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*** Current through PL 112-196, approved 10/19/12 ***

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
ARTICLE I. LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT

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USCS Const. Art. I, § 4, Cl 1

Sec. 4, Cl 1. Elections.

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.

HISTORY; ANCILLARY LAWS AND DIRECTIVES

Explanatory notes:

This clause is also popularly known as the "Elections Clause".

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CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
ARTICLE II. EXECUTIVE POWER

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USCS Const. Art. II, § 1, Cl 2

Sec. 1, Cl 2. Presidential electors.

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.

HISTORY; ANCILLARY LAWS AND DIRECTIVES

Explanatory notes:

This clause is popularly known as the "Elector Appointments Clause".

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CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
ARTICLE II. EXECUTIVE POWER

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USCS Const. Art. II, § 1, Cl 4

Sec. 1, Cl 4. Election day.

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.

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USCS Const. Amend. 14, § 1

Sec. 1. [Citizens of the United States.]

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.

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USCS Const. Amend. 14, § 2

Sec. 2. [Representatives--Power to reduce apportionment.]

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.

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USCS Const. Amend. 14, § 3

Sec. 3. [Disqualification to hold office.]

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.

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USCS Const. Amend. 14, § 4

Sec. 4. [Public debt not to be questioned--Debts of the Confederacy and claims not to be paid.]

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.

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CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
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USCS Const. Amend. 14, § 5

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 THIS IS PART 1.
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Sec. 5. [Power to enforce amendment.]

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

HISTORY; ANCILLARY LAWS AND DIRECTIVES

Explanatory notes:

The *fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States* was proposed to the legislatures of the several States by the Thirty-ninth Congress, on June 13, 1866. It was declared, in a proclamation of the Secretary of State dated July 28, 1868 to have been ratified by the legislatures of the following states: Arkansas, April 6, 1868; Connecticut, June 25, 1866; Florida, June 9, 1868; Illinois, January 15, 1867; Indiana, January 23, 1867; Iowa, March 16, 1868; Kansas, January 11, 1867; Louisiana, July 9, 1868 (after having rejected it on February 6, 1867); Maine, January 19, 1867; Massachusetts, March 20, 1867; Michigan, January 16, 1867; Minnesota, January 16, 1867; Missouri, January 25, 1867; Nebraska, June 15, 1867; Nevada, January 22, 1867; New Hampshire, July 6, 1866; New Jersey, September 11, 1866 (subsequently the legislature rescinded its ratification, and on March 24, 1868, readopted its resolution of rescission over the Governor's veto, and on Nov. 12, 1980, expressed support for the amendment); New York, January 10, 1867; North Carolina, July 4, 1868 (after having rejected it on December 14, 1866); Ohio, January 4, 1867 (subsequently the legislature rescinded its ratification on January 15, 1868); Oregon, September 19, 1866 (subsequently the legislature rescinded its ratification on October 15, 1868); Pennsylvania, February 12, 1867; Rhode Island, February 7, 1867; South Carolina, July 9, 1868 (after having rejected it on December 20, 1866); Tennessee, July 19, 1866; Vermont, October 30, 1866; Wisconsin, February 7, 1867; and West Virginia, January 16, 1867.

Ratification was completed on July 9, 1868.

The amendment was subsequently ratified by Alabama, July 13, 1868; California, May 6, 1959; Delaware, February 12, 1901 (after having rejected it on February 8, 1867); Georgia, July 21, 1868 (after having rejected it on November 9, 1866); Kentucky, March 18, 1976 (after having rejected it on January 8, 1867); Maryland, April 4, 1959 (after having rejected it on March 23, 1867); Mississippi, January 17, 1870; Texas, February 18, 1870 (after having rejected it on October 27, 1866); and Virginia, October 8, 1869 (after having rejected it on January 9, 1867).

Act June 6, 1898, ch 389, 30 Stat. 432, removed the disability imposed by Amendment 14, § 3, and incurred prior to the Act.

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USCS Const. Amend. 14, § 5

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Sec. 5. [Power to enforce amendment.]

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

HISTORY; ANCILLARY LAWS AND DIRECTIVES

Explanatory notes:

The *fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States* was proposed to the legislatures of the several States by the Thirty-ninth Congress, on June 13, 1866. It was declared, in a proclamation of the Secretary of State dated July 28, 1868 to have been ratified by the legislatures of the following states: Arkansas, April 6, 1868; Connecticut, June 25, 1866; Florida, June 9, 1868; Illinois, January 15, 1867; Indiana, January 23, 1867; Iowa, March 16, 1868; Kansas, January 11, 1867; Louisiana, July 9, 1868 (after having rejected it on February 6, 1867); Maine, January 19, 1867; Massachusetts, March 20, 1867; Michigan, January 16, 1867; Minnesota, January 16, 1867; Missouri, January 25, 1867; Nebraska, June 15, 1867; Nevada, January 22, 1867; New Hampshire, July 6, 1866; New Jersey, September 11, 1866 (subsequently the legislature rescinded its ratification, and on March 24, 1868, readopted its resolution of rescission over the Governor's veto, and on Nov. 12, 1980, expressed support for the amendment); New York, January 10, 1867; North Carolina, July 4, 1868 (after having rejected it on December 14, 1866); Ohio, January 4, 1867 (subsequently the legislature rescinded its ratification on January 15, 1868); Oregon, September 19, 1866 (subsequently the legislature rescinded its ratification on October 15, 1868); Pennsylvania, February 12, 1867; Rhode Island, February 7, 1867; South Carolina, July 9, 1868 (after having rejected it on December 20, 1866); Tennessee, July 19, 1866; Vermont, October 30, 1866; Wisconsin, February 7, 1867; and West Virginia, January 16, 1867.

Ratification was completed on July 9, 1868.

The amendment was subsequently ratified by Alabama, July 13, 1868; California, May 6, 1959; Delaware, February 12, 1901 (after having rejected it on February 8, 1867); Georgia, July 21, 1868 (after having rejected it on November 9, 1866); Kentucky, March 18, 1976 (after having rejected it on January 8, 1867); Maryland, April 4, 1959 (after having rejected it on March 23, 1867); Mississippi, January 17, 1870; Texas, February 18, 1870 (after having rejected it on October 27, 1866); and Virginia, October 8, 1869 (after having rejected it on January 9, 1867).

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USCS Const. Amend. 14, § 5

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Sec. 5. [Power to enforce amendment.]

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

HISTORY; ANCILLARY LAWS AND DIRECTIVES

Explanatory notes:

The *fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States* was proposed to the legislatures of the several States by the Thirty-ninth Congress, on June 13, 1866. It was declared, in a proclamation of the Secretary of State dated July 28, 1868 to have been ratified by the legislatures of the following states: Arkansas, April 6, 1868; Connecticut, June 25, 1866; Florida, June 9, 1868; Illinois, January 15, 1867; Indiana, January 23, 1867; Iowa, March 16, 1868; Kansas, January 11, 1867; Louisiana, July 9, 1868 (after having rejected it on February 6, 1867); Maine, January 19, 1867; Massachusetts, March 20, 1867; Michigan, January 16, 1867; Minnesota, January 16, 1867; Missouri, January 25, 1867; Nebraska, June 15, 1867; Nevada, January 22, 1867; New Hampshire, July 6, 1866; New Jersey, September 11, 1866 (subsequently the legislature rescinded its ratification, and on March 24, 1868, readopted its resolution of rescission over the Governor's veto, and on Nov. 12, 1980, expressed support for the amendment); New York, January 10, 1867; North Carolina, July 4, 1868 (after having rejected it on December 14, 1866); Ohio, January 4, 1867 (subsequently the legislature rescinded its ratification on January 15, 1868); Oregon, September 19, 1866 (subsequently the legislature rescinded its ratification on October 15, 1868); Pennsylvania, February 12, 1867; Rhode Island, February 7, 1867; South Carolina, July 9, 1868 (after having rejected it on December 20, 1866); Tennessee, July 19, 1866; Vermont, October 30, 1866; Wisconsin, February 7, 1867; and West Virginia, January 16, 1867.

