

FEDERAL
GOVERNMENT



Chapter 5



PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

Donald J. Trump – New York (R)

Term: Serving first term expiring January 2021.

Profession: Real estate developer and author.

Education: Received B.A. from Wharton School of Finance, University of Pennsylvania, 1968.

Birth and Residence: Born in 1946 in New York. Resident of New York, New York.

Family Members: Wife, Melania; two daughters, three sons, and nine grandchildren.

www.whitehouse.gov

VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

Michael R. Pence – Indiana (R)

Term: Serving first term expiring January 2021.

Profession: Lawyer; U.S. Representative from Indiana, January 3, 2001 – January 3, 2013; Governor of Indiana, January 14, 2013 – January 9, 2017.

Education: Received B.A. from Hanover College, 1981; and Juris Doctor (J.D.) from Indiana University School of Law, 1986.

Birth and Residence: Born in 1959 in Columbus, Indiana. Resident of Indiana.

Family Members: Wife, Karen; three children.



www.whitehouse.gov

U.S. SENATOR

Charles E. Grassley – New Hartford (R)



Term: Serving seventh term in U.S. Senate expiring January 2023. **Profession:** Farmer. **Education:** Graduated New Hartford High School, 1951; B.A., University of Northern Iowa, 1955; M.A., University of Northern Iowa, 1956; attended the University of Iowa for Ph.D. work, 1957–1958. **Memberships and Activities:** Member: Prairie Lakes Church; Iowa Farm Bureau; Iowa Historical Society; Pi Gamma Mu; Kappa Delta Pi; Alpha Gamma Rho; Mason; International Association of Machinists, 1962–1971. Member: Iowa House of Representatives, 1959–1975; U.S. House of Representatives, 1975–1981. Elected to U.S. Senate, 1980; reelected 1986, 1992, 1998, 2004, 2010, and 2016. **U.S. Senate Memberships:** Member: Finance; Judiciary; Budget; and Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry Committees. Chair: Judiciary Committee. Chair: Caucus on International Narcotics Control. Member: Joint Committee on Taxation. Co-chair: Caucus on Foster Youth. Member: Finance subcommittees on Health Care; International Trade, Customs, and Global Competitiveness; Energy, Natural Resources, and Infrastructure. Member: Judiciary subcommittees on Antitrust, Competition Policy, and Consumer Rights; Immigration and the National Interest; Oversight, Agency Action, Federal Rights, and Federal Courts. Member: Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry subcommittees on Commodities, Risk Management, and Trade; Conservation, Forestry, and Natural Resources; Livestock, Marketing and Agriculture Security. **Birth and Residence:** Born in 1933 in New Hartford and resides in New Hartford. **Family Members:** Wife, Barbara; five children, nine grandchildren, 10 great-grandchildren.

Washington, D.C., Office: 135 Hart Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C., 20510-1501; 202.224.3744

Iowa Offices: 111 Seventh Avenue Southeast, Box 13, Suite 6800, Cedar Rapids, 52401; 319.363.6832
307 Federal Building, 8 South Sixth Street, Council Bluffs, 51501; 712.322.7103
201 West Second Street, Suite 720, Davenport, 52801; 563.322.4331
721 Federal Building, 210 Walnut Street, Des Moines, 50309; 515.288.1145
120 Federal Building, 320 Sixth Street, Sioux City, 51101; 712.233.1860
210 Waterloo Building, 531 Commercial Street, Waterloo, 50701; 319.232.6657

www.grassley.senate.gov

Electronic communications can be made through Internet site.

U.S. SENATOR

Joni Ernst – Red Oak (R)

Term: Serving first term in U.S. Senate expiring January 2021. **Profession:** Retired Lieutenant Colonel in the Iowa Army National Guard. **Education:** Graduated from Stanton High School, 1988; B.S., Iowa State University, 1992; M.P.A., Columbus State University (formerly Columbus College), 1995. **Military Service:** Iowa Army National Guard, 2001–2015; United States Army Reserves, 1992–2001; Company Commander of the 1168th Transportation Company (Iowa National Guard) during Operation Iraqi Freedom, 2003–2004. **Memberships and Activities:** Reserve Officer Training Corps, 1990–1992. Member: Mamrelund Lutheran Church, PEO Chapter HB, Altrusa, Veterans of Foreign Wars Post 2265, Red Oak Chamber of Commerce, Montgomery County Crime Stoppers, Montgomery County Memorial Court of Honor, American Legion Post 0406, and Iowa National Guard Officers Association. Montgomery County Auditor, 2005–2011. Member: Iowa State Senate, 2011–2014. Elected to U.S. Senate, 2014. **U.S. Senate Memberships:** Member: Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry; Armed Services; Environment and Public Works; and Small Business and Entrepreneurship Committees. Co-chair: RV Caucus, Post-9/11 Veterans Caucus, and Motorcycle Caucus. Member: National Guard Caucus, 4-H Caucus, and Whistle Blower Caucus. **Birth and Residence:** Born in 1970 in Red Oak and resides in Red Oak. **Family Members:** Husband, Gail; three daughters.



Washington, D.C., Office: 111 Russell Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C., 20510; 202.224.3254

