

[CHAPTER 644]

AN ACT

June 25, 1948
[H. R. 6412]
[Public Law 771]

To codify and enact into law Title 3 of the United States Code, entitled "The President".

Title 3, U. S. Code.
Codification and enactment into positive law.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Title 3 of the United States Code, entitled "The President", is codified and enacted into positive law and may be cited as "3 U. S. C., § —", as follows:

TITLE 3—THE PRESIDENT

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Infra.
Post, p. 678.
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CHAPTER 1—PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS AND VACANCIES

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CHAPTER 1—PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS AND VACANCIES

VACANCIES

TIME OF APPOINTING ELECTORS

§ 1. The electors of President and Vice President shall be appointed, in each State, on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, in every fourth year succeeding every election of a President and Vice President.

FAILURE TO MAKE CHOICE ON PRESCRIBED DAY

§ 2. Whenever any State has held an election for the purpose of choosing electors, and has failed to make a choice on the day prescribed by law, the electors may be appointed on a subsequent day in such a manner as the legislature of such State may direct.

NUMBER OF ELECTORS

§ 3. The number of electors shall be equal to the number of Senators and Representatives to which the several States are by law entitled at the time when the President and Vice President to be chosen come into office; except, that where no apportionment of Representatives has been made after any enumeration, at the time of choosing electors,

the number of electors shall be according to the then existing apportionment of Senators and Representatives.

VACANCIES IN ELECTORAL COLLEGE

§ 4. Each State may, by law, provide for the filling of any vacancies which may occur in its college of electors when such college meets to give its electoral vote.

DETERMINATION OF CONTROVERSY AS TO APPOINTMENT OF ELECTORS

§ 5. If any State shall have provided, by laws enacted prior to the day fixed for the appointment of the electors, for its final determination of any controversy or contest concerning the appointment of all or any of the electors of such State, by judicial or other methods or procedures, and such determination shall have been made at least six days before the time fixed for the meeting of the electors, such determination made pursuant to such law so existing on said day, and made at least six days prior to said time of meeting of the electors, shall be conclusive, and shall govern in the counting of the electoral votes as provided in the Constitution, and as hereinafter regulated, so far as the ascertainment of the electors appointed by such State is concerned.

CREDENTIALS OF ELECTORS; TRANSMISSION TO SECRETARY OF STATE AND TO CONGRESS; PUBLIC INSPECTION

§ 6. It shall be the duty of the executives of each State, as soon as practicable after the conclusion of the appointment of the electors in such State by the final ascertainment, under and in pursuance of the laws of such State providing for such ascertainment, to communicate by registered mail under the seal of the State to the Secretary of State of the United States a certificate of such ascertainment of the electors appointed, setting forth the names of such electors and the canvass or other ascertainment under the laws of such State of the number of votes given or cast for each person for whose appointment any and all votes have been given or cast; and it shall also thereupon be the duty of the executive of each State to deliver to the electors of such State, on or before the day on which they are required by section 7 of this title to meet, six duplicate-originals of the same certificate under the seal of the State; and if there shall have been any final determination in a State in the manner provided for by law of a controversy or contest concerning the appointment of all or any of the electors of such State, it shall be the duty of the executive of such State, as soon as practicable after such determination, to communicate under the seal of the State to the Secretary of State of the United States a certificate of such determination in form and manner as the same shall have been made; and the certificate or certificates so received by the Secretary of State shall be preserved by him for one year and shall be a part of the public records of his office and shall be open to public inspection; and the Secretary of State of the United States at the first meeting of Congress thereafter shall transmit to the two Houses of Congress copies in full of each and every such certificate so received at the State Department.

Infra.

MEETING AND VOTE OF ELECTORS

§ 7. The electors of President and Vice President of each State shall meet and give their votes on the first Monday after the second Wednesday in December next following their appointment at such place in each State as the legislature of such State shall direct.

MANNER OF VOTING

§ 8. The electors shall vote for President and Vice President, respectively, in the manner directed by the Constitution.

CERTIFICATES OF VOTES FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT

§ 9. The electors shall make and sign six certificates of all the votes given by them, each of which certificates shall contain two distinct lists, one of the votes for President and the other of the votes for Vice President, and shall annex to each of the certificates one of the lists of the electors which shall have been furnished to them by direction of the executive of the State.