Ratification was completed on July 9, 1868.

The amendment was subsequently ratified by Alabama, July 13, 1868; California, May 6, 1959; Delaware, February 12, 1901 (after having rejected it on February 8, 1867); Georgia, July 21, 1868 (after having rejected it on November 9, 1866); Kentucky, March 18, 1976 (after having rejected it on January 8, 1867); Maryland, April 4, 1959 (after having rejected it on March 23, 1867); Mississippi, January 17, 1870; Texas, February 18, 1870 (after having rejected it on October 27, 1866); and Virginia, October 8, 1869 (after having rejected it on January 9, 1867).

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Sec. 5. [Power to enforce amendment.]

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

HISTORY; ANCILLARY LAWS AND DIRECTIVES

Explanatory notes:

The *fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States* was proposed to the legislatures of the several States by the Thirty-ninth Congress, on June 13, 1866. It was declared, in a proclamation of the Secretary of State dated July 28, 1868 to have been ratified by the legislatures of the following states: Arkansas, April 6, 1868; Connecticut, June 25, 1866; Florida, June 9, 1868; Illinois, January 15, 1867; Indiana, January 23, 1867; Iowa, March 16, 1868; Kansas, January 11, 1867; Louisiana, July 9, 1868 (after having rejected it on February 6, 1867); Maine, January 19, 1867; Massachusetts, March 20, 1867; Michigan, January 16, 1867; Minnesota, January 16, 1867; Missouri, January 25, 1867; Nebraska, June 15, 1867; Nevada, January 22, 1867; New Hampshire, July 6, 1866; New Jersey, September 11, 1866 (subsequently the legislature rescinded its ratification, and on March 24, 1868, readopted its resolution of rescission over the Governor's veto, and on Nov. 12, 1980, expressed support for the amendment); New York, January 10, 1867; North Carolina, July 4, 1868 (after having rejected it on December 14, 1866); Ohio, January 4, 1867 (subsequently the legislature rescinded its ratification on January 15, 1868); Oregon, September 19, 1866 (subsequently the legislature rescinded its ratification on October 15, 1868); Pennsylvania, February 12, 1867; Rhode Island, February 7, 1867; South Carolina, July 9, 1868 (after having rejected it on December 20, 1866); Tennessee, July 19, 1866; Vermont, October 30, 1866; Wisconsin, February 7, 1867; and West Virginia, January 16, 1867.

Ratification was completed on July 9, 1868.

The amendment was subsequently ratified by Alabama, July 13, 1868; California, May 6, 1959; Delaware, February 12, 1901 (after having rejected it on February 8, 1867); Georgia, July 21, 1868 (after having rejected it on November 9, 1866); Kentucky, March 18, 1976 (after having rejected it on January 8, 1867); Maryland, April 4, 1959 (after having rejected it on March 23, 1867); Mississippi, January 17, 1870; Texas, February 18, 1870 (after having rejected it on October 27, 1866); and Virginia, October 8, 1869 (after having rejected it on January 9, 1867).

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USCS Const. Amend. 14, § 5

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Sec. 5. [Power to enforce amendment.]

