylvania, on November 20, 1942.

Educational Background

University of Delaware, 1965; J.D., Syracuse University Law School, 1968.

Political Activities

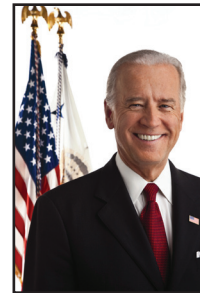
Vice President of the United States, 2009-Present; U.S. Senator, 1972-2008.

Professional Background

Vice President of the United States, 2009-Present; U.S. Senator, 1972-2008; Attorney; served on New Castle County Council, 1970-1972.

Personal Information

Married, Jill Jacobs Biden. Three children. Five grandchildren.



Presidents of the United States

Name	Native State	Born	Inaugurated
George Washington (F)	Virginia	1732	1789
John Adams (F)	Massachusetts	1735	1797
Thomas Jefferson (D-R)	Virginia	1743	1801
James Madison (D-R)	Virginia	1751	1809
James Monroe (D-R)	Virginia	1758	1817
John Quincy Adams (N-R)	Massachusetts	1767	1825
Andrew Jackson (D)	North Carolina	1767	1829
Martin Van Buren (Whig)	New York	1782	1837
William H. Harrison ¹ (W)	Virginia	1773	1841
John Tyler (W)	Virginia	1790	1841
James Knox Polk (D)	North Carolina	1795	1845
Zachary Taylor ² (W)	Virginia	1784	1849
Millard Fillmore (W)	New York	1800	1850
Franklin Pierce (D)	New Hampshire	1804	1853
James Buchanan (D)	Pennsylvania	1791	1857
Abraham Lincoln ³ (R)	Kentucky	1809	1861
Andrew Johnson⁴ (D)	North Carolina	1808	1865
Ulysses S. Grant (R)	Ohio	1822	1869
Rutherford B. Hayes (R)	Ohio	1822	1877
James A. Garfield ⁵ (R)	Ohio	1831	1881
Chester A. Arthur (R)	Vermont	1830	1881
Grover Cleveland ⁶ (D)	New Jersey	1837	1885
Benjamin Harrison (R)	Ohio	1833	1889
Grover Cleveland ⁷ (D)	New Jersey	1837	1893
William McKinley ⁸ (R)	Ohio	1843	1897
Theodore Roosevelt (R)	New York	1858	1901
William H. Taft (R)	Ohio	1857	1909
Woodrow Wilson (D)	Virginia	1856	1913
Warren G. Harding ⁹ (R)	Ohio	1865	1921
Calvin Coolidge (R)	Vermont	1872	1923
Herbert C. Hoover (R)	Iowa	1874	1929
Franklin D. Roosevelt ¹⁰ (D)	New York	1882	1933
Harry S. Truman (D)	Missouri	1884	1945
Dwight D. Eisenhower (R)	Texas	1890	1953

Presidents of the United States (continued)

Name	Native State	Born	Inaugurated
John F. Kennedy ¹¹ (D)	Massachusetts	1917	1961
Lyndon B. Johnson (D)	Texas	1908	1963
Richard M. Nixon ¹² (R)	California	1913	1969
Gerald R. Ford (R)	Michigan	1913	1974
James Earl Carter (D)	Georgia	1924	1977
Ronald Wilson Reagan (R)	Illinois	1911	1981
George H.W. Bush (R)	Massachusetts	1924	1989
William J. Clinton (D)	Arkansas	1946	1993
George W. Bush (R)	Texas	1946	2001
Barack Obama (D) ¹³	Illinois	1961	2009

¹ Harrison died on April 4, 1841.

² Taylor died on July 9, 1850.

³ Lincoln was shot April 14, 1865, and died the following day.

⁴ Andrew Johnson, a Democrat, was nominated Vice President by Republicans and elected with Lincoln on National Union ticket.

⁵ Garfield was shot July 2, 1881, and died September 19.

⁶ According to a ruling of the State Department, Grover Cleveland is counted twice, as the 22nd and the 24th President, because his two terms were not consecutive. Only 42 individuals have been President.

⁷ See footnote 6.

⁸ McKinley was shot September 6, 1901, and died September 14.

⁹ Harding died on August 2, 1923.

¹⁰ Roosevelt died on April 12, 1945.

¹¹ Kennedy was assassinated on November 22, 1963.

¹² Nixon resigned August 9, 1974, following several months of pressure over the “Watergate” break-in and subsequent cover-up.