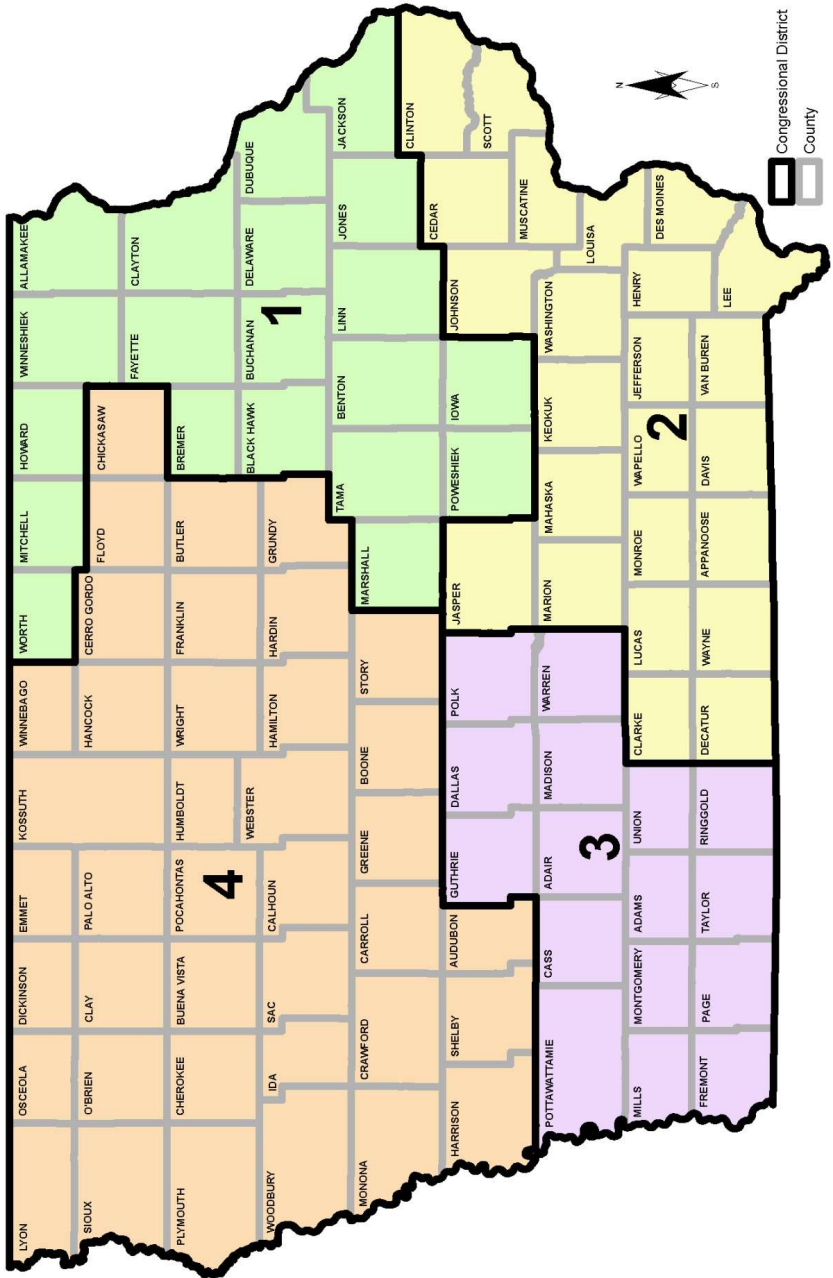
Iowa Offices: 111 Seventh Avenue Southeast, Suite 480, Cedar Rapids, 52401; 319.365.4504
221 Federal Building, 8 South Sixth Street, Council Bluffs, 51501; 712.352.1167
201 West Second Street, Suite 806, Davenport, 52803; 563.322.0677
733 Federal Building, 210 Walnut Street, Des Moines, 50309; 515.284.4574
194 Federal Building, 320 Sixth Street, Sioux City, 51101; 712.252.1550

www.ernst.senate.gov

Electronic communications can be made through Internet site.

IOWA CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

Effective Beginning with the Elections in 2012 for the 113th U.S. Congress



Prepared by the Iowa Legislative Services Agency

U.S. REPRESENTATIVE

FIRST DISTRICT

Rod Blum – Dubuque (R)

Counties Represented: Allamakee, Benton, Black Hawk, Bremer, Buchanan, Clayton, Delaware, Dubuque, Fayette, Howard, Iowa, Jackson, Jones, Linn, Marshall, Mitchell, Poweshiek, Tama, Winneshiek, Worth

Term: Serving second term in U.S. House of Representatives expiring January 2019.

Profession: CyCare Systems Inc., 1978–1988; Eagle Point Software Inc., chairman and chief executive officer, 1989–2000; Digital Canal Inc., chairman and chief executive officer, 2000–present; Salto de Fede, 2006–present; former Iowa Entrepreneur of the Year; student pilot; basketball coach, Dubuque Senior High School. **Education:** Received B.A., Loras College, 1977; M.B.A., University of Dubuque, 1989.

Memberships and Activities: Congressional Slovak Caucus, co-chair; Congressional Term Limits Caucus, chair. Member of the Budget Committee and Oversight and Government Reform Committee. **Birth and Residence:** Born in 1955 in Dubuque and resides in Dubuque. **Family Members:** Wife, Karen; five children.



Washington, D.C., Office: 1108 Longworth House Office Building, Washington, D.C., 20515; 202.225.2911

Iowa Offices: 515 Main Street, Suite D, Cedar Falls, 50613; 319.266.6925
310 Third Street Southeast, Cedar Rapids, 52401; 319.364.2288
1050 Main Street, Dubuque, 52001; 563.557.7789

www.blum.house.gov

Electronic communications can be made through Internet site.

U.S. REPRESENTATIVE

SECOND DISTRICT

Dave Loeb sack – Iowa City (D)



Counties Represented: Appanoose, Cedar, Clarke, Clinton, Davis, Decatur, Des Moines, Henry, Jasper, Jefferson, Johnson, Keokuk, Lee, Louisa, Lucas, Mahaska, Marion, Monroe, Muscatine, Scott, Van Buren, Wapello, Washington, Wayne

Term: Serving sixth term in U.S. House of Representatives expiring January 2019. **Profession:** Professor of Political Science, Cornell College, Mount Vernon, since 1982; currently professor emeritus. **Education:** East High School, Sioux City, 1970; Iowa State University, B.A., 1974, and M.A., 1976; University of California, Davis, Ph.D., 1985. **Memberships and Activities:** Support for service members and veterans, education reform, and workforce development. Serves on the Energy and Commerce Committee. **Birth and Residence:** Born in 1952 in Sioux City and resides in Iowa City. **Family Members:** Wife, Terry; two daughters, one stepdaughter, one stepson, three grandchildren.

Washington, D.C., Office: 1527 Longworth House Office Building, Washington, D.C., 20515; 202.225.6576

Iowa Offices: 125 South Dubuque Street, Iowa City, 52240; 319.351.0789
209 West Fourth Street, Suite 104, Davenport, 52801; 563.323.5988

www.loeb sack.house.gov

Electronic communications can be made through Internet site.

U.S. REPRESENTATIVE

THIRD DISTRICT

David Young – Van Meter (R)

Counties Represented: Adair, Adams, Cass, Dallas, Fremont, Guthrie, Madison, Mills, Montgomery, Page, Polk, Pottawattamie, Ringgold, Taylor, Union, Warren

Term: Serving second term in U.S. House of Representatives expiring January 2019.