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

HISTORY; ANCILLARY LAWS AND DIRECTIVES

Explanatory notes:

The *fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States* was proposed to the legislatures of the several States by the Thirty-ninth Congress, on June 13, 1866. It was declared, in a proclamation of the Secretary of State dated July 28, 1868 to have been ratified by the legislatures of the following states: Arkansas, April 6, 1868; Connecticut, June 25, 1866; Florida, June 9, 1868; Illinois, January 15, 1867; Indiana, January 23, 1867; Iowa, March 16, 1868; Kansas, January 11, 1867; Louisiana, July 9, 1868 (after having rejected it on February 6, 1867); Maine, January 19, 1867; Massachusetts, March 20, 1867; Michigan, January 16, 1867; Minnesota, January 16, 1867; Missouri, January 25, 1867; Nebraska, June 15, 1867; Nevada, January 22, 1867; New Hampshire, July 6, 1866; New Jersey, September 11, 1866 (subsequently the legislature rescinded its ratification, and on March 24, 1868, readopted its resolution of rescission over the Governor's veto, and on Nov. 12, 1980, expressed support for the amendment); New York, January 10, 1867; North Carolina, July 4, 1868 (after having rejected it on December 14, 1866); Ohio, January 4, 1867 (subsequently the legislature rescinded its ratification on January 15, 1868); Oregon, September 19, 1866 (subsequently the legislature rescinded its ratification on October 15, 1868); Pennsylvania, February 12, 1867; Rhode Island, February 7, 1867; South Carolina, July 9, 1868 (after having rejected it on December 20, 1866); Tennessee, July 19, 1866; Vermont, October 30, 1866; Wisconsin, February 7, 1867; and West Virginia, January 16, 1867.

Ratification was completed on July 9, 1868.

The amendment was subsequently ratified by Alabama, July 13, 1868; California, May 6, 1959; Delaware, February 12, 1901 (after having rejected it on February 8, 1867); Georgia, July 21, 1868 (after having rejected it on November 9, 1866); Kentucky, March 18, 1976 (after having rejected it on January 8, 1867); Maryland, April 4, 1959 (after having rejected it on March 23, 1867); Mississippi, January 17, 1870; Texas, February 18, 1870 (after having rejected it on October 27, 1866); and Virginia, October 8, 1869 (after having rejected it on January 9, 1867).

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Sec. 5. [Power to enforce amendment.]

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

HISTORY; ANCILLARY LAWS AND DIRECTIVES

Explanatory notes:

The *fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States* was proposed to the legislatures of the several States by the Thirty-ninth Congress, on June 13, 1866. It was declared, in a proclamation of the Secretary of State dated July 28, 1868 to have been ratified by the legislatures of the following states: Arkansas, April 6, 1868; Connecticut, June 25, 1866; Florida, June 9, 1868; Illinois, January 15, 1867; Indiana, January 23, 1867; Iowa, March 16, 1868; Kansas, January 11, 1867; Louisiana, July 9, 1868 (after having rejected it on February 6, 1867); Maine, January 19, 1867; Massachusetts, March 20, 1867; Michigan, January 16, 1867; Minnesota, January 16, 1867; Missouri, January 25, 1867; Nebraska, June 15, 1867; Nevada, January 22, 1867; New Hampshire, July 6, 1866; New Jersey, September 11, 1866 (subsequently the legislature rescinded its ratification, and on March 24, 1868, readopted its resolution of rescission over the Governor's veto, and on Nov. 12, 1980, expressed support for the amendment); New York, January 10, 1867; North Carolina, July 4, 1868 (after having rejected it on December 14, 1866); Ohio, January 4, 1867 (subsequently the legislature rescinded its ratification on January 15, 1868); Oregon, September 19, 1866 (subsequently the legislature rescinded its ratification on October 15, 1868); Pennsylvania, February 12, 1867; Rhode Island, February 7, 1867; South Carolina, July 9, 1868 (after having rejected it on December 20, 1866); Tennessee, July 19, 1866; Vermont, October 30, 1866; Wisconsin, February 7, 1867; and West Virginia, January 16, 1867.

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Sec. 5. [Power to enforce amendment.]

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

HISTORY; ANCILLARY LAWS AND DIRECTIVES

Explanatory notes:

The *fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States* was proposed to the legislatures of the several States by the Thirty-ninth Congress, on June 13, 1866. It was declared, in a proclamation of the Secretary of State dated July 28, 1868 to have been ratified by the legislatures of the following states: Arkansas, April 6, 1868; Connecticut, June 25, 1866; Florida, June 9, 1868; Illinois, January 15, 1867; Indiana, January 23, 1867; Iowa, March 16, 1868; Kansas, January 11, 1867; Louisiana, July 9, 1868 (after having rejected it on February 6, 1867); Maine, January 19, 1867; Massachusetts, March 20, 1867; Michigan, January 16, 1867; Minnesota, January 16, 1867; Missouri, January 25, 1867; Nebraska, June 15, 1867; Nevada, January 22, 1867; New Hampshire, July 6, 1866; New Jersey, September 11, 1866 (subsequently the legislature rescinded its ratification, and on March 24, 1868, readopted its resolution of rescission over the Governor's veto, and on Nov. 12, 1980, expressed support for the amendment); New York, January 10, 1867; North Carolina, July 4, 1868 (after having rejected it on December 14, 1866); Ohio, January 4, 1867 (subsequently the legislature rescinded its ratification on January 15, 1868); Oregon, September 19, 1866 (subsequently the legislature rescinded its ratification on October 15, 1868); Pennsylvania, February 12, 1867; Rhode Island, February 7, 1867; South Carolina, July 9, 1868 (after having rejected it on December 20, 1866); Tennessee, July 19, 1866; Vermont, October 30, 1866; Wisconsin, February 7, 1867; and West Virginia, January 16, 1867.

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Sec. 5. [Power to enforce amendment.]

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

HISTORY; ANCILLARY LAWS AND DIRECTIVES

Explanatory notes:

The *fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States* was proposed to the legislatures of the several States by the Thirty-ninth Congress, on June 13, 1866. It was declared, in a proclamation of the Secretary of State dated July 28, 1868 to have been ratified by the legislatures of the following states: Arkansas, April 6, 1868; Connecticut, June 25, 1866; Florida, June 9, 1868; Illinois, January 15, 1867; Indiana, January 23, 1867; Iowa, March 16, 1868; Kansas, January 11, 1867; Louisiana, July 9, 1868 (after having rejected it on February 6, 1867); Maine, January 19, 1867; Massachusetts, March 20, 1867; Michigan, January 16, 1867; Minnesota, January 16, 1867; Missouri, January 25, 1867; Nebraska, June 15, 1867; Nevada, January 22, 1867; New Hampshire, July 6, 1866; New Jersey, September 11, 1866 (subsequently the legislature rescinded its ratification, and on March 24, 1868, readopted its resolution of rescission over the Governor's veto, and on Nov. 12, 1980, expressed support for the amendment); New York, January 10, 1867; North Carolina, July 4, 1868 (after having rejected it on December 14, 1866); Ohio, January 4, 1867 (subsequently the legislature rescinded its ratification on January 15, 1868); Oregon, September 19, 1866 (subsequently the legislature rescinded its ratification on October 15, 1868); Pennsylvania, February 12, 1867; Rhode Island, February 7, 1867; South Carolina, July 9, 1868 (after having rejected it on December 20, 1866); Tennessee, July 19, 1866; Vermont, October 30, 1866; Wisconsin, February 7, 1867; and West Virginia, January 16, 1867.

Ratification was completed on July 9, 1868.

The amendment was subsequently ratified by Alabama, July 13, 1868; California, May 6, 1959; Delaware, February 12, 1901 (after having rejected it on February 8, 1867); Georgia, July 21, 1868 (after having rejected it on November 9, 1866); Kentucky, March 18, 1976 (after having rejected it on January 8, 1867); Maryland, April 4, 1959 (after having rejected it on March 23, 1867); Mississippi, January 17, 1870; Texas, February 18, 1870 (after having rejected it on October 27, 1866); and Virginia, October 8, 1869 (after having rejected it on January 9, 1867).

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USCS Const. Amend. 14, § 5

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Sec. 5. [Power to enforce amendment.]