¹³ Obama became the first African-American to be elected President of the United States on November 4, 2008 and was inaugurated on January 20, 2009.

Presidential Cabinet

Vice President
Secretary of Agriculture
Secretary of Commerce
Secretary of Defense
Secretary of Education
Secretary of Energy
Secretary of Health and Human Services
Secretary of, Homeland Security
Secretary of Housing and Urban Development
Secretary of the Interior
Secretary of Labor
Secretary of State
Secretary of Transportation
Secretary of the Treasury
Secretary of Veterans Affairs
Attorney General
Ambassador to the United Nations

Joseph R. Biden, Jr.
Thomas J. Vilsack
John Bryson
Leon Panetta
Arne Duncan
Steven Chu
Kathleen Sebelius
Janet A. Napolitano
Shaun L. S. Donovan
Kenneth L. Salazar
Hilda L. Solis
Hillary Rodham Clinton
Raymond L. LaHood
Timothy F. Geithner
Eric K. Shinseki
Eric H. Holder, Jr.
Susan Rice

Major Appointments

White House Chief of Staff
National Security Adviser
U.S. Trade Representative
Press Secretary
Director, Central Intelligence Agency
Director, Office of Management and Budget
Chair, Council of Economic Advisors
Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency
Director, Office of National Drug Control Policy

Jack Lew
Tom Donilon
Ronald Kirk
Jay Carney
David Patraeus
Jacob Lew
Alan Kreuger
Lisa P. Jackson
R. Gil Kerlikowske

One Hundred Twelfth U.S. Congress

The Senate

President of the Senate	Joseph R. Biden, Jr. (Vice President)
President Pro-Tempore	Daniel Inouye (Hawaii) *
	Patrick Leahy (Vermont) *
Secretary of the Senate	Nancy Erickson
Majority Leader	Harry M. Reid (Nevada)
Minority Leader	Mitch McConnell (Kentucky)
Majority Whip	Richard Durbin (Illinois)
Minority Whip	Jon Kyl (Arizona)

North Carolina Senators

Richard Burr (Senior Senator)
 Kay Hagan (Junior Senator)

Standing Committees of the U.S. Senate

Agriculture, Nutrition & Forestry	Appropriations
Armed Services	Banking, Housing & Urban Affairs
Budget	Commerce, Science & Transportation
Energy & Natural Resources	Environment & Public Works
Finance	Foreign Relations
Health, Education, Labor & Pensions	Homeland Security & Governmental Affairs
Judiciary	Rules & Administration
Small Business & Entrepreneurship	Veterans' Affairs

Special and Select Committees of the U.S. Senate

Aging	Ethics
Intelligence	Indian Affairs

Joint Committees of Congress

Economic	Library of Congress
Taxation	Printing

**The Senate elected Sen. Leahy as Senate President Pro-Tempore following the death of Sen. Inouye on December 17, 2012.*

Richard Burr
United States Senator
North Carolina, Republican



Early Years

Born in Charlottesville, Virginia, on November 30, 1955, to Dr. David and Martha Gilliam Burr.

Educational Background

Reynolds High School, Winston-Salem, 1974; B.A. in Communications, Wake Forest University, 1978.

Professional Background

Sales Manager, Carswell Distributing.

Political Activities

U.S. Senator, 2005-Present; Representative, U.S. House of Representatives, 1995-2004.

Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic Organizations

State Co-Chair, Partnership for a Drug-Free North Carolina; Board Member, Brenner Children's Hospital.

Honors and Awards

2002 Legislator of the Year, Biotechnology Industry Organization; 2001 Outstanding Leadership Award, AdvaMed; 2001 Distinguished Community Health Champion, National Association for Community Health Centers.

Personal Information

Married, Brooke Burr. Two children.

Committee Assignments

Ranking Member, Veterans' Affairs; Armed Services; Energy and Natural Resources; Health, Education, Labor and Pensions; Select Committee on Intelligence.

Kay Hagan
United States Senator
North Carolina, Democrat



Early Years

Born in Shelby, Cleveland County, N.C., on May 26, 1953 to Joseph P. and Jeanette Chiles Ruthven.

Educational Background

Lakeland High School, Lakeland, Florida, 1971; BA in American Studies, Florida State University, 1975; J.D., Wake Forest University School of Law, 1978.

Professional Background

Attorney at Law.

Political Activities

U.S. Senator, 2008-Present; Member, N.C. Senate, 1999-2004.

Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic Organizations

UNC Board of Visitors; Member, N.C. Film Council; N.C. Family Impact Seminars Advisory Board.