Profession: Legislative and policy aide in Iowa and Washington, D.C. **Education:** Graduated from Johnston High School, 1986; attended Buena Vista College; graduated Drake University, 1991. **Memberships and Activities:** Serves on the Appropriations Committee and member of three of its subcommittees: Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies; Homeland Security; and Financial Services and General Government.

Birth and Residence: Born in 1968 in Van Meter and resides in Van Meter.



Washington, D.C., Office: 240 Cannon House Office Building, Washington, D.C., 20515; 202.225.5476

Iowa Offices: 501 Fifth Avenue, Council Bluffs, 51503; 712.325.1404
208 West Taylor Street, Creston, 50801; 641.782.2495
400 East Court Avenue, Suite 346, Des Moines, 50309; 515.282.1909

www.davidyoung.house.gov

Electronic communications can be made through Internet site.

U.S. REPRESENTATIVE

FOURTH DISTRICT

Steve King – Kiron (R)



Counties Represented: Audubon, Boone, Buena Vista, Butler, Calhoun, Carroll, Cerro Gordo, Cherokee, Chickasaw, Clay, Crawford, Dickinson, Emmet, Floyd, Franklin, Greene, Grundy, Hamilton, Hancock, Hardin, Harrison, Humboldt, Ida, Kossuth, Lyon, Monona, O'Brien, Osceola, Palo Alto, Plymouth, Pocahontas, Sac, Shelby, Sioux, Story, Webster, Winnebago, Woodbury, Wright

Term: Serving eighth term in U.S. House of Representatives expiring January 2019. **Profession:** Earthmoving Contractor. **Education:** Attended Northwest Missouri State University. **Memberships and Activities:** Iowa Senate, 1996–2002; Serves on the Agriculture Committee, Judiciary Committee, and Small Business Committee. **Birth and Residence:** Born in 1949 in Storm Lake and resides in Kiron. **Family Members:** Wife, Marilyn; three sons, seven grandchildren.

Washington, D.C., Office: 2210 Rayburn House Office Building, Washington, D.C., 20515;
202.225.4426

Iowa Offices: 1421 South Bell Avenue, Suite 102, Ames, 50010; 515.232.2285
723 Central Avenue, Fort Dodge, 50501; 515.573.2738
202 First Street Southeast, Suite 126, Mason City, 50401; 641.201.1624
526 Nebraska Street, Sioux City, 51101; 712.224.4692
306 North Grand Avenue, P.O. Box 650, Spencer, 51301; 712.580.7754

www.steveking.house.gov

meetsteve@mail.house.gov

U.S. GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS

President of the United States

Donald J. Trump
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20500
www.whitehouse.gov

Vice President of the United States

Michael R. Pence
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20501
www.whitehouse.gov

The Cabinet**Department of Agriculture**

Sonny Perdue, Secretary
1400 Independence Avenue, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20250
www.usda.gov

Department of Commerce

Wilbur L. Ross Jr., Secretary
1401 Constitution Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20230
www.commerce.gov

Department of Defense

James Mattis, Secretary
The Pentagon
Washington, D.C. 20301
www.defense.gov

Department of Education

Elisabeth Prince DeVos, Secretary
400 Maryland Avenue, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20202
www.ed.gov

Department of Energy

James Richard Perry, Secretary
1000 Independence Avenue, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20585
www.energy.gov

**Department of Health and
Human Services**

Don J. Wright, Acting Secretary
200 Independence Avenue, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20201
www.hhs.gov

Department of Homeland Security

Elaine C. Duke, Acting Secretary
Washington, D.C. 20528
www.dhs.gov

**Department of Housing and
Urban Development**

Benjamin S. Carson Sr., Secretary
451 Seventh Street, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20410
www.hud.gov

Department of the Interior

Ryan Zinke, Secretary
1849 C Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20240
www.doi.gov

Department of Justice

Jeff Sessions, Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20530
www.justice.gov

Department of Labor

Alexander Acosta, Secretary
200 Constitution Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20210
www.dol.gov

Department of State

Rex W. Tillerson, Secretary
2201 C Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20520
www.state.gov

Department of Transportation

Elaine L. Chao, Secretary
1200 New Jersey Avenue, S.E.
Washington, D.C. 20590
www.transportation.gov

Department of the Treasury

Steven T. Mnuchin, Secretary
1500 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20220
www.treasury.gov

Department of Veterans Affairs

David J. Shulkin, Secretary
810 Vermont Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20420
www.va.gov

U.S. JUDICIAL BRANCH

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

1 First Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20543; 202.479.3000;

www.supremecourt.gov

John G. Roberts Jr., Chief Justice
 Anthony M. Kennedy, Associate Justice
 Clarence Thomas, Associate Justice
 Ruth Bader Ginsberg, Associate Justice
 Stephen G. Breyer, Associate Justice

Samuel Anthony Alito Jr., Associate Justice
 Sonia Sotomayor, Associate Justice
 Elena Kagan, Associate Justice
 Neil Gorsuch, Associate Justice

U.S. COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE 8TH CIRCUIT

Thomas F. Eagleton U.S. Courthouse, 111 South Tenth Street,

St. Louis, MO 63102; 314.244.2400;

www.ca8.uscourts.gov

Lavenski R. Smith, Chief Judge
 Duane Benton, Circuit Judge
 Steven M. Colloton, Circuit Judge
 Raymond W. Gruender, Circuit Judge
 Jane Kelly, Circuit Judge
 James B. Loken, Circuit Judge
 Bobby E. Shepherd, Circuit Judge

Roger L. Wollman, Circuit Judge
 C. Arlen Beam, Senior Circuit Judge
 Pasco M. Bowman, Senior Circuit Judge
 Michael J. Melloy, Senior Circuit Judge
 Diana E. Murphy, Senior Circuit Judge
 William Jay Riley, Senior Circuit Judge

U.S. DISTRICT COURT – SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF IOWA

123 East Walnut Street, Des Moines 50309; 515.284.6248;

www.iasd.uscourts.gov

Chief Judge: John A. Jarvey, Des Moines

Judges: Stephanie M. Rose, Des Moines; Rebecca Goodgame Ebinger, Des Moines

Senior Judges: James E. Gritzner, Des Moines; Robert W. Pratt, Des Moines; Charles R. Wolle, Des Moines