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

HISTORY; ANCILLARY LAWS AND DIRECTIVES

Explanatory notes:

The *fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States* was proposed to the legislatures of the several States by the Thirty-ninth Congress, on June 13, 1866. It was declared, in a proclamation of the Secretary of State dated July 28, 1868 to have been ratified by the legislatures of the following states: Arkansas, April 6, 1868; Connecticut, June 25, 1866; Florida, June 9, 1868; Illinois, January 15, 1867; Indiana, January 23, 1867; Iowa, March 16, 1868; Kansas, January 11, 1867; Louisiana, July 9, 1868 (after having rejected it on February 6, 1867); Maine, January 19, 1867; Massachusetts, March 20, 1867; Michigan, January 16, 1867; Minnesota, January 16, 1867; Missouri, January 25, 1867; Nebraska, June 15, 1867; Nevada, January 22, 1867; New Hampshire, July 6, 1866; New Jersey, September 11, 1866 (subsequently the legislature rescinded its ratification, and on March 24, 1868, readopted its resolution of rescission over the Governor's veto, and on Nov. 12, 1980, expressed support for the amendment); New York, January 10, 1867; North Carolina, July 4, 1868 (after having rejected it on December 14, 1866); Ohio, January 4, 1867 (subsequently the legislature rescinded its ratification on January 15, 1868); Oregon, September 19, 1866 (subsequently the legislature rescinded its ratification on October 15, 1868); Pennsylvania, February 12, 1867; Rhode Island, February 7, 1867; South Carolina, July 9, 1868 (after having rejected it on December 20, 1866); Tennessee, July 19, 1866; Vermont, October 30, 1866; Wisconsin, February 7, 1867; and West Virginia, January 16, 1867.

Ratification was completed on July 9, 1868.

The amendment was subsequently ratified by Alabama, July 13, 1868; California, May 6, 1959; Delaware, February 12, 1901 (after having rejected it on February 8, 1867); Georgia, July 21, 1868 (after having rejected it on November 9, 1866); Kentucky, March 18, 1976 (after having rejected it on January 8, 1867); Maryland, April 4, 1959 (after having rejected it on March 23, 1867); Mississippi, January 17, 1870; Texas, February 18, 1870 (after having rejected it on October 27, 1866); and Virginia, October 8, 1869 (after having rejected it on January 9, 1867).

Act June 6, 1898, ch 389, 30 Stat. 432, removed the disability imposed by Amendment 14, § 3, and incurred prior to the Act.

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CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
AMENDMENTS
AMENDMENT 15

Go to the United States Code Service Archive Directory

USCS Const. Amend. 15, § 1

Sec. 1. [Right of citizens to vote--Race or color not to disqualify.]

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--

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CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
AMENDMENTS
AMENDMENT 15

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USCS Const. Amend. 15, § 2

Sec. 2. [Power to enforce amendment.]

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

HISTORY; ANCILLARY LAWS AND DIRECTIVES

Explanatory notes:

The *Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States* was proposed to the legislatures of the several states by the Fortieth Congress, on February 26, 1869, and was declared, in a proclamation of the Secretary of State, dated March 30, 1870, to have been ratified by the legislatures of the following states: Arkansas, March 15, 1869; Connecticut, May 19, 1869; Florida, June 14, 1869; Georgia, February 2, 1870; Illinois, March 5, 1869; Indiana, May 14, 1869; Iowa, February 3, 1870; Kansas, January 19, 1870; Louisiana, March 5, 1869; Maine, March 11, 1869; Massachusetts, March 12, 1869; Michigan, March 8, 1869; Minnesota, January 13, 1870; Mississippi, January 17, 1870; Missouri, January 7, 1870; Nebraska, February 17, 1870; Nevada, March 1, 1869; New Hampshire, July 1, 1869; New York, April 14, 1869 (although the legislature of the same State passed a resolution January 5, 1870, to withdraw its consent to it, which action was rescinded on March 30, 1870); North Carolina, March 5, 1869; Ohio, January 27, 1870 (after rejecting it on April 30, 1869); Pennsylvania, March 25, 1869; Rhode Island, January 18, 1870; South Carolina, March 15, 1869; Vermont, October 20, 1869; Virginia, October 8, 1869; West Virginia, March 3, 1869; and Wisconsin, March 9, 1869.

