

Congress make or alter the regulations pertaining to Federal elections.

By Mr. CONYERS:

H.R. 109.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clauses 14 and 18, among others.

[Omitted from the Record of January 12, 2011]

By Mr. AL GREEN of Texas:

H.R. 283.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The Constitutional authority to enact this legislation can be found in: Commerce Clause (Art. 1 Sec. 8 Cl. 3), Necessary and Proper Clause (Art. 1 Sec. 8 Cl. 18).

Constitutional analysis is a rigorous discipline which goes far beyond the text of the Constitution, and requires knowledge of case law, history, and the tools of constitutional interpretation. While the scope of Congress' powers is an appropriate matter for House debate, the listing of specific textual authorities for routine Congressional legislation about which there is no legitimate constitutional concern is a diminishment of the majesty of our Founding Fathers' vision for our national legislature.

By Mr. AL GREEN of Texas.

H.R. 284.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The Constitutional authority to enact this legislation can be found in: General Welfare Clause (Art. 1 Sec. 8 Cl. 1), Commerce Clause (Art. 1 Sec. 8 Cl. 3), Necessary and Proper Clause (Art. 1 Sec. 8 Cl. 18).

Constitutional analysis is a rigorous discipline which goes far beyond the text of the Constitution, and requires knowledge of case law, history, and the tools of constitutional interpretation. While the scope of Congress' powers is an appropriate matter for House debate, the listing of specific textual authorities for routine Congressional legislation about which there is no legitimate constitutional concern is a diminishment of the majesty of our Founding Fathers' vision for our national legislature.

By Mr. AL GREEN of Texas.

H.R. 285.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The Constitutional authority to enact this legislation can be found in: Naturalization Clause (Art 1 Sec. 8 Cl. 4).

Constitutional analysis is a rigorous discipline which goes far beyond the text of the Constitution, and requires knowledge of case law, history, and the tools of constitutional interpretation. While the scope of Congress' powers is an appropriate matter for House debate, the listing of specific textual authorities for routine Congressional legislation about which there is no legitimate constitutional concern is a diminishment of the majesty of our Founding Fathers' vision for our national legislature.

By Mr. AL GREEN of Texas:

H.R. 286.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The Constitutional authority to enact this legislation can be found in: General Welfare Clause (Art. 1 Sec. 8 Cl. 1), Commerce Clause (Art. 1 Sec. 8 Cl. 3), Necessary and Proper Clause (Art. 1 Sec. 8 Cl. 18), Property Clause (Art. IV Sec. 3 Cl. 2).

Constitutional analysis is a rigorous discipline which goes far beyond the text of the Constitution, and requires knowledge of case law, history, and the tools of constitutional interpretation. While the scope of Congress' powers is an appropriate matter for House debate, the listing of specific textual authorities for routine Congressional legisla-

tion about which there is no legitimate constitutional concern is a diminishment of the majesty of our Founding Fathers' vision for our national legislature.

By Mr. AL GREEN of Texas:

H.R. 287.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The Constitutional authority to enact this legislation can be found in: General Welfare Clause (Art. 1 Sec. 8 Cl. 1), Commerce Clause (Art. 1 Sec. 8 Cl. 3), Necessary and Proper Clause (Art. 1 Sec. 8 Cl. 18).

Constitutional analysis is a rigorous discipline which goes far beyond the text of the Constitution, and requires knowledge of case law, history, and the tools of constitutional interpretation. While the scope of Congress' powers is an appropriate matter for House debate, the listing of specific textual authorities for routine Congressional legislation about which there is no legitimate constitutional concern is a diminishment of the majesty of our Founding Fathers' vision for our national legislature.

[Submitted on January 18, 2011]

By Mr. CAMP:

H.R. 297.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clause 7 of section 9 of Article 1 of the Constitution.

By Mr. CARTER:

H.R. 298.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The constitutional authority on which this bill rests is the power of Congress to establish Post Offices and post roads, as enumerated in Article I, Section 8, Clause 7 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. BROUN of Georgia:

H.R. 299.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article VI, Clause 3 of the U.S. Constitution declares that Members of Congress are bound by oath or affirmation to support the U.S. Constitution. This Article places an obligation on Members of Congress to observe the limits of their authority and repeal unconstitutional acts of Congress.