Honors and Awards

Champion for the Arts, 2007; Citizenship Service Award, 2005.

Personal Information

Married, Chip Hagan. Three children.

Committee Assignments

Member, Armed Services; Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions; Small Business and Entrepreneurship.

House of Representatives

Speaker of the House	John Boehner (Ohio)
Clerk of the House	Karen L. Haas
Majority Leader	Eric Cantor (Virginia)
Minority Leader	Nancy Pelosi (California)
Majority Whip	Kevin McCarthy
Minority Whip	Steny Hoyer (Maryland)

North Carolina Representatives

G. K. Butterfield (First District)
Renee Ellmers (Second District)
Walter B. Jones (Third District)
David E. Price (Fourth District)
Virginia Foxx (Fifth District)
J. Howard Coble (Sixth District)
Mike McIntyre (Seventh District)
Larry Kissell (Eighth District)
Sue Myrick (Ninth District)
Patrick McHenry (Tenth District)
Heath Shuler (Eleventh District)
Melvin L. Watt (Twelfth District)
Brad Miller (Thirteenth District)

Standing Committees

Agriculture	Appropriations
Armed Services	Budget
Education & Labor	Energy & Commerce
Financial Services	Foreign Affairs
Homeland Security	House Administration
Judiciary	Oversight & Government Reform
Natural Resources	Rules
Science & Technology	Small Business
Standards of Official Conduct	Transportation & Infrastructure
Veterans' Affairs	Ways & Means

Select Committees

Intelligence

Energy Independence & Global Warning

Joint Committees

Economics

Library of Congress

Taxation

Printing

G. K. Butterfield
U.S. Representative
First District, Democrat



Early Years

Born in Wilson, Wilson County, April 27, 1947.

Educational Background

Charles H. Darden High School, Wilson, N.C.; B.A., North Carolina Central University, 1971; J.D., North Carolina Central University School of Law, 1974.

Professional Background

Lawyer, Private Practice; N.C. Resident Superior Court Judge, 1988-2001; N.C. Special Superior Court Judge, 2002-2004; Justice of the N.C. State Supreme Court, 2001-2002.

Political Activities

Representative, U.S. House of Representatives, 2004-Present, Chief Deputy Whip, 110th Congress.

Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic Organizations

N.C. Bar Association; N.C. Association of Black Lawyers; Wilson Opportunities Industrialization Center.

Military Service

Honorably Discharged veteran of the U.S. Army where he served as a Personnel Specialist, 1968-70.

Personal Information

Two children.

Committee Assignments

Member, Energy and Commerce; Standards of Official Conduct.

Renee Ellmers
U.S. Representative
Second District, Democrat



Early Years

Born in Ironwood, Michigan to Caroline Pauline and LeRoy Francis Jacisin on February 9, 1964.

Educational Background

Madison High School, Madison Heights, Michigan; Oakland University, B.S. in Nursing, 1990.

Professional Background

Nurse, Beaumont Hospital; Clinical Director, Trinity Wound Care Center, Dunn.

Political Activities

Representative, U.S. House of Representatives, 2011-Present.

Personal Information

Married to Dr. Brent Ellmers. One child.

Committee Assignments

Member, Agriculture, Foreign Affairs, and Small Business; Chair, Subcommittee on Health Care and Technology.

Walter B. Jones
U.S. Representative
Third District, Republican



Early Years

Born in Farmville, Pitt County, on February 10, 1943.

Educational Background

Hargrave Military Academy, VA, 1961; Bachelors in History, N.C. State University; B.A., Atlantic Christian College, 1966.

Professional Background

Self-employed Businessman.

Political Background

Representative, U.S. House of Representatives, 1995-Present; Representative, N.C. House.

Military Service

North Carolina National Guard, 1967-71.

Personal Information

Married to JoeAnne Jones. One child.

Committee Assignments

Member, Armed Services; Financial Services.

David Eugene Price
U.S. Representative
Fourth District, Democrat



Early Years

Born in Erwin, Tennessee on August 17, 1940, to Albert and Elna Harrell Price.

Educational Background

Unicoi County High School, Erwin, Tennessee; Mars Hill College; B.A., UNC-Chapel Hill, 1961; B.D. (1964) and Ph.D. (1969), Yale University.

Professional Background

Professor of Political Science and Public Policy, Duke University, 1973-1986 and 1994-96; Assistant Professor of Political Science and American Studies, Yale University, 1969-1973.