SEALING AND ENDORSING CERTIFICATES

§ 10. The electors shall seal up the certificates so made by them, and certify upon each that the lists of all the votes of such State given for President, and of all the votes given for Vice President, are contained therein.

DISPOSITION OF CERTIFICATES

§ 11. The electors shall dispose of the certificates so made by them and the lists attached thereto in the following manner:

First. They shall forthwith forward by registered mail one of the same to the President of the Senate at the seat of government.

Second. Two of the same shall be delivered to the secretary of state of the State, one of which shall be held subject to the order of the President of the Senate, the other to be preserved by him for one year and shall be a part of the public records of his office and shall be open to public inspection.

Third. On the day thereafter they shall forward by registered mail two of such certificates and lists to the Secretary of State at the seat of government, one of which shall be held subject to the order of the President of the Senate. The other shall be preserved by the Secretary of State for one year and shall be a part of the public records of his office and shall be open to public inspection.

Fourth. They shall forthwith cause the other of the certificates and lists to be delivered to the judge of the district in which the electors shall have assembled.

FAILURE OF CERTIFICATES OF ELECTORS TO REACH PRESIDENT OF SENATE OR SECRETARY OF STATE; DEMAND ON STATE FOR CERTIFICATE

Supra.

§ 12. When no certificate of vote and list mentioned in sections 9 and 11 of this title from any State shall have been received by the President of the Senate or by the Secretary of State by the fourth Wednesday in December, after the meeting of the electors shall have been held, the President of the Senate or, if he be absent from the seat of government, the Secretary of State shall request, by the most expeditious method available, the secretary of state of the State to send up the certificate and list lodged with him by the electors of such State; and it shall be his duty upon receipt of such request immediately to transmit same by registered mail to the President of the Senate at the seat of government.

SAME; DEMAND ON DISTRICT JUDGE FOR CERTIFICATE

§ 13. When no certificates of votes from any State shall have been received at the seat of government on the fourth Wednesday in December, after the meeting of the electors shall have been held,

the President of the Senate or, if he be absent from the seat of government, the Secretary of State shall send a special messenger to the district judge in whose custody one certificate of votes from that State has been lodged, and such judge shall forthwith transmit that list by the hand of such messenger to the seat of government.

FORFEITURE FOR MESSENGER'S NEGLIGENCE OF DUTY

§ 14. Every person who, having been appointed, pursuant to section 13 of this title, to deliver the certificates of the votes of the electors to the President of the Senate, and having accepted such appointment, shall neglect to perform the services required from him, shall forfeit the sum of \$1,000.

COUNTING ELECTORAL VOTES IN CONGRESS

§ 15. Congress shall be in session on the sixth day of January succeeding every meeting of the electors. The Senate and House of Representatives shall meet in the Hall of the House of Representatives at the hour of 1 o'clock in the afternoon on that day, and the President of the Senate shall be their presiding officer. Two tellers shall be previously appointed on the part of the Senate and two on the part of the House of Representatives, to whom shall be handed, as they are opened by the President of the Senate, all the certificates and papers purporting to be certificates of the electoral votes, which certificates and papers shall be opened, presented, and acted upon in the alphabetical order of the States, beginning with the letter A; and said tellers, having then read the same in the presence and hearing of the two Houses, shall make a list of the votes as they shall appear from the said certificates; and the votes having been ascertained and counted according to the rules in this subchapter provided, the result of the same shall be delivered to the President of the Senate, who shall thereupon announce the state of the vote, which announcement shall be deemed a sufficient declaration of the persons, if any, elected President and Vice President of the United States, and, together with a list of the votes, be entered on the Journals of the two Houses. Upon such reading of any such certificate or paper, the President of the Senate shall call for objections, if any. Every objection shall be made in writing, and shall state clearly and concisely, and without argument, the ground thereof, and shall be signed by at least one Senator and one Member of the House of Representatives before the same shall be received. When all objections so made to any vote or paper from a State shall have been received and read, the Senate shall thereupon withdraw, and such objections shall be submitted to the Senate for its decision; and the Speaker of the House of Representatives shall, in like manner, submit such objections to the House of Representatives for its decision; and no electoral vote or votes from any State which shall have been regularly given by electors whose appointment has been lawfully certified to according to section 6 of this title from which but one return has been received shall be rejected, but the two Houses concurrently may reject the vote or votes when they agree that such vote or votes have not been so regularly given by electors whose appointment has been so certified. If more than one return or paper purporting to be a return from a State shall have been received by the President of the Senate, those votes, and those only, shall be counted which shall have been regularly given by the electors who are shown by the determination mentioned in section 5 of this title to have been appointed, if the determination in said section provided for shall have been made, or by such successors or substitutes, in case of a vacancy in the board of electors so ascertained, as have been appointed to fill such vacancy in the mode provided by the laws of the