The taxing and spending power found in Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 of the U.S. Constitution gives Congress the power "to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States." Repealing the deduction threshold for medical expenses and strengthening high risks pools are permissible under this enumerated power.

The interstate Commerce power found in Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 of the U.S. Constitution explains that Congress shall have power to regulate commerce among the several states. Eliminating state barriers to interstate purchase of health insurance and allowing association health plans to exist are permissible under this enumerated power.

By Mr. CARSON of Indiana:

H.R. 300.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. FORBES:

H.R. 301.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clauses I, III.

By Ms. FOX:

H.R. 302.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article IV, Section 3 of the Constitution of the United States grants Congress the authority to enact this bill.

By Mr. BILIRAKIS:

H.R. 303.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The constitutional authority of Congress to enact this legislation is provided by Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution (Clauses 12, 13, 14, and 16), which grants Congress the power to raise and support an Army; to provide and maintain a Navy; to make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces; and to provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia.

By Mr. GALLEGLY:

H.R. 304.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clause 4, Section 8, Article I and Clause 18, Section 8, Article I of the Constitution.

By Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas:

H.R. 305.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The constitutional authority of Congress to enact this legislation is provided by Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution (Clauses 12, 13, 14, 16, and 18), which grants Congress the power to raise and support an Army; to provide and maintain a Navy; to make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces; to provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia; and to make all laws necessary and proper for carrying out the foregoing powers.

By Mr. JONES:

H.R. 306.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, and Article IV, Section 3, of the Constitution of the United States.

By Ms. KAPTUR:

H.R. 307.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 and Clause 3 of the United States Constitution.

By Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York:

H.R. 308.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the powers granted to the Congress by Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. MICA:

H.R. 309.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1. The Congress shall have Power to lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States.

By Mrs. MYRICK:

H.R. 310.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clause 4 of Section 8 of Article I of the Constitution.

By Mrs. MYRICK:

H.R. 311.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clause 18 of Section 8 of Article I of the Constitution.

By Mrs. MYRICK:

H.R. 312.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clause 18 of Section 8 of Article I of the Constitution.

By Mr. SMITH of Texas:

H.R. 313.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The authority to enact this bill is derived from, but may not be limited to, Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. THORNBERRY:

H.R. 314.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. THORNBERRY:

H.R. 315.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. MARKEY:

H.R. 316.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clause 3 of Section 4 of Article 1 of the Constitution and Clause 4 of Article 1 of Section 8 of the Constitution.

By Mr. PLATTS:

H.J. Res. 20.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

“Article V: The Congress, whenever two thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose Amendments to this Constitution, or, on the Application of the Legislatures of two thirds of the several States, shall call a Convention for proposing Amendments, which in either Case, shall be valid to all Intents and Purposes, as Part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three fourths of the several States or by Conventions in three fourths thereof, as the one or the other Mode of Ratification may be proposed by the Congress; Provided that no Amendment which may be made prior to the Year One thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any Manner affect the first and fourth Clauses in the Ninth Section of the first Article; and that no State, without its Consent, shall be deprived of its equal Suffrage in the Senate.”

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 2: Mr. DUNCAN of South Carolina and Mr. SOUTHERLAND.

H.R. 4: Mr. SHULER.

H.R. 21: Mr. FARENTHOLD, Mr. GARDNER, and Mr. FLEMING.

H.R. 38: Mr. ROSS of Florida, Mr. LONG, Mr. WALBERG, Mr. JONES, Mr. LANKFORD, Mr. FARENTHOLD, and Mr. DUNCAN of South Carolina.

H.R. 44: Ms. BERKLEY and Mr. HASTINGS of Florida.

H.R. 68: Mr. ROSS of Arkansas, Mr. GOODLATTE, Mr. HUELSKAMP, and Mr. MCCLINTOCK.
H.R. 69: Mr. ROSS of Arkansas, Mr. HUELSKAMP, and Mr. MCCLINTOCK.

H.R. 86: Mr. MCCLINTOCK and Mr. CARTER.

H.R. 87: Mr. DUNCAN of Tennessee, Mr. KING of Iowa, and Mr. ROSS of Florida.

H.R. 96: Mr. MACK, Mr. GALLEGLY, Mr. MCCOTTER, and Mr. SCHOCK.

H.R. 97: Mr. MCCOTTER, Mr. GARDNER, Mrs. EMERSON, Mr. COLE, Mr. CAMP, Mr. MILLER of Florida, Mr. ADERHOLT, Mr. CAMPBELL, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. MCCAUL, Mr. LEWIS of California, Mr. ROGERS of Alabama, Mr. ROSS of Florida, Mr. POSEY, Ms. JENKINS, Mr. FLEMING, and Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania.

H.R. 104: Mr. LATOURETTE and Mr. CULBERSON.

H.R. 116: Mr. COHEN.

H.R. 121: Mr. PLATTS, Mr. RENACCI, Mr. RUNYAN, Ms. JENKINS, Mr. SHUSTER, Mr. ROHRBACHER, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. PAUL, and Mr. BACHUS.

H.R. 122: Mr. DUNCAN of South Carolina.

H.R. 126: Mr. ALEXANDER.

H.R. 140: Ms. FOXX, Mrs. MYRICK, Mr. LANDRY, and Mr. BURGESS.

H.R. 155: Mr. HUELSKAMP and Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas.

H.R. 177: Mr. COFFMAN of Colorado, Mr. SENSENBRENNER, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. POMPEO, and Mr. ADERHOLT.

H.R. 192: Mr. MCINTYRE.

H.R. 198: Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia, Mr. WU, Mr. KISSELL, Mr. KUCINICH, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. CRITZ, Mr. McDERMOTT, and Mr. HANNA.

H.R. 217: Mr. BARLETTA, Mr. WHITFIELD, Mr. FORTENBERRY, Mr. HURT, Mr. WITTMAN, Mr. DESJARLAIS, and Mr. KINGSTON.

H.R. 245: Mr. MCCLINTOCK.

H.R. 280: Mrs. MYRICK.

H.R. 282: Mrs. MYRICK.

H.R. 291: Ms. FUDGE.

H.R. 292: Mr. PAUL, Mr. BRADY of Texas, Mr. CALVERT, Mr. SCHOCK, Mr. POSEY, Mr. HANNA, Mr. BROUN of Georgia, Mr. PAULSEN, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. GRIMM, Mr. MURPHY of Pennsylvania, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. REED, and Mr. GARDNER.

H.J. Res. 9: Mr. DUNCAN of South Carolina, Mr. POMPEO, Mr. GIBBS, Mr. FARENTHOLD, Mr. BACHUS, Mr. DUNCAN of Tennessee, Mr.

LEWIS of California, Mrs. EMERSON, Mr. REHBERG, Mr. NEUGEBAUER, and Mr. ROSS of Arkansas.

H.J. Res. 19: Mr. COFFMAN of Colorado.

H. Con. Res. 3: Mr. HELLER and Mr. PAUL.

H. Res. 11: Mr. CAPUANO, Mr. PASCRELL, Mr. GONZALEZ, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. BERMAN, Mr. LOEBSACK, Mr. STARK, Mr. NADLER, Mr. RYAN of Ohio, and Mr. OLVER.

H. Res. 15: Mr. KLINE.

H. Res. 19: Mr. GRUJALVA, Mr. OLVER, Mr. FILNER, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Mr. MARKEY, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, and Mr. STARK.

H. Res. 20: Mr. FILNER, Mr. KUCINICH, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, and Mr. NADLER.

H. Res. 21: Ms. LEE of California, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, and Mr. KUCINICH.

H. Res. 23: Mr. POSEY and Mr. HUNTER.

H. Res. 25: Mr. POSEY, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, and Mr. BILBRAY.

H. Res. 36: Ms. BASS of California, Ms. EDWARDS, Mr. CLARKE of Michigan, Mr. WATT, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. SMITH of Washington, