

APPLICABILITY OF U.S. CONSTITUTION

-- Article I, Section 9, Clause 2

Prohibits the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus except when, because of rebellion or invasion, the public safety requires suspension.

-- Article I, Section 9, Clause 3

Prohibits the federal government from passing bills of attainder or ex post facto laws.

-- Article I, Section 9, Clause 8

Prohibits the federal government from granting titles of nobility, and prohibits a person holding an office of profit or trust of the United States from accepting presents or titles or offices from any foreign country without the permission of Congress.

-- Article I, Section 10, Clause 1

Prevents a State from entering into treaties or alliances with foreign powers, from coining money, from granting titles of nobility, and from passing laws which act as a bill of attainder, as ex post facto or which impair contracts.

-- Article I, Section 10, Clause 3

Prevents a state from, among other things, laying a duty on tonnage, keeping troops or ships of war in time of peace, entering into a compact with a foreign state, or engaging in war unless actually invaded, without the consent of Congress.

-- Article IV, Section 1

Provides that each state shall give full faith and credit to the public acts,

records and judicial proceedings of every other state.

-- Article IV, Section 2, Clause 1

Entitles the citizens of each state to the privileges and immunities of citizens in the other several states.

-- Article IV, Section 2, Clause 2

Provides for extradition; a person who is charged in any state with treason, felony or another crime and who flees from justice and is found in another state shall, on demand of the executive of the state from which he fled, will be removed to the state having jurisdiction of the crime.

-- First Amendment

Prohibits the federal government from making any law respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise of religion, or abridging freedom of speech or of the press or the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition the federal government for a redress of grievances.

-- Second Amendment

Prohibits infringement of the right of the people to keep and bear arms.

-- Third Amendment

Provides that no soldier shall in time of peace be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war except in a manner which is prescribed by law.

-- Fourth Amendment

Protects against unreasonable searches and seizures, by recognizing the right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses and papers and

effects and prevents the issuance of warrants other than on probable cause supported by oath or affirmation and particularly describing the place to be searched and the persons or the things to be seized.

-- Fifth Amendment

Prohibits holding any person to answer for a capital or "infamous" crime unless they have been indicted by a grand jury, and prohibits trying a person twice for the same offense, or compelling a person in a criminal case to be a witness against himself, or depriving a person of life, liberty or property without due process of law, or taking private property for public use without just compensation.

Note: (The requirement of indictment by grand jury will not apply in civil or criminal cases in the Northern Marianas arising under local law.)

-- Sixth Amendment

Assures an accused in any criminal prosecution the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury of the state in which the crime was committed, and grants to an accused the right to be informed of the nature and cause of the charge against him, to be confronted with the witnesses against him, to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense.

-- Seventh Amendment

Provides a right of trial by jury in cases in which it has traditionally been available and where the amount in controversy exceeds \$20.00; and prohibits the re-examination of a fact tried by a jury by any court of the United States except where permitted under traditional procedures.

Note: (The requirement of trial by jury will not apply with respect to

civil or criminal cases in the Northern Marianas arising under local law.)

-- Eighth Amendment

Prohibits excessive bail or excessive fines and cruel and unusual punishment.

-- Ninth Amendment

Assures that the listing of certain rights in the Constitution is not meant to deny or to disparage other rights retained by the people but not listed.

-- Thirteenth Amendment

Prohibits slavery or involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for a crime after conviction in the United States or in any place subject to its jurisdiction.

-- Fourteenth Amendment, Section 1

Provides that 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 in which they reside; prohibits any state from making or enforcing any law which abridges the privileges and immunities of citizens of the United States; prohibits any state from depriving any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law, or from denying to any person the equal protection of the laws.

-- Fifteenth Amendment

Prohibits the United States or any state from denying any citizen of the United States the right to vote on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude.

-- Nineteenth Amendment

Prohibits the United States or any state from denying any citizen of the

United States the right to vote on account of sex.

-- Twenty-sixth Amendment

Prohibits the United States or any state from denying any citizen of the United States who is eighteen years of age or older the right to vote on account of age.