Political Activities

U.S. House of Representatives, 1986-94 and 1996-Present.
Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations
American Political Science Association; National Academy of Public Administration.

Honors and Awards

1990 Hubert Humphrey Public Service Award, American Political Science Association; 1992 Pi Sigma Alpha Award, National Capital Area Political Science Association; 1993 National Education Service Award, Association of Community College Trustees; Morehead Scholar, UNC, Chapel Hill.

Personal Information

Married, Lisa Beth Kanwit Price. Two children. One grandchild.

Committee Assignments

Member, Appropriations.

Virginia Foxx
U.S. Representative
Fifth District, Republican



Early Years

Born in New York, N.Y., on June 29, 1943, to Nunzio John and Dollie Garrison Palmieri.

Educational Background

Crossnore High School, Crossnore, N.C., 1957-1961; A.B. in English, UNC-Chapel Hill, 1968; M.A.C.T. in Sociology, UNC-Chapel Hill, 1972; Ed.D. in Curriculum and Teaching, UNC-Greensboro, 1985.

Professional Background

Owned Grandfather Mountain Nursery; Vice-President, Foxx Family Inc.; Former President, Mayland Community College; Former Assistant Dean, General College, Appalachian State University; Deputy Secretary, Department of Administration.

Political Activities

Representative, U.S. House of Representatives, 2004-Present; N.C. Senate, 1995-2004.

Elected and Appointed Boards and Commissions

Executive Committee, N.C. Citizens for Business and Industry; Watauga County Board of Education.

Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic Organizations

Member, American Legion Auxiliary; Advisor Panel, Z. Smith Reynolds Foundation; Board of Directors, John William Pope Center for Higher Education Policy; Board of Directors, N.C. Center for Public Research; UNC-Chapel Hill Board of Visitors; National Conference of State Legislatures' Blue Ribbon Advisory Panel on Child Care, Charter Member, Mount Airy Museum of Regional History and the Foscoe-Grandfather Community Center Board.

Honors and Awards

U.S. Chamber of Commerce, Spirit of Enterprise Award; The Family Research Council's True Blue Award; The Alan Keith-Lucas Friend of Children Award.

Personal Information

Married, Tom Foxx. One child. Two grandchildren.

Committee Assignments

Member, Rules, Education and the Workforce.

J. Howard Coble
U.S. Representative
Sixth District, Republican



Early Years

Born in Greensboro, Guilford County, on March 18, 1931, to Joe Howard and Johnnie E. Holt Coble.

Educational Background

Alamance High School; Appalachian State University, 1949; B.A. in History, Guilford College, 1958; J.D., UNC-Chapel Hill School of Law, 1962.

Professional Background

Attorney, Firm of Turner, Enochs & Sparrow, 1979-1983; Secretary, Department of Revenue, 1973-1977; Assistant U.S. Attorney, Middle District of North Carolina, 1969-1973.

Political Activities

U.S. House of Representatives, 1985-Present; Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1960, 1979-1984.

Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic Organizations

N.C. State Bar Association; American Legion; Veterans of Foreign Wars of the U.S.

Military Service

U.S. Coast Guard, served 5 1/2 years; Coast Guard Reserves, served 18 years. Last reserve assignment, Commanding Officer, US Coast Guard Reserve Unit, Wilmington, N.C.

Committee Assignments

Member, Judiciary; Transportation and Infrastructure.

Mike McIntyre
U.S. Representative
Seventh District, Democrat



Early Years

Born on August 6, 1956, in Lumberton, Robeson County, to Douglas Carmichael and Thelma Hedgpeth McIntyre.

Educational Background

Lumberton Senior High School; Bachelors Degree, UNC-Chapel Hill, 1978; J.D., UNC-Chapel Hill School of Law, 1981.

Professional Background

Attorney.

Political Activities

Representative, U.S. House of Representatives, 1997-Present.
 Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations
 Lumberton Area Chamber of Commerce (Former Chair, Legislative Committee;
 Member, Executive Committee); Member, Lumberton All-American City
 Delegation, 1995; N.C. Bar Association (Former State Chair, Citizenship Education
 Committee, Young Lawyers Division).

Elected and Appointed Boards and Commissions

Charter Member, N.C. Commission on Children & Youth; Charter Member, N.C.
 Commission on the Family; Vice-Chair, Lumberton Commission for Youth & the
 Family.