Chief Magistrate Judge: Helen C. Adams, Des Moines

Magistrate Judges: Stephen B. Jackson, Davenport; Celeste Bremer, Des Moines

Recalled Magistrate Judges: Thomas J. Shields, Davenport; Ross A. Walters, Des Moines

Clerk: John S. Courter, Des Moines

Attorney: Marc Krickbaum, Des Moines

Assistant Attorneys: Stephan Bayens, Des Moines; John Beamer, Des Moines; Corey Becker, Council Bluffs; Virginia Bruner, Des Moines; Ashley Corkery, Davenport; Cliff Cronk, Davenport; Craig Gaumer, Des Moines; Jason Griess, Des Moines; Amy Jennings, Des Moines; Andrew Kahl, Des Moines; Adam Kerndt, Des Moines; Mary Luxa, Des Moines; Patrick McElyea, Davenport; Jordan Osborne, Des Moines; Bradley Price, Des Moines; Bill Purdy, Des Moines; Will Riply, Davenport; Richard Rothrock, Council Bluffs; Rachel Scherle, Des Moines; Debra Scorpiniti, Des Moines; Mikaela Shotwell, Des Moines; Kevin VanderSchel, Des Moines; Cliff Wendel, Des Moines; Richard Westphal, Davenport; Melisa Zaehring, Davenport

Marshal: Michael Bladel, Des Moines

Chief Probation Officer: Michael Elbert, Des Moines

Deputy Chief Probation Officer: Tim Heinrichs, Davenport

Assistant Deputy Chief Probation Officers: Daniel Caropreso, Des Moines; Alan Drury, Des Moines; Katie Tahja, Des Moines

Probation Officers: Jason Abendroth, Des Moines; Amy Alvarez, Davenport; Nick Amadeo, Des Moines; Branden Brown, Des Moines; Tony Carico, Des Moines; Chandlor Collins, Des Moines; Darrick Cooper, Davenport; Karen Dassinger, Des Moines; Priscilla Davidson, Des Moines; Dominic Davis, Des Moines; Amy DeHaven, Des Moines; Stacy Dietch, Des Moines; Mary Doughty-Molln, Des Moines; Ben Field, Davenport; Kathryn Hass, Council Bluffs; Anne Hong slo, Des Moines; Jan Hudson, Des Moines; Amy Jobe, Council Bluffs; Jennifer Johnson, Davenport; Samantha Kammerman, Davenport; Linda Keitel, Davenport; Beth Kuhn, Des Moines; Wesley Lane, Des Moines; Jeff Laughlan, Council Bluffs; Ryan Mason, Davenport; Kaitlyn Mathiesen, Des Moines; Ella Meyer, Des Moines; Pam Nelson, Des Moines; Andrea Neumann, Des Moines; Stephanie Palser, Council Bluffs; Casey Ritchie, Des Moines; Kim Ruyle, Davenport; Kristin Schrems, Davenport; Justin Song, Des Moines; Doug Statler, Des Moines; Jenna Suleski, Des Moines; Mackenzie Thomas, Des Moines; DJ Walton, Council Bluffs; Olivia Weber, Des Moines; Dan Velasco, Davenport

Bankruptcy Judges: Lee Jackwig, Des Moines; Anita Shodeen, Des Moines

U.S. DISTRICT COURT – NORTHERN DISTRICT OF IOWA

*111 Seventh Avenue Southeast, Box 12,
Cedar Rapids 52401-2101; 319.286.2300;
www.iaand.uscourts.gov*

Chief Judge: Leonard T. Strand, Sioux City

Judges: Linda R. Reade, Cedar Rapids; Mark W. Bennett, Sioux City

Chief Magistrate Judge: C.J. Williams, Cedar Rapids

Magistrate Judge: Kelly K.E. Mahoney, Sioux City

Clerk: Robert L. Phelps, Cedar Rapids

Attorney: Peter Deegan Jr., Cedar Rapids

Assistant Attorneys: Jamie Bowers, Sioux City; Dan Chatham, Cedar Rapids; Matthew Cole, Cedar Rapids; Peter Deegan, Cedar Rapids; Timothy Duax, Sioux City; Forde Fairchild, Sioux City; Kevin Fletcher, Sioux City; Lyndie Freeman, Cedar Rapids; Kathryn Hayden, Sioux City; John Lammers, Sioux City; Justin Lightfoot, Cedar Rapids; Martin McLaughlin, Cedar Rapids; Tony Morfitt, Cedar Rapids; Richard Murphy, Cedar Rapids; Ravi Narayan, Cedar Rapids; Emily Nydle, Cedar Rapids; Patrick Reinert, Cedar Rapids; Jacob Schunk, Cedar Rapids; Aaron Shileny, Cedar Rapids; Mark Tremmel, Cedar Rapids; Daniel Tvedt, Cedar Rapids; Timothy Vavricek, Cedar Rapids; Shawn Wehde, Sioux City; Lisa Williams, Cedar Rapids; Stephanie Wright, Cedar Rapids

Special Assistant Attorneys: Drew Inman, Cedar Rapids; Ajay Alexander, Sioux City; Mikala Steenholdt, Sioux City

Marshal: Ken Runde, Cedar Rapids

Chief Probation Officer: John Zielke, Cedar Rapids

Probation Officers: Michael Brogla, Cedar Rapids; Jill Bushaw, Cedar Rapids; Sara Campagna, Cedar Rapids; Jessica Clark, Cedar Rapids; Brian Draves, Cedar Rapids; Jennifer Elliott, Sioux City; Lisa Feuerbach, Cedar Rapids; Jill Freese, Sioux City; Garrett Frommelt, Cedar Rapids; Crystal Hansen, Sioux City; Christopher Hopper, Sioux City; Jay Jackson, Sioux City; Pat Korth, Sioux City; Barb Lukesh, Cedar Rapids; Amber Lupkes, Cedar Rapids; Dustin Lutgen, Sioux City; Michael Mims, Cedar Rapids; Amy Moser, Cedar Rapids; Rhonda Moyle, Cedar Rapids; Angie Myhlhousen, Cedar Rapids; Rick Niles, Sioux City; Chris Pauley, Cedar Rapids; Paul Sabelka, Cedar Rapids; Daren Schumaker, Cedar Rapids; Matt Sturdevant, Sioux City; Stacy Sturdevant, Sioux City; Ronica Towns, Sioux City; Nathan VanderMolen, Sioux City; Matt Warren, Cedar Rapids; Chad Zach, Sioux City

