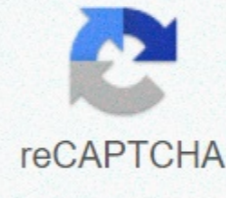




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Secretary of state north carolina apostille

The U.S. Secretary of State advises the president on foreign affairs, and spends a lot of time traveling around the world to meet with world leaders. In addition to being a diplomat, he heads the Us State Department himself. The department includes deputy secretaries and agencies that help enforce foreign policy set by the current president and secretary of state. While the duties of the U.S. secretary of state may seem far away, state secretaries of state handle tasks that much is closer to home. Even at the state level, the title means helping to preserve the state. But the title of the office, the means of appointment or choice and the specific tasks all vary from state to state. Ad The following are some of the duties assigned to various secretaries of state, secretaries of state, lieutenant governors and others across the country who serve in a foreign minister role: Administration of Election Turnaround Boards and CommissionsRegistration companies in the stateForce selected social programsRepubment financial information of political committeesReathing a state narrative The officials who serve in the role of Secretary of State often deal with interstate communications, especially in their roles regulating companies. The National Association of Secretaries of State (NASS) helps promote this intergovernmental diplomacy that allows officials to exchange information and encourage cooperation between state governments. Founded in 1904, NASS is the nation's oldest, nonpartisan professional organization for state officials [source: NASS]. NASS members include those serving in the Secretary of State role from 50 states and five U.S. territories. According to its roster updated in March 2010, NASS reports the following statistics on its members: 11 were appointed, 41 were elected (including the three lieutenant governors) and three were selected by the state legislature24 are Republicans, 30 are Democrats, and one is from Puerto Rico's New Progressive Party37 are men and 18 are women For more on local government and related issues, take a look at the links below. Related HowStuffWorks articles What does a county clerk do? How Attorney General Works Information Please Almanac. Cabinet members in Washington. (March 30, 2010) s Online Dictionary. Secretariat. (March 25, 2010) s Online Dictionary. State. (March 25, 2010) Edward S., Editor. American Statesmen: Secretaries of State from John Jay to Colin Powell. Greenwood Press. 2004.National Association of Secretaries of State (NASS), 2009 Membership Roster. March 16, 2010. (March 25) J.C. Office holders of Modern Britain II, official of the Secretaries of State: 1660-1782. The Athlone Press, University of London. 1973.Whitehouse.gov. Cabinet. (March 25, 2010) . Presidents: George Washington. (March 25, 2010) 19. Staff Writers Preparing for College before the first day sets new students for success. Starting college can be overwhelming, even for students who have taken college-level classes in the past. Know... To file for divorce, both spouses must have been resident in the state of North Carolina for at least six months next year prior to filing the complaint. The divorce proceedings will be in the county where one of the parties resides. [Based on North Carolina's General Statutes, Chapter 50, Sections 50-3 and 50-8] North Carolina allows the following reasons for divorce: Living apart and apart for a year. Living separated and separated for three consecutive years, without cohabitation, due to the incurable insanity of one of them, the court can issue a decree of absolute divorce on the petition of the reasonable spouse. The following are permissible guilt grounds for divorce if one of the parties: Abandons his or her family. Harmfully, the other one turns out the doors. Cruel or barbaric treatment threatens the lives of the other. Offers indignities that make the other spouse's condition intolerable and life difficult. Becomes an excessive user of alcohol or drugs.Commits adultery. [Based on North Carolina General Statutes, Chapter 50, Sections 50-5.1, 50-6, and 50-7] North Carolina recognizes separation, provided that the separation agreement must be written and recognized by both parties before a certifying officer. [Based on North Carolina's General Statutes, Chapter 50, Sections 52-10.1] Where a case involves a contentious issue of custody or visitation of a minor child, the case in which a programme has been established shall be fixed for the mediation of the unresolved issues of custody and visitation before or at the same time as the case is being set for consultation, unless the court waives mediation. [Based on North Carolina's General Statutes, Chapter 50, Sections 50-13.1] North Carolina is a fair distribution state. There must be an equal breakdown in the use of the net value of marital property and the net value of shareable property, unless the court finds that an equal division is not reasonable. The Court must take into account all the following factors when determining the allocation of assets: the income, property and liabilities of each party. Any commitment to support as a result of a previous marriage. The duration of the marriage and the age and physical and mental health of both parties. The need for a parent with custody of children of the marriage or owner. marital status and to apply or own its household effects. The expectation of pension, retirement or other deferred compensation rights that are not marital property. Any reasonable claim, interest