

D.C. Code § 1-615.51 (2010)

§ 1-615.51. Findings and declaration of purpose [Formerly § 1-616.11] (7)

"Public body" means:

- (A) **The United States Congress**, the Council, any state legislature, the District of Columbia Office of the Inspector General, the Office of the District of Columbia Auditor, the District of Columbia Financial Responsibility and Management Assistance Authority, or **any member** or employee of one of these bodies;
- (B) The federal, District of Columbia, or any state or local judiciary, any member or employee of these judicial branches, or **any grand or petit jury**;
- (C) Any federal, District of Columbia, state, or local regulatory, administrative, or public agency or authority or instrumentality of one of these agencies or authorities;
- (D) Any federal, District of Columbia, state, or local law enforcement agency, prosecutorial office, or **police or peace officer**; Page 5 D.C. Code § 1-615.56
- (E) Any federal, District of Columbia, state, or local department of an executive branch of government; or
- (F) **Any** division, board, bureau, **office**, committee, commission **or independent agency of any of the public bodies described in subparagraphs (A) through (E)** of this paragraph.

Legal Dictionaries:

BODY POLITIC, government, corporations. When applied to the government this phrase signifies the state.

2. As to the persons who compose the body politic, they take collectively the name, of people, or nation; and individually they are citizens, when considered in relation to their political rights, and subjects as being submitted to the laws of the state.
3. When it refers to corporations, the term body politic means that the members of such corporations shall be considered as an artificial person.

NATIONS. Nations or states are independent bodies politic; societies of men united together for the purpose of promoting their mutual safety and advantage by the joint efforts of their combined strength.

2. But every combination of men who govern themselves, independently of all others, will not be considered a nation; a body of pirates, for example, who govern themselves, are not a nation. To constitute a nation another ingredient is required. The body thus formed must respect other nations in general, and each of their members in particular. Such a society has her affairs and her interests; she deliberates and takes resolutions in common; thus becoming a moral person who

possesses an understanding and will peculiar to herself, and is susceptible of obligations and rights. Vattel, Prelim. §1, 2; 5 Pet. S. C. R. 52.

3. It belongs to the government to declare whether they will consider a colony which has thrown off the yoke of the mother country as an independent state; and until the government have decided on the question, courts of justice are bound to consider the ancient state of things as remaining unchanged. 1 Johns. Ch. R. 543; 13 John. 141, 561; see 5 Pet. S. C. R. 1; 1 Kent, Com 21; and Body Politic; State.

US Constitution Section. 8.

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

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**.

AMENDMENT XIV

Passed by Congress June 13, 1866. Ratified July 9, 1868.

Note: Article I, section 2, of the Constitution was modified by section 2 of the 14th amendment.

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.

USC Title 8 §1101. Definitions

- (3) The term **“alien”** means any person **not a citizen or national of the United States.**
- (6) The term **“border crossing identification card”** means a document of identity bearing that designation **issued to an alien** who is lawfully admitted for permanent residence, or to **an alien who is a resident in foreign contiguous territory**, by a consular officer or an immigration officer for the purpose of crossing over the borders between the United States and foreign contiguous territory in accordance with such conditions for its issuance and use as may be prescribed by regulations. Such regulations shall provide that (A) each such document include a biometric identifier (such as the fingerprint or handprint of the alien) that is machine readable and (B) an alien presenting a border crossing identification card is not permitted to cross over the border into the United States unless the biometric identifier contained on the card matches the appropriate biometric characteristic of the alien.
- (14) The term **“foreign state” includes** outlying possessions of a foreign state, but self-governing dominions or territories under mandate or trusteeship shall be regarded as separate foreign states.
- (C) an **alien** in immediate and continuous transit through the United States, or an alien who qualifies as a person entitled to pass in transit to and from the United Nations Headquarters District and foreign countries, under the provisions of paragraphs (3), (4), and (5) of section 11 of the Headquarters Agreement with the United Nations (61 Stat. 758);

USC 42 §1971. Voting rights (transferred to 52 USCS § 10101)

- (a) (1) All **citizens of the United States** who are otherwise qualified by law to vote **at any election by the people** in any **State, Territory, district, county, city, parish, township, school district, municipality, or other territorial subdivision**, shall be entitled and allowed to vote at all such elections, without distinction of race, color, or **previous condition of servitude**; any constitution, law, custom, usage, or regulation of any State or Territory, or by or under its authority, to the contrary notwithstanding.