Chief Bankruptcy Judge: Thad Collins, Cedar Rapids

IOWA'S UNITED STATES SENATORS

Name	Party	Place of Birth	Date of Birth	Residence	Years Served
Augustus C. Dodge.....	D.....	Louisiana	Jan. 2, 1812	Burlington.....	1848 – 1855
George W. Jones	D.....	Indiana	Apr. 12, 1804.....	Dubuque	1848 – 1859
James Harlan.....	R.....	Illinois.....	Aug. 26, 1820.....	Mt. Pleasant.....	1855 – 1865
James W. Grimes	R.....	New Hampshire	Oct. 20, 1816	Burlington.....	1859 – 1869
Samuel J. Kirkwood.....	R.....	Maryland.....	Dec. 20, 1813	Iowa City	1866 – 1867
James B. Howell	R.....	New Jersey.....	Jul. 4, 1816	Keokuk	1870 – 1871
James Harlan.....	R.....	Illinois.....	Aug. 26, 1820.....	Mt. Pleasant.....	1867 – 1873
George G. Wright.....	R.....	Indiana	Mar. 24, 1826	Des Moines.....	1871 – 1877
William B. Allison	R.....	Ohio	Mar. 2, 1829	Dubuque	1873 – 1908
Samuel J. Kirkwood.....	R.....	Maryland.....	Dec. 20, 1813	Iowa City	1877 – 1881
James W. McDill.....	R.....	Ohio	Mar. 4, 1834	Afton.....	1881 – 1883
James F. Wilson	R.....	Ohio	Oct. 19, 1828.....	Fairfield	1883 – 1895
John H. Gear	R.....	New York	Apr. 7, 1825.....	Burlington.....	1895 – 1900
Jonathan P. Dolliver	R.....	West Virginia	Feb. 26, 1858.....	Ft. Dodge.....	1900 – 1910
Albert B. Cummings	R.....	Pennsylvania	Feb. 15, 1850.....	Des Moines.....	1908 – 1926
LaFayette Young.....	R.....	Iowa	May 10, 1848.....	Des Moines.....	1910 – 1911
William S. Kenyon.....	R.....	Ohio	Jun. 10, 1869.....	Ft. Dodge.....	1911 – 1922
Charles A. Rawson	R.....	Iowa	May 20, 1867.....	Des Moines.....	1922 – 1922
Smith W. Brookhart	R.....	Missouri	Feb. 2, 1869.....	Washington	1922 – 1926 1927 – 1933
Daniel F. Steck.....	D.....	Iowa	Dec. 16, 1881	Ottumwa	1926 – 1931
David W. Stewart.....	R.....	Ohio	Jan. 22, 1887	Sioux City.....	1926 – 1927
L.J. Dickinson	R.....	Iowa	Oct. 29, 1873	Algona	1931 – 1937
Louis Murphy	D.....	Iowa	Nov. 6, 1875	Dubuque	1933 – 1936
Guy M. Gillette.....	D.....	Iowa	Feb. 3, 1879.....	Cherokee.....	1936 – 1945
Clyde L. Herring.....	D.....	Michigan.....	May 3, 1879.....	Des Moines.....	1937 – 1943
George A. Wilson	R.....	Iowa	Apr. 1, 1884.....	Des Moines.....	1943 – 1949
Bourke B. Hickenlooper	R.....	Iowa	Jul. 21, 1896.....	Cedar Rapids	1945 – 1969
Guy M. Gillette.....	D.....	Iowa	Feb. 3, 1879.....	Cherokee.....	1949 – 1955
Thomas E. Martin	R.....	Iowa	Jan. 18, 1893	Iowa City	1955 – 1961
Jack Miller	R.....	Illinois.....	Jun. 6, 1916	Sioux City.....	1961 – 1973
Harold E. Hughes.....	D.....	Iowa	Feb. 10, 1922.....	Ida Grove.....	1969 – 1975
Richard C. Clark	D.....	Iowa	Sep. 14, 1929.....	Marion	1973 – 1979
John C. Culver	D.....	Minnesota	Aug. 8, 1932.....	Cedar Rapids	1975 – 1981
Roger Jepsen	R.....	Iowa	Dec. 23, 1928	Davenport.....	1979 – 1985
Charles E. Grassley	R.....	Iowa.....	Sep. 17, 1933.....	New Hartford.....	1981 –
Tom Harkin	D.....	Iowa	Nov. 19, 1939	Cumming	1985 – 2015
Joni Ernst	R.....	Iowa.....	July 1, 1970.....	Red Oak.....	2015 –

DATA ON SENATORIAL SUCCESSIONS

James Harlan resigned to accept the cabinet portfolio of Secretary of the Interior in Lincoln's cabinet. Samuel J. Kirkwood was elected to fill the vacancy.

James W. Grimes resigned. James B. Howell was elected to fill the unexpired term and George G. Wright was elected for the new term.

Samuel J. Kirkwood resigned in 1881 to accept the cabinet portfolio of Secretary of the Interior. James W. McDill was named by the Governor to fill the vacancy and was also elected by the 19th General Assembly, 1882, to fill out the balance of the term.

John H. Gear died July 14, 1900. Jonathan P. Dolliver was appointed August 22, 1900, to fill the vacancy. He was also elected by the 29th General Assembly, January 9, 1902, to fill out the remainder of the term ending March 4, 1907, and was elected for another full term.

William B. Allison died August 4, 1908, and Albert B. Cummins was selected at the special session of the 32nd General Assembly on November 24, 1908, to fill the remainder of the term. Cummins was also elected by the 33rd General Assembly for the term beginning March 4, 1909.

Jonathan P. Dolliver died October 15, 1910. Lafayette Young was appointed November 12, 1910, to fill the vacancy. The 34th General Assembly, on April 12, 1911, elected William S. Kenyon to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Dolliver. Kenyon resigned February 24, 1922, to accept an appointment as judge of the federal circuit court. Charles A. Rawson was appointed February 25, 1922, to fill the vacancy. He served until November 7, 1922.