Honors and Awards

National Leadership Award, National Association of Development Organizations,
 2007; Named the 2007 National Legislator of the Year by the National Farm
 Service Agency Employees Association; Phi Beta Kappa; 1978 Morehead Scholar,
 UNC-Chapel Hill; 1978 Sullivan Award, UNC-Chapel Hill; The North Carolina
 Security Advancing Workforce Development Award, 2002.

Personal Information

Married, Dee Strickland McIntyre. Two children.

Committee Assignments

Member, Agriculture, Armed Services.

Larry Kissell
U.S. Representative
Eighth District, Democrat



Early Years

Born in Biscoe, N.C., January 31, 1951.

Educational Background

B.A. in Economics, Wake Forest University, 1973.

Professional Background

Russell Hosiery Mill; High School Teacher, Montgomery High School.

Political Activities

U.S. House of Representatives, 2009-Present.

Personal Information

Married, Tina Kissell. Two children.

Committee Assignments

Member, Agriculture, Armed Services.

Sue Myrick
U.S. Representative
Ninth District, Republican



Early Years

Born in Tiffin, Ohio, on August 1, 1941, to William and Margaret Wilkins.

Educational Background

Port Clinton High School, Port Clinton, Ohio; Heidelberg College.

Professional Background

Former Co-Owner, President and Chief Executive Officer, Myrick Advertising; Former President and CEO, Myrick Enterprises.

Political Activities

Representative, U.S. House of Representatives, 1994-Present; Former Deputy Minority Whip, 2003-present; Mayor, City of Charlotte, 1987-89 and 1989-91; Member, Charlotte City Council, 1983-85.

Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic Organizations

March of Dimes; Elks Auxiliary; Foster Parent.

Elected and Appointed Boards and Commissions

Board of Directors, N.C. Highway Safety Foundation; Board of Directors, N.C. Institute of Political Leadership; Member, President Bush's Affordable Housing Commission.

Honors and Awards

NBCC Breast Cancer Hall of Fame, 2004; Hero, of the Taxpayer Award (ATR), 2000-2005; National Breast Cancer Coalition Award, 2002-2005; Champion of Small Business Award, 1998-2002; Who's Who in America, 1990-2002; Who's Who in the South and South West, 1984-2002.

Personal Information

Married, Ed Myrick. Five children.

Committee Assignments

Member, Energy and Commerce; Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence.

Patrick McHenry
U.S. Representative
Tenth District, Republican



Early Years

Born in Gastonia, N.C., on October 25, 1975.

Educational Background

Ashbrook High School, Gastonia, 1994; N.C. State University;
B.A. in History, Belmont Abbey College, 1999.

Professional Background

Realtor; Small Business Owner; U.S. Labor Department, Special Assistant to U.S. Secretary of Labor, 2001.

Political Activities

Representative, U.S. House of Representatives, 2005-Present; N.C. House, 2002-2004.

Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic Organizations

Rotary International; National Rifle Association; United Way; Irish Ancestry.

Honors and Awards

Small Business and Entrepreneurship Council's (SBE) "Small Business Champion"; The Americans for Tax Reform's (ATR) "Hero of the Taxpayer"; The Property Rights Alliance's (PRA) "Protector of Property Rights"; The U.S. Chamber of Commerce's "Spirit of Enterprise" Award.

Committee Assignments

Member, Budget; Financial Services; Oversight and Government Reform.

Heath Shuler
U.S. Representative
Eleventh District, Democrat



Early Years

Born in Bryson City, December 31, 1971.

Educational Background

Swain County High School; B.A., University of Tennessee, 2001.

Professional Background

Successful Entrepreneur and Small Business Owner.

Political Activities

U.S. House of Representatives, 2006-present.

Personal Information

Married Nikol Davis. Two children.

Committee Assignments

Member, Small Business; Transportation and Infrastructure.

Melvin Watt
U.S. Representative
Twelfth District, Democrat



Early Years

Born in Mecklenburg County on August 26, 1945.

Educational Background

York Road High School, Charlotte; B.S. in Business Administration, UNC-Chapel Hill, 1967; J.D., Yale University School of Law, 1970.

Professional Background

Attorney and Businessman, Ferguson, Stein, Watt, Wallas, Adkins and Gresham; Part Owner, East Towne Manor Health Care Facility.

Political Activities

Representative, U.S. House of Representatives, 1993-Present; N.C. Senate, 1985-86.

Elected and Appointed Boards and Commissions

President, Mecklenburg County Bar; Board of Visitors, Johnson C. Smith University; Central Piedmont Community College Foundation.