Ratification was completed on February 3, 1870, or, if the withdrawal of ratification by New York was effective, on February 17, 1870.

The amendment was subsequently ratified by California, April 3, 1962; Delaware, February 12, 1901; Kentucky, March 18, 1976; New Jersey, February 15, 1871; Oregon, February 24, 1959; and Texas, February 18, 1870.

The amendment was approved by the Governor of Maryland, May 7, 1973; Maryland having previously rejected it on February 26, 1870.

The amendment was rejected, and not subsequently ratified, by Tennessee on November 16, 1869.

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CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
AMENDMENTS
AMENDMENT 19

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USCS Const. Amend. 19, § 1

Sec. 1. [Woman suffrage.]

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.

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CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
AMENDMENTS
AMENDMENT 19

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USCS Const. Amend. 19, § 2

Sec. 2. [Power to enforce amendment.]

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

HISTORY; ANCILLARY LAWS AND DIRECTIVES

Explanatory notes:

The *Nineteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States* was proposed to the legislatures of the several states by the Sixty-sixth Congress, on June 4, 1919, and was declared in a proclamation of the Secretary of State, dated August 26, 1920, to have been ratified by the legislatures of the following states: Arizona, February 12, 1920; Arkansas, July 28, 1919; California, November 1, 1919; Colorado, December 15, 1919; Idaho, February 11, 1920; Illinois, June 10, 1919; Indiana, January 16, 1920; Iowa, July 2, 1919; Kansas, June 16, 1919; Kentucky, January 6, 1920; Maine, November 5, 1919; Massachusetts, June 25, 1919; Michigan, June 10, 1919; Minnesota, September 8, 1919; Missouri, July 3, 1919; Montana, August 2, 1919; Nebraska, August 2, 1919; Nevada, February 7, 1920; New Hampshire, September 10, 1919; New Jersey, February 9, 1920; New Mexico, February 21, 1920; New York, June 16, 1919; North Dakota, December 1, 1919; Ohio, June 16, 1919; Oklahoma, February 28, 1920; Oregon, January 13, 1920; Pennsylvania, June 24, 1919; Rhode Island, January 6, 1920; South Dakota, December 4, 1919; Tennessee, August 18, 1920; Texas, June 28, 1919; Utah, October 2, 1919; Washington, March 22, 1920; West Virginia, March 10, 1920; Wisconsin, June 10, 1919; and Wyoming, January 27, 1920.

Ratification was completed on August 18, 1920.

The amendment was subsequently ratified by Alabama, September 8, 1953; Connecticut, September 14, 1920; Delaware, March 6, 1923; Florida, May 13, 1969; Georgia, February 20, 1970; Louisiana, June 11, 1970; Maryland, March 29, 1941; Mississippi, March 22, 1984; North Carolina, May 6, 1971; South Carolina, July 1, 1969; Vermont, February 8, 1921; and Virginia, February 21, 1952.

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CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
AMENDMENTS
AMENDMENT 24

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USCS Const. Amend. 24, § 1

Sec. 1. [Qualification of electors.]

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.

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CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
AMENDMENTS
AMENDMENT 24

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USCS Const. Amend. 24, § 2

Sec. 2. [Enforcement.]