Albert B. Cummins died in July 1926. David W. Stewart was appointed to fill the vacancy until the November 2, 1926, election. Stewart was elected to fill the unexpired term.

Smith W. Brookhart was elected November 7, 1922, for the unexpired term of William S. Kenyon. In the election of November 4, 1924, Brookhart ran against Daniel F. Steck with the vote showing Brookhart winning 447,594 to 446,840. The election was contested; however, on April 12, 1926, the U.S. Senate voted 16 Republicans, 29 Democrats to unseat Brookhart; 31 Republicans, nine Democrats, and one Farmer-Labor against unseating. As a result, Steck took over the seat on April 12, 1926, and served out the term. Brookhart subsequently won election to the Senate again in the 1926 election and served from March 4, 1927, to March 3, 1933.

On the death of Louis Murphy in 1936, Guy M. Gillette was elected for the short term over Berry Halden. The term expired January 3, 1939.

IOWA'S UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVES 2005 – 2019

District	Name	Party	Home	Profession
109th CONGRESS — 2005–2007				
1	James Leach	R	Iowa City	Businessman
2	Jim Nussle	R	Manchester	Lawyer
3	Leonard Boswell	D	Des Moines	Farmer
4	Tom Latham	R	Alexander	Co-owner, Seed Co.
5	Steve King	R	Kiron	Contractor
110th CONGRESS — 2007–2009				
1	Bruce Braley	D	Waterloo	Attorney
2	Dave Loebsack	D	Mount Vernon	Professor
3	Leonard Boswell	D	Des Moines	Farmer
4	Tom Latham	R	Alexander	Co-owner, Seed Co.
5	Steve King	R	Kiron	Contractor
111th CONGRESS — 2009–2011				
1	Bruce Braley	D	Waterloo	Attorney
2	Dave Loebsack	D	Mount Vernon	Professor
3	Leonard Boswell	D	Des Moines	Farmer
4	Tom Latham	R	Alexander	Co-owner, Seed Co.
5	Steve King	R	Kiron	Contractor
112th CONGRESS — 2011–2013				
1	Bruce Braley	D	Waterloo	Attorney
2	Dave Loebsack	D	Iowa City	Professor
3	Leonard Boswell	D	Des Moines	Farmer
4	Tom Latham	R	Ames	Co-owner, Seed Co.
5	Steve King	R	Kiron	Contractor
113th CONGRESS — 2013–2015				
1	Bruce Braley	D	Waterloo	Attorney
2	Dave Loebsack	D	Iowa City	Professor
3	Tom Latham	R	Clive	Farmer, Small Business Owner
4	Steve King	R	Kiron	Contractor
114th CONGRESS — 2015–2017				
1	Rod Blum	R	Dubuque	Software Company Owner
2	Dave Loebsack	D	Iowa City	Professor
3	David Young	R	Van Meter	Legislative and Policy Aide
4	Steve King	R	Kiron	Contractor
115th CONGRESS — 2017–2019				
1	Rod Blum	R	Dubuque	Software Company Owner
2	Dave Loebsack	D	Iowa City	Professor
3	David Young	R	Van Meter	Legislative and Policy Aide
4	Steve King	R	Kiron	Contractor

THE MAYFLOWER COMPACT

In 1620, the Pilgrims, persecuted for conscience's sake, "braved the tempests of the vast and furious ocean and the terrors lurking in the American wilderness" to plant their State of Freedom. Even before landing they set up their government by a written Compact; the first charter of a government of the people, by the people and for the people known to history. In the cabin of the Mayflower humanity recovered its rights.

THE COMPACT

*Signed in the Cabin of the "Mayflower" Nov. 11th, Old Style,
Nov. 21st, New Style, 1620*

"In the name of God, amen. We whose names are underwritten, the loyall subjects of our dread sovereigne Lord, King James, by the grace of God, of Great Britaine, Franc and Ireland king, defender of the faith haveing undertaken for the glorie of God, and advancemente of the Christian faith, and honour of our king and countrie, a voyage to plant the first colonie in the northerne parts of Virginia, doe by these presents solemnly and mutually in the presence of God, and one of another, covenant and combine ourselves together into a civill body politick, for our better ordering and preservation and furtherance of the ends aforesaid; and by verture hereof to enacte, constitute and frame such just and equall lawes, ordinances, acts, constitutions and offices, from time to time, as shall be thought most meete and convenient for the general good of the colonie, unto which we promise all due submission and obedience. In witness whereof we have hereunto subscribed our names at Cap-Codd the 11 of November, in the year of the raigne of our sovereigne lord, King James of England, Franc and Ireland the eighteenth, and of Scotland the fifty-fourth. ANo Dom 1620."

John Carver	Edward Tilly	Degory Priest
William Bradford	John Tilly	Thomas Williams
Edward Winslow	Francis Cooke	Gilbert Winslow
William Brewster	Thomas Rogers	Edmond Margeson
Isasc Allerton	Thomas Tinker	Peter Brown
Myles Standish	John Rigdale	Richard Britteridge
John Alden	Edward Fuller	George Soule
Samuel Fuller	John Turner	Richard Clarke
Christopher Martin	Francis Eaton	Richard Gardiner
William Mullins	James Chilton	John Allerton
William White	John Crackston	Thomas English
Richard Warren	John Billington	Edward Doty
John Howland	Moses Fletcher	Edward Leister
Stephen Hopkins	John Goodman	

This venerable document, the first American state paper.

Thus these men became the first Americans. They believed that God created all men equal; therefore, without other precedent, they made all men equal before the Law. Here was the birth of popular constitutional liberty, foreshadowing our Declaration of Independence and our American Constitution, which guarantees freedom to all. Tremendous suffering was endured as they grappled with the great unknown. Half their number perished in the struggle of that first terrible winter. Under cover of darkness, the fast-dwindling company laid their dead, leveling the earth above them lest the Indians should learn how many were the graves.

"History records no nobler venture for Faith and Freedom than that of this Pilgrim band. In weariness and painfulness, in watchings often, in hunger and cold, they laid the foundation of a State wherein every man, through countless ages, should have liberty to worship God in his own way, in perpetuation and spreading, throughout the World, the lofty ideals of our Republic."

The Mayflower started with 98 passengers; one was born on the voyage, and four joined them from the ship. Forty-one men signed the Compact. There were 12 other men, 22 women, 20 boys, and eight girls in the company. In December, six died; in January, eight; in February, 17; in March, 13, making 44. Forty-four are believed to have left descendants.