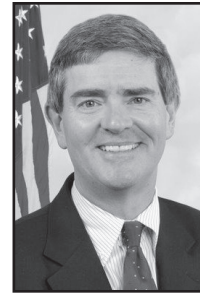
Personal Information

Married, Eulada Paysour Watt. Two children.

Committee Assignments

Member, Financial Services; Judiciary.

Brad Miller
U.S. Representative
Thirteenth District, Democrat



Early Years

Born in Fayetteville, Cumberland County, May 19, 1953.

Educational Background

B.A., University of North Carolina; M.A., London School of Economics, 1978; J.D., Columbia University, 1979.

Professional Background

Attorney.

Political Activities

Representative, U.S. House of Representatives, 2003-Present; N.C. Senate, 1997-2003; N.C. House of Representatives, 1993-1995

Committee Assignments

Member, Financial Services; Science and Technology.

United States Judiciary

Supreme Court of the United States

Chief Justice	John G. Roberts, Jr.	Maryland
Associate Justice	Antonin Scalia	Virginia
Associate Justice	Anthony M. Kennedy	California
Associate Justice	Clarence Thomas	Georgia
Associate Justice	Ruth Bader Ginsburg	New York
Associate Justice	Stephen G. Breyer	California
Associate Justice	Samuel A. Alito, Jr.	New Jersey
Associate Justice	Sonia Sotomayer	New York
Associate Justice	Elena Kagan	Massachusetts

United States Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit

(The Fourth Circuit encompasses North Carolina, South Carolina, Maryland, Virginia and West Virginia. The court sits at Richmond, Virginia, on the first full week of each month, October through June.)

Chief Judge	William B. Traxler	South Carolina
Circuit Judge	J. Harvie Wilkinson, III	Virginia
Circuit Judge	Paul V. Niemeyer	Maryland
Circuit Judge	Diana G. Motz	Maryland
Circuit Judge	Robert B. King	West Virginia
Circuit Judge	Roger L. Gregory	Virginia
Circuit Judge	M. Blane Michael*	West Virginia
Circuit Judge	Dennis W. Shedd	South Carolina
Circuit Judge	Allyson K. Duncan	North Carolina
Circuit Judge	G. Steven Agee	Virginia
Circuit Judge	Andre M. Davis	Maryland
Circuit Judge	Barbara M. Keenan	Virginia
Circuit Judge	James A. Wynn, Jr.	North Carolina
Circuit Judge	Albert Diaz	North Carolina
Circuit Judge	Henry F. Floyd	South Carolina
Circuit Judge	Stephanie D. Thacker	West Virginia
Senior Judge	Clyde H. Hamilton	South Carolina

*M. Blane Michael died on March 25, 2011

United States District Court in North Carolina

Eastern District (Terry Sanford Federal Building, Raleigh)

Chief Judge	Louise W. Flanagan ¹	New Bern
Chief Judge	James C. Dever III ²	Raleigh
Judge	Terrence W. Boyle	Elizabeth City
Senior Judge	W. Earl Britt	Raleigh
Senior Judge	James C. Fox	Wilmington
Senior Judge	Malcolm J. Howard	Greenville
Clerk	Dennis P. Iavarone	Raleigh
U.S. Attorney	George Holding ³	Raleigh
U.S. Attorney	Thomas Walker ⁴	Charlotte

Middle District (U.S. Courthouse and Federal Building, Greensboro)

Chief Judge	William L. Osteen, Jr.	Greensboro
Senior Judge	N. Carlton Tilley, Jr.	Greensboro
Judge	James A. Beaty, Jr.	Winston-Salem
Judge	Thomas D. Schroeder	Winston-Salem
Judge	Catherine Eagles	Greensboro
Clerk	John S. Brubaker	Greensboro
U.S. Attorney	Ripley Rand	Greensboro

Western District (Charles R. Jonas Federal Building, Charlotte)

Chief Judge	Robert J. Conrad	Charlotte
Senior Judge	Graham C. Mullen	Charlotte
Judge	Richard L. Voorhees	Charlotte
Judge	Martin K. Reidinger	Asheville
Judge	Max O. Cogburn, Jr.	Asheville
Judge	Frank D. Whitney	Charlotte
Clerk	Frank G. Johns	Charlotte
U.S. Attorney	Anne M. Tompkins	Charlotte

¹ Louise W. Flanagan served as Chief Judge from 2004 to 2011.

² James C. Dever began service as Chief Judge in October of 2011.

³ George Holding stepped down as U.S. Attorney in July of 2011.

⁴ Thomas Walker was confirmed as U.S. Attorney in July of 2011.