Objections.

Ante, p. 673.

Ante, p. 673.

Ante, p. 673.

State; but in case there shall arise the question which of two or more of such State authorities determining what electors have been appointed, as mentioned in section 5 of this title, is the lawful tribunal of such State, the votes regularly given of those electors, and those only, of such State shall be counted whose title as electors the two Houses, acting separately, shall concurrently decide is supported by the decision of such State so authorized by its law; and in such case of more than one return or paper purporting to be a return from a State, if there shall have been no such determination of the question in the State aforesaid, then those votes, and those only, shall be counted which the two Houses shall concurrently decide were cast by lawful electors appointed in accordance with the laws of the State, unless the two Houses, acting separately, shall concurrently decide such votes not to be the lawful votes of the legally appointed electors of such State. But if the two Houses shall disagree in respect of the counting of such votes, then, and in that case, the votes of the electors whose appointment shall have been certified by the executive of the State, under the seal thereof, shall be counted. When the two Houses have voted, they shall immediately again meet, and the presiding officer shall then announce the decision of the questions submitted. No votes or papers from any other State shall be acted upon until the objections previously made to the votes or papers from any State shall have been finally disposed of.

SAME; SEATS FOR OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF TWO HOUSES IN JOINT MEETING

§ 16. At such joint meeting of the two Houses seats shall be provided as follows: For the President of the Senate, the Speaker's chair; for the Speaker, immediately upon his left; the Senators, in the body of the Hall upon the right of the presiding officer; for the Representatives, in the body of the Hall not provided for the Senators; for the tellers, Secretary of the Senate, and Clerk of the House of Representatives, at the Clerk's desk; for the other officers of the two Houses, in front of the Clerk's desk and upon each side of the Speaker's platform. Such joint meeting shall not be dissolved until the count of electoral votes shall be completed and the result declared; and no recess shall be taken unless a question shall have arisen in regard to counting any such votes, or otherwise under this subchapter, in which case it shall be competent for either House, acting separately, in the manner hereinbefore provided, to direct a recess of such House not beyond the next calendar day, Sunday excepted, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon. But if the counting of the electoral votes and the declaration of the result shall not have been completed before the fifth calendar day next after such first meeting of the two Houses, no further or other recess shall be taken by either House.

SAME; LIMIT OF DEBATE IN EACH HOUSE

§ 17. When the two Houses separate to decide upon an objection that may have been made to the counting of any electoral vote or votes from any State, or other question arising in the matter, each Senator and Representative may speak to such objection or question five minutes, and not more than once; but after such debate shall have lasted two hours it shall be the duty of the presiding officer of each House to put the main question without further debate.

SAME; PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE AT JOINT MEETING

§ 18. While the two Houses shall be in meeting as provided in this subchapter, the President of the Senate shall have power to pre-

serve order; and no debate shall be allowed and no question shall be put by the presiding officer except to either House on a motion to withdraw.

VACANCY IN OFFICES OF BOTH PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT; OFFICERS ELIGIBLE TO ACT

§ 19. (a) (1) If, by reason of death, resignation, removal from office, inability, or failure to qualify, there is neither a President nor Vice President to discharge the powers and duties of the office of President, then the Speaker of the House of Representatives shall, upon his resignation as Speaker and as Representative in Congress, act as President.

Speaker of House of Representatives.

(2) The same rule shall apply in the case of the death, resignation, removal from office, or inability of an individual acting as President under this subsection.