(Note: November 21st of our calendar is the same as November 11th of the old style calendar.)

THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

In Congress, July 4, 1776. The unanimous Declaration of the thirteen united States of America,

When in the Course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness. — That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, — That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shewn, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same Object evinces a design to reduce them under absolute Despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide new Guards for their future security. — Such has been the patient sufferance of these Colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former Systems of Government. The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute Tyranny over these States. To prove this, let Facts be submitted to a candid world.

He has refused his Assent to Laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his Governors to pass Laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his Assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other Laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of Representation in the Legislature, a right inestimable to them and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the depository of their public Records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved Representative Houses repeatedly, for opposing with manly firmness his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused for a long time, after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the Legislative powers, incapable of Annihilation, have returned to the People at large for their exercise; the State remaining in the mean time exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without, and convulsions within.

He has endeavored to prevent the population of these States; for that purpose obstructing the Laws for Naturalization of Foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migrations hither, and raising the conditions of new Appropriations of Lands.

He has obstructed the Administration of Justice, by refusing his Assent to Laws for establishing Judiciary powers.

He has made Judges dependent on his Will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of New Offices, and sent hither swarms of Officers to harrass our people, and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us, in times of peace, Standing Armies without the Consent of our legislatures.

He has affected to render the Military independent of and superior to the Civil power.

He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his Assent to their Acts of pretended Legislation:

For Quartering large bodies of armed troops among us:

For protecting them, by a mock Trial, from punishment for any Murders which they should commit on the Inhabitants of these States:

For cutting off our Trade with all parts of the world:

For imposing Taxes on us without our Consent:

For depriving us in many cases, of the benefits of Trial by Jury:

For transporting us beyond Seas to be tried for pretended offences:

For abolishing the free System of English Laws in a neighbouring Province, establishing therein an Arbitrary government, and enlarging its Boundaries so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these Colonies:

For taking away our Charters, abolishing our most valuable Laws, and altering fundamentally the Forms of our Governments:

For suspending our own Legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated Government here, by declaring us out of his Protection and waging War against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our Coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is at this time transporting large Armies of foreign Mercenaries to compleat the works of death, desolation and tyranny, already begun with circumstances of Cruelty & perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the Head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow Citizens taken Captive on the high Seas to bear Arms against their Country, to become the executioners of their friends and Brethren, or to fall themselves by their Hands.

He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavoured to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian Savages, whose known rule of warfare, is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes and conditions.

In every stage of these Oppressions We have Petitioned for Redress in the most humble terms: Our repeated Petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A Prince whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a Tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

Nor have We been wanting in attentions to our Brittish brethren. We have warned them from time to time of attempts by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred to disavow these usurpations, which, would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They too have been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity, which denounces our Separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, Enemies in War, in Peace Friends.

We, therefore, the Representatives of the united States of America, in General Congress, Assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the Name, and by Authority of the good People of these Colonies, solemnly publish and declare, That these United Colonies are, and of Right ought to be Free and Independent States; that they are Absolved from all Allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain, is and ought to be totally dissolved; and that as Free and Independent States, they have full Power to levy War, conclude Peace, contract Alliances, establish Commerce, and to do all other Acts and Things which Independent States may of right do. And for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes and our sacred Honor.

SIGNERS OF
THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

New Hampshire: Josiah Bartlett, William Whipple, Matthew Thornton

Massachusetts: Samuel Adams, John Adams, Robert Treat Paine, Elbridge Gerry, John Hancock

Rhode Island: Stephen Hopkins, William Ellery

Connecticut: Roger Sherman, Samuel Huntington, William Williams, Oliver Wolcott

New York: William Floyd, Phillip Livingston, Francis Lewis, Lewis Morris

New Jersey: Richard Stockton, John Witherspoon, Francis Hopkinson, John Hart, Abraham Clark

Pennsylvania: Robert Morris, Benjamin Rush, Benjamin Franklin, John Morton, George Clymer, James Smith, George Taylor, James Wilson, George Ross

Delaware: Caesar Rodney, George Read, Thomas McKean

Maryland: Samuel Chase, William Paca, Thomas Stone, Charles Carroll of Carrollton

Virginia: George Wythe, Richard Henry Lee, Thomas Jefferson, Benjamin Harrison, Thomas Nelson, Jr., Francis Lightfoot Lee, Carter Braxton

North Carolina: William Hooper, Joseph Hewes, John Penn

South Carolina: Edward Rutledge, Thomas Heyward, Jr., Thomas Lynch, Jr., Arthur Middleton

Georgia: Button Gwinnett, Lyman Hall, George Walton

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES

*The text of this constitution is a transcription of the Constitution in its original form
and can be found on the Internet at: www.archives.gov.*

NOTE: All portions of the Constitution which were later amended are included in brackets [].

Preamble

We the People of the United States, in Order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, 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 House of Representatives.

Section 2. 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.

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 that State in which he shall be chosen.

[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 chuse three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New-York six, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North Carolina five, South Carolina five, and Georgia three.

When vacancies happen in the Representation from any State, the Executive Authority thereof shall issue Writs of Election to fill such Vacancies.

The House of Representatives shall chuse their Speaker and other Officers; and shall have the sole Power of Impeachment.

Section 3. 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.

Immediately after they shall be assembled in Consequence of the first Election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three Classes. The Seats of the Senators of the first Class shall be vacated at the Expiration of the second Year, of the second Class at the Expiration of the fourth 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*].

No Person shall be a Senator who shall not have 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.

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

The Senate shall chuse their other Officers, and also a President pro tempore, in the Absence of the Vice President, or when he shall exercise the Office of President of the United States.

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.

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.

Section 4. 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 chusing Senators.

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.

Section 5. 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.

Each House may determine the Rules of its Proceedings, punish its Members for disorderly Behaviour, and, with the Concurrence of two thirds, expel a Member.

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.

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.

Section 6. 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.

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 encreased during such time; and no Person holding any Office under the United States, shall be a Member of either House during his Continuance in Office.

Section 7. 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.

Every Bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it become a Law, be presented to the President of the United States: If he approve 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 Objections, 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 on 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.

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.