in or direct or indirect contribution to the acquisition of such marital property by the party who does not have a title, including joint efforts or expenses and contributions and services, or lack thereof, as spouse, parent, employee or housewife. Any direct or indirect contribution from one spouse to help train or develop the career potential of the other spouse. Any direct contribution to an increase in the value of separate property that takes place during the marriage. The tax consequences for each of the parties that would have arisen if the marital and shareable property had been sold or settled on the valuation date. Actions by one of the parties to maintain, preserve, develop or expand; or to spill, neglect, devalue or convert the marital property or shareable property, or both, during the period after the separation of the parties and before the time of distribution. Any other factor that the court deems to be fair and correct. Separate property means all immovable property and personal property acquired by a spouse before marriage or acquired by a spouse by inheritance, decre substrate, ancestry or gift during the marriage. [Based on North Carolina's General Statutes, Chapter 50, Sections 50-16.20] Both parties may claim maintenance. The Court of First Instance shall exercise its discretion in determining the amount, duration and manner in which the maintenance is to be paid. The duration of the assignment can be for a specific period or indefinitely. In determining the amount, duration and manner of payment of maintenance, the court must consider all relevant factors, including: The marital misconduct of one of the spouses. Nothing herein shall prevent a court from considering cases of post date of separation marital misconduct as corroborating evidence supporting other evidence that marital misconduct occurred during the marriage and prior to the date of separation; the relative earnings and earning capacity of the spouses The age and physical, mental and emotional conditions of the spouses; The amount and sources of earned and unearned income of both spouses, including, but not limited to, earnings, dividends and benefits such as medical treatment, pension, insurance, social security or others; Duration of marriage; The contribution of one spouse to the other spouse's education, education or increased earning capacity to the extent to which a spouse's earning capacity, expenses or financial obligations are affected by acting as custody of a minor child. for the spouses established during the marriage The relative education of the spouses and the time necessary to obtain sufficient education to the spouse seeking maintenance in order to find employment in order to meet his or her reasonable economic needs the relative assets and liabilities of the spouses and the relative debt-servicing needs of the spouses, including legal obligations to support the property brought to the marriage by one of the spouses; Contributions from a spouse as a housewife; Relative needs of spouses; Tax consequences of alimony award; Any other factor relating to the economic circumstances of the parties which the court considers to be fair and correct. The fact that one of the parties' income was previously assessed by the court in determining the value of a marital or shareable asset in an equal distribution of the parties' marital or shareable property. [Based on North Carolina's General Statutes, Chapter 50, Sections 50-16.3A] SPOUSE'S NAME: A woman, upon application to the Registrar, can change her name to: Her maiden name. The surname of a previously deceased man. The surname of a former living man if she has children who have this man's surname. A man whose marriage is dissolved by absolute divorce decree may, at the request of the Registrar of the county in which he resides or where the divorce is granted and intends to do so, change the surname he has assumed marriage with his surname before marriage. [Based on North Carolina's General Statutes, Chapter 50, Sections 50-12] CUSTODY: In disputed custody proceedings, the placing of custody of the child's best interests is determined. In its decision, the court shall take into account all relevant factors, including domestic violence between the parties, the safety of the child and the safety of the other party against domestic violence by the other party and make the findings accordingly. Between the mother and the father, whether natural or adoptive, there is no presumption as to who will better promote the child's interests and welfare. Joint custody of the parents must be dealt with at the request of one of the parents. If the court finds that domestic violence has taken place, the court must enter such orders that best protect the children and the party who were victims of domestic violence. If a party is absent or moves with or without the children due to domestic violence, absence or relocation may not be a factor weighing against the party determining custody or visitation. [Based on North Carolina's General Statutes, Chapter 50, Sections 50-13.2] NORTH CAROLINA CHILD SUPPORT LAWS: The court must determine the amount of child support by applying North Carolina child support guidelines. If, after considering the evidence by the greater weight of the evidence, the Court finds that the application of the guidelines would not meet or would exceed the child's reasonable needs in view of the individual parent's ability to present presentation to the otherwise unjust or inappropriate, the Court may deviate from the guidelines. [Based on North Carolina's General Statutes, Chapter 50, Sections 50-13.4] 50-13.4]