(b) If, at the time when under subsection (a) of this section a Speaker is to begin the discharge of the powers and duties of the office of President, there is no Speaker, or the Speaker fails to qualify as Acting President, then the President pro tempore of the Senate shall, upon his resignation as President pro tempore and as Senator, act as President.

President pro tempore of Senate.

(c) An individual acting as President under subsection (a) or subsection (b) of this section shall continue to act until the expiration of the then current Presidential term, except that—

(1) if his discharge of the powers and duties of the office is founded in whole or in part on the failure of both the President-elect and the Vice-President-elect to qualify, then he shall act only until a President or Vice President qualifies; and

(2) if his discharge of the powers and duties of the office is founded in whole or in part on the inability of the President or Vice President, then he shall act only until the removal of the disability of one of such individuals.

(d) (1) If, by reason of death, resignation, removal from office, inability, or failure to qualify, there is no President pro tempore to act as President under subsection (b) of this section, then the officer of the United States who is highest on the following list, and who is not under disability to discharge the powers and duties of the office of President shall act as President: Secretary of State, Secretary of the Treasury, Secretary of Defense, Attorney General, Postmaster General, Secretary of the Interior, Secretary of Agriculture, Secretary of Commerce, Secretary of Labor.

Specified officers of United States.

(2) An individual acting as President under this subsection shall continue so to do until the expiration of the then current Presidential term, but not after a qualified and prior-entitled individual is able to act, except that the removal of the disability of an individual higher on the list contained in paragraph (1) of this subsection or the ability to qualify on the part of an individual higher on such list shall not terminate his service.

(3) The taking of the oath of office by an individual specified in the list in paragraph (1) of this subsection shall be held to constitute his resignation from the office by virtue of the holding of which he qualifies to act as President.

(e) Subsections (a), (b), and (d) of this section shall apply only to such officers as are eligible to the office of President under the Constitution. Subsection (d) of this section shall apply only to officers appointed, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, prior to the time of the death, resignation, removal from office, inability, or failure to qualify, of the President pro tempore, and only to officers not under impeachment by the House of Representatives at the time the powers and duties of the office of President devolve upon them.

(f) During the period that any individual acts as President under this section, his compensation shall be at the rate then provided by law in the case of the President.

RESIGNATION OR REFUSAL OF OFFICE

§ 20. The only evidence of a refusal to accept, or of a resignation of the office of President or Vice President, shall be an instrument in writing, declaring the same, and subscribed by the person refusing to accept or resigning, as the case may be, and delivered into the office of the Secretary of State.

CHAPTER 2—OFFICE AND COMPENSATION OF PRESIDENT

Sec.

- 101. Commencement of term of office.
- 102. Salary.
- 103. Traveling expenses.
- 104. Salary of the Vice President.
- 105. Secretary to President; compensation.
- 106. Administrative assistants.
- 107. Detail of employees of executive departments to office of President.
- 108. Accommodations for vehicles.
- 109. Public property in and belonging to Executive Mansion.
- 110. Furniture for White House.

COMMENCEMENT OF TERM OF OFFICE

§ 101. The term of four years for which a President and Vice President shall be elected, shall, in all cases, commence on the 20th day of January next succeeding the day on which the votes of the electors have been given.

SALARY

§ 102. The President shall receive in full for his services during the term for which he shall have been elected the sum of \$75,000 a year, to be paid monthly, and shall be entitled to the use of the furniture and other effects belonging to the United States and kept in the Executive Mansion.

TRAVELING EXPENSES

§ 103. There may be expended for or on account of the traveling expenses of the President of the United States such sum as Congress may from time to time appropriate, not exceeding \$40,000 per annum, such sum when appropriated to be expended in the discretion of the President and accounted for on his certificate solely.

SALARY OF THE VICE PRESIDENT

§ 104. The Vice President shall receive in full for his services during the term for which he shall have been elected the sum of \$20,000 a year, to be paid monthly.

SECRETARY TO THE PRESIDENT; COMPENSATION

§ 105. The compensation for the position of Secretary to the President shall be at the rate of \$10,000 per annum.

ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANTS

§ 106. The President is authorized to appoint not to exceed six administrative assistants and to fix the compensation of each at the

rate of not more than \$10,000 per annum. Each such administrative assistant shall perform such duties as the President may prescribe.

DETAIL OF EMPLOYEES OF EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS TO OFFICE
OF PRESIDENT

§ 107. Employees of the executive departments and independent establishments of the executive branch of the Government may be detailed from time to time to the White House Office for temporary assistance.

ACCOMMODATIONS FOR VEHICLES

§ 108. The Quartermaster General of the Army shall provide suitable accommodations for the horses, carriages, and other vehicles of the President and of the Executive Office, in the stables maintained in the District of Columbia by and for the use of his department.

PUBLIC PROPERTY IN AND BELONGING TO EXECUTIVE MANSION

§ 109. The steward, housekeeper, or such other employee of the Executive Mansion as the President may designate, shall under the direction of the President, have the charge and custody of and be responsible for the plate, furniture, and public property therein, and shall, before entering upon the duties of the office, give bond for the faithful discharge thereof, said bond to be in the sum of \$10,000, and to be approved by the Director of the National Park Service. A complete inventory, in proper books, shall be made annually in the month of June, under the direction of the Director of the National Park Service, of all the public property in and belonging to the Executive Mansion, showing when purchased, its cost, condition, and final disposition. This inventory shall be submitted to the President for his approval, and shall then be kept for reference in the office of the Director of the National Park Service, which shall furnish a copy thereof to the steward, housekeeper, or other employee responsible for the property.

FURNITURE FOR WHITE HOUSE

§ 110. All furniture purchased for the use of the President's House shall be, as far as practicable, of domestic manufacture. With a view to conserving in the White House the best specimens of the early American furniture and furnishings, and for the purpose of maintaining the interior of the White House in keeping with its original design, the Director of the National Park Service is authorized and directed, with the approval of the President, to accept donations of furniture and furnishings for use in the White House, all such articles thus donated to become the property of the United States and to be accounted for as such. The said Director of the National Park Service is further authorized and directed, with the approval of the President, to appoint a temporary committee composed of one representative of the American Federation of Arts, one representative of the National Commission of Fine Arts, one representative of the National Academy of Design, one member of the American Institute of Architects, and five members representing the public at large; the said committee to have full power to select and pass on the articles in question and to recommend the same for acceptance.

CHAPTER 3—PROTECTION OF THE PRESIDENT;
THE WHITE HOUSE POLICE

Sec.

201. Protection of President and family authorized.
202. White House Police; establishment, control, and supervision; privileges, powers, and duties.

- 203. Personnel; appointment; vacancies.
- 204. Grades, salaries, and transfers of appointees.
- 205. Appointment in accordance with civil-service laws.
- 206. Privileges of civil-service appointees.
- 207. Participation in police and firemen's relief fund.
- 208. Appropriation to carry out provisions.

PROTECTION OF PRESIDENT AND FAMILY AUTHORIZED

§ 201. The protection of the person of the President and the members of his immediate family and of the person chosen to be President of the United States is authorized.

WHITE HOUSE POLICE; ESTABLISHMENT, CONTROL, AND SUPERVISION;
PRIVILEGES, POWERS, AND DUTIES

§ 202. There is hereby created and established for the protection of the Executive Mansion and grounds in the District of Columbia a permanent police force, to be known as the "White House Police". Such force shall be under the control and direct supervision of the Chief of the Secret Service Division. The members of such force shall possess privileges and powers and perform duties similar to those of the members of the Metropolitan Police of the District of Columbia, and such additional privileges and duties as the Chief of the Secret Service Division may prescribe.

PERSONNEL, APPOINTMENT, AND VACANCIES

§ 203. (a) The White House Police force shall consist of such number of officers, with grades corresponding to similar officers of the Metropolitan Police force, of such number of privates, with grade corresponding to that of private of the highest grade in the Metropolitan Police force, as may be necessary, but not exceeding one hundred and ten in number. Members of the White House Police shall be appointed from the members of the Metropolitan Police force and the United States Park Police force from lists furnished by the officers in charge of such forces. Vacancies shall be filled in the same manner.

(b) Any vacancy in the Metropolitan Police force or in the United States Park Police force caused by appointments to the White House Police force shall be filled in the manner provided by law.