Section 8. The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;

To borrow Money on the credit of the United States;

To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes;

To establish a uniform Rule of Naturalization, and uniform Laws on the subject of Bankruptcies throughout the United States;

To coin Money, regulate the Value thereof, and of foreign Coin, and fix the Standard of Weights and Measures;

To provide for the Punishment of counterfeiting the Securities and current Coin of the United States;

To establish Post Offices and post Roads;

To promote the Progress of Science and useful Arts, by securing for limited Times to Authors and Inventors the exclusive Right to their respective Writings and Discoveries;

To constitute Tribunals inferior to the supreme Court;

To define and punish Piracies and Felonies committed on the high Seas, and Offences against the Law of Nations;

To declare War, grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal, and make Rules concerning Captures on Land and Water;

To raise and support Armies, but no Appropriation of Money to that Use shall be for a longer Term than two Years;

To provide and maintain a Navy;

To make Rules for the Government and Regulation of the land and naval Forces;

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

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

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

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

Section 9. 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.

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.

No Bill of Attainder or ex post facto Law shall be passed.

No Capitation, or other direct, Tax shall be laid, [*unless in Proportion to the Census or enumeration herein before directed to be taken*].

No Tax or Duty shall be laid on Articles exported from any State.

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.

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.

No Title of Nobility shall be granted by the United States: And no Person holding any Office of 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.

Section 10. No State shall enter into any Treaty, Alliance, or Confederation; grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal; coin Money; emit Bills of Credit; make any Thing 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.

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 it's inspection Laws: and the net Produce of all Duties and Imposts, 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 Controul of the Congress.

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 of delay.

Article II

Section 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:

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.

[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 chuse 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 chuse the President. But in chusing 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 should remain two or more who have equal Votes, the Senate shall chuse from them by Ballot the Vice President.]

The Congress may determine the Time of chusing the Electors, and the Day on which they shall give their Votes; which Day shall be the same throughout the United States.

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.

[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.]

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.

Before he enter 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.”

Section 2. 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 Power to grant Reprieves and Pardons for Offences against the United States, except in Cases of Impeachment.

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.

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.

Section 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 Behaviour, and shall, at stated Times, receive for their Services a Compensation, which shall not be diminished during their Continuance in Office.

Section 2. 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 a State and Citizens of another State;*] — between Citizens of different 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.

In all Cases affecting Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls, and those in which a State shall be 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.

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.

Section 3. 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.

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.

Section 2. The Citizens of each State shall be entitled to all Privileges and Immunities of Citizens in the several States.

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.

[*No Person held to Service or Labour 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 Labour; but shall be delivered up on Claim of the Party to whom such Service or Labour may be due.*]

Section 3. 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.

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.

Section 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

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.

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, any Thing in the Constitution or Laws of any State to the Contrary notwithstanding.

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 Conventions of nine States, shall be sufficient for the Establishment of this Constitution between the States so ratifying the Same.

The Word, "the," being interlined between the seventh and eighth Lines of the first Page, the Word "Thirty" being partly written on an Erasure in the fifteenth Line of the first Page, The Words "is tried" being interlined between the thirty second and thirty third Lines of the first Page and the Word "the" being interlined between the forty third and forty fourth Lines of the second Page.

Attest William Jackson Secretary

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,

Virginia: George Washington

New Hampshire: John Langdon, Nicholas Gilman

Massachusetts: Nathaniel Gorham, Rufus King

Connecticut: William Samuel Johnson, Roger Sherman

New York: Alexander Hamilton

New Jersey: William Livingston, David Brearley, William Paterson, Jonathan Dayton

Pennsylvania: Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Mifflin, Robert Morris, George Clymer, Thomas FitzSimons, Jared Ingersoll, James Wilson, Gouverneur Morris

Delaware: George Read, Gunning Bedford Jr., John Dickinson, Richard Bassett, Jacob Broom

Maryland: James McHenry, Daniel Jenifer of St. Thomas, Daniel Carroll

Virginia: John Blair, James Madison Jr.

North Carolina: William Blount, Richard Dobbs Spaight, Hugh Williamson

South Carolina: John Rutledge, Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, Charles Pinckney, Pierce Butler

Georgia: William Few, Abraham Baldwin

AMENDMENTS

NOTE: The First 10 Amendments are commonly known as the Bill of Rights.

Amendment 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.

Amendment 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.

Amendment 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.

Amendment 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.

Amendment 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 offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, 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.

Amendment 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 to 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 defence.

Amendment 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.

Amendment VIII

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

Amendment IX

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

Amendment 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.

Amendment 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.

Amendment 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 person 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; and 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 case of the death or other 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, then 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.

Amendment XIII

Section 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.

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

Amendment XIV

Section 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 or immunities of 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.

Section 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.

Section 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice-President, or hold 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.

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

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

Amendment XV

Section 1. The right 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 race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

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

Amendment 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.

Amendment XVII

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.

When vacancies happen in the representation 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.

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

[Amendment XVIII

Section 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.

Section 2. The Congress and the several States shall have concurrent power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Section 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.]

Amendment XIX

The right 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.

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

Amendment XX

Section 1. The terms of the President and the Vice President shall end at noon on the 20th day of January, and the terms of Senators and Representatives at noon on the 3d 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.

Section 2. The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall begin at noon on the 3d day of January, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

Section 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 qualified; and the Congress may by law provide for the case wherein neither a President elect nor a Vice President 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.

Section 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 from whom the Senate may choose a Vice President whenever the right of choice shall have devolved upon them.

Section 5. Sections 1 and 2 shall take effect on the 15th day of October following the ratification of this article.

Section 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.

Amendment XXI

Section 1. The eighteenth article of amendment to the Constitution of the United States is hereby repealed.

Section 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.

Section 3. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by conventions 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.

Amendment XXII

Section 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 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.

Section 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.

Amendment XXIII

Section 1. The District constituting the seat of Government of the United States shall appoint in such manner as 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 purposes 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.

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

Amendment XXIV

Section 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 poll tax or other tax.

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

Amendment XXV

Section 1. In case of the removal of the President from office or of his death or resignation, the Vice President shall become President.

Section 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.

Section 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.

Section 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 department 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.

Amendment XXVI

Section 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 by any State on account of age.

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

Amendment XXVII

No law, varying the compensation for the services of the Senators and Representatives, shall take effect, until an election of representatives shall have intervened.