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

HISTORY; ANCILLARY LAWS AND DIRECTIVES

Explanatory notes:

The *Twenty-fourth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States* was proposed by the Eighty-seventh Congress by Senate Joint Resolution No. 29, which was approved by the Senate on March 27, 1962, and by the House of Representatives on August 27, 1962. It was declared by the Administrator of General Services on Feb. 4, 1964, *29 Fed. Reg. 1715*, to have been ratified by the legislatures of the following states: Alaska, February 11, 1963; California, February 7, 1963; Colorado, February 21, 1963; Connecticut, March 20, 1963; Delaware, May 1, 1963; Florida, April 18, 1963; Hawaii, March 6, 1963; Idaho, March 8, 1963; Illinois, November 14, 1962; Indiana, February 19, 1963; Iowa, April 24, 1963; Kansas, March 28, 1963; Kentucky, June 27, 1963; Maine, January 16, 1964; Maryland, February 6, 1963; Massachusetts, March 28, 1963; Michigan, February 20, 1963; Minnesota, February 27, 1963; Missouri, May 13, 1963; Montana, January 28, 1963; Nebraska, April 4, 1963; Nevada, March 19, 1963; New Hampshire, June 12, 1963; New Jersey, December 3, 1962; New Mexico, March 5, 1963; New York, February 4, 1963; North Dakota, March 7, 1963; Ohio, Oregon, January 25, 1963; Pennsylvania, March 25, 1963; Rhode Island, February 14, 1963; South Dakota, January 23, 1964; Tennessee, March 21, 1963; Utah, February 20, 1963; Vermont, March 15, 1963; Washington, March 14, 1963; West Virginia, February 1, 1963; and Wisconsin, March 26, 1963.

Ratification was completed on January 23, 1964.

The amendment was subsequently ratified by Virginia on February 25, 1977.

The amendment was subsequently ratified by North Carolina on May 3, 1989.

The amendment was rejected, and not subsequently ratified, by Mississippi on December 20, 1962.

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CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
AMENDMENTS
AMENDMENT 26

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USCS Const. Amend. 26, § 1

Sec. 1. [Eighteen year old voting rights.]

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.

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CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
AMENDMENTS
AMENDMENT 26

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USCS Const. Amend. 26, § 2

Sec. 2. [Enforcement.]

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

HISTORY; ANCILLARY LAWS AND DIRECTIVES

Explanatory notes:

The *Twenty-sixth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States* was proposed by the Ninety-second Congress by Senate Joint Resolution No. 7, which was approved by the Senate on March 10, 1971, and by the House of Representatives on March 23, 1971. It was declared by the Administrator of General Services on July 5, 1971, *36 Fed. Reg. 12725*, to have been ratified by the legislatures of the following states: Alabama, June 30, 1971; Alaska, April 8, 1971; Arizona, May 14, 1971; Arkansas, March 30, 1971; California, April 19, 1971; Colorado, April 27, 1971; Connecticut, March 23, 1971; Delaware, March 23, 1971; Hawaii, March 24, 1971; Idaho, March 30, 1971; Illinois, June 29, 1971; Indiana, April 8, 1971; Iowa, March 30, 1971; Kansas, April 7, 1971; Louisiana, April 17, 1971; Maine, April 9, 1971; Maryland, April 8, 1971; Massachusetts, Michigan, April 7, 1971; Minnesota, March 23, 1971; Missouri, June 14, 1971; Montana, March 29, 1971; Nebraska, April 2, 1971; New Hampshire, May 13, 1971; New Jersey, April 3, 1971; New York, June 2, 1971; North Carolina, July 1, 1971; Ohio, June 30, 1971; Oklahoma, July 1, 1971; Oregon, June 4, 1971; Pennsylvania, April 27, 1971; Rhode Island, May 27, 1971; South Carolina, April 28, 1971; Tennessee, March 23, 1971; Texas, April 27, 1971; Vermont, April 16, 1971; Washington, March 23, 1971; West Virginia, April 28, 1971; and Wisconsin, June 22, 1971.

Ratification was completed on July 1, 1971.

The amendment was subsequently ratified by Georgia, October 4, 1971; Virginia, July 8, 1971; and Wyoming, July 8, 1971.