GRADES, SALARIES, AND TRANSFERS OF APPOINTEES

§ 204. (a) No person shall be appointed a member of the White House Police force at a grade lower than the grade held by him as a member of the Metropolitan Police force or of the United States Park Police force at the time of his appointment.

(b) A member of the White House Police force shall receive a salary at the rate provided for the corresponding grade in the Metropolitan Police force, and he shall be furnished with uniforms and other necessary equipment similar to the uniforms and equipment furnished the United States Park Police, and he shall be entitled to the same leave allowances as a member of the United States Park Police force.

(c) Any member of the White House Police force appointed thereto from the Metropolitan Police force or the United States Park Police force may be transferred to the organization of which he was a member at the time of such appointment.

APPOINTMENT IN ACCORDANCE WITH CIVIL-SERVICE LAWS

§ 205. In addition to appointment from members of the Metropolitan Police force and the United States Park Police force, as provided

in section 203 (a) of this title, members of the White House Police force may be appointed, and vacancies in such force filled, in accordance with the provisions of the civil-service laws and the regulations issued pursuant thereto.

Ante, p. 680.

PRIVILEGES OF CIVIL-SERVICE APPOINTEES

§ 206. Members appointed pursuant to section 205 of this title shall be entitled to the same privileges as to salary, grade, uniforms, equipment, transfer, leave, relief funds, retirement, and refunds as members appointed from the Metropolitan Police force and the United States Park Police force.

PARTICIPATION IN POLICE AND FIREMEN'S RELIEF FUND

§ 207. (a) For the purposes of retirement under section 12 of the Act entitled "An Act making appropriations to provide for the expenses of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, and for other purposes, approved September 1, 1916, as amended, service with the United States Park Police force shall be deemed service with the White House Police force.

39 Stat. 718.
D. C. Code § 4-501
et seq.

(b) Any member of the Metropolitan Police force appointed to the White House Police force shall continue to be subject to the provisions of section 12 of such Act, and appointment of such member to the White House Police force or transfer of such member to his former organization shall not affect any right, privilege, or duty of such member under the provisions of such section of such Act.

APPROPRIATION TO CARRY OUT PROVISIONS

§ 208. There is authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, such sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of sections 202-204, 207, and 208 of this title.

Ante, p. 680; *supra*.

SEC. 2. The provisions of title 3, "The President", set out in section 1 of this Act, shall be construed as a continuation of existing law and no loss of rights, interruption of jurisdiction, nor prejudice to matters pending on the effective date of this Act shall result from its enactment.

SEC. 3. The sections or parts thereof of the Revised Statutes or Statutes at Large enumerated in the following schedule are hereby repealed. Any rights or liabilities now existing under such sections or parts thereof shall not be affected by this repeal.

Repeals.

Revised Statutes	U. S. Code		Revised Statutes	U. S. Code	
	Title	Section		Title	Section
Section:			Section—Continued		
131 ¹	3	1.	144.....	3	15, note.
132.....	3	2.	145.....	3	16.
133.....	3	3.	151.....	3	23.
134.....	3	4.	152.....	3	41.
137.....	3	8.	153.....	3	42.
138.....	3	9, note.	154.....	3	44.
139.....	3	10.	1829.....	3	49.
140.....	3	11, note.	1832 ²	3	50, note.
141.....	3	13, note.	1833 ³	3	51, note.
143.....	3	14, note.			

¹ All provisions not heretofore affected or modified by Act Jan. 19, 1886, ch. 4, sec. 3, 24 Stat. 2.
² Only the words, "the President's House," appearing in this section.
³ Only the word, "Extension" following the words, "Architect of the Capitol;" and the words, "and the President's House," appearing in this section.

Date	Statutes at Large				U. S. Code	
	Chapter	Section	Volume	Page	Title	Section
1887—Feb. 3	90	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7	24	373-375	3	5 note, 6, 7 note, 17-20.
1888—Oct. 19	1216	1, 2	25	613	3	11 note, 12 note, 13 note.
1906—June 23	3523		34	454	3	43.
1907—Feb. 26	1635	4 ⁴	34	993	3	44.
1909—Mar. 4	297	1	35	859	3	42.
1910—June 25	384	9	36	773	3	48.
1911—Mar. 4	285	1	36	1404	3	47.
1913—June 23	3	1	38	723	3	53.
1922—June 12	218		42	636	3	46.
Sept. 14	308	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7	42	841-843	3	61-65, 66 note, 67.
1923—Feb. 13	72		42	1227	3	46.
1924—June 7	292	1	43	521	3	46.
1925—Feb. 28	377	1, 2	43	1091	3	49.
1925—Mar. 3	468	1	43	1198, 1199	3	46.
Mar. 4	549	4	43	1301	3	44.
1926—Apr. 22	171	1	44	1305	3	45.
Apr. 22	171	1	44	305	3	46.
1927—Feb. 11	104	1	44	1069	3	46.
1928—May 16	580	1	45	573	3	46.
May 29	859	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6	45	945-947	3	5a, 7a, 9a, 11a, 11b, 11c.
1929—Feb. 20	270	1	45	1230	3	46.
1930—Apr. 19	201	1	46	229	3	46.
May 14	277	1, 2, 3, 4	46	328, 329	3	61-63, 67.
1931—Feb. 23	281	1	46	1355	3	46.
1932—June 30	330	1	47	452	3	46.
1933—June 16	101	1	48	284	3	46.
1934—Mar. 28	102	1	48	509	3	46.
June 5	390	1, 6, 7	48	879	3	5a, 11b, 11c, 17, 41.
1935—Feb. 2	3	1	49	6	3	46.
May 28	154		49	304	3	62.
1936—Mar. 19	156	1	49	1168	3	46.
1937—June 28	396	1	50	330	3	46.
1938—May 23	259	1	52	411	3	46.
1939—Mar. 16	11	1	53	524	3	46.
Apr. 3	36	301	53	565	3	45a.
1940—Apr. 8	107	1	54	12	3	46.
Apr. 22	133		54	156	3	62.
1941—Apr. 5	40	1	55	93	3	46.
1942—June 27	450	1	56	392	3	46.
Oct. 9	582	1, 2	56	778	3	62a, 62 b.
1943—June 26	145	101	57	169	3	46.
1944—June 27	286	101	58	361	3	46.
1945—May 3	106	101	59	106	3	46.
1946—Mar. 28	113	101	60	61	3	46.
Aug. 2	744	17 (c)	60	811	3	43.
Aug. 2	753	14 601 (a)	60	850	3	44.
1947—June 9	102		61	132	3	62.
July 18	264	1 (a-f)	61	380, 381	3	24.
July 26	343	311	61	509	3	24.
July 30	359	101	61	585	3	46.

⁴ Only the words, "the Vice President of the United States", appearing in this section.
⁵ Only the words, "and after the third of March, nineteen hundred and nine, the compensation of the President of the United States shall be seventy-five thousand dollars per annum", in the eighth full paragraph appearing on this page.
⁶ Only the following paragraph appearing on this page: "The Quartermaster General of the Army shall provide suitable accommodations for the horses, carriages, and other vehicles of the President and of the Executive Office, in the stables maintained in the District of Columbia by and for the use of his department."
⁷ Only the words, "which protection is hereafter authorized," in the first paragraph appearing on this page.
⁸ Only the proviso in the first paragraph under the heading, "Office Of The President", appearing on this page.
⁹ Only the proviso in the first paragraph under the heading, "Office Of The President", on page 1198, said proviso commencing on page 1198, and ending on page 1199.
¹⁰ Only the quoted words, "the Vice President of the United States," appearing in the provisions amending Act Feb. 26, 1907, ch. 1635, sec. 4, 34 Stat. 993.
¹¹ Only the following words: "and on and after July 1, 1926, the compensation for such position shall be at the rate of \$10,000 per annum", in the first paragraph under the heading, "office of the President", appearing on this page.
¹² Only the proviso in the first paragraph under the heading, "The White House Office", appearing on this page.
¹³ Only the second proviso in the paragraph under the heading, "The White House Office", said proviso appearing on this page.
¹⁴ Only the words, "and the Vice President of the United States", appearing in subsection (a) of section 601.

Approved June 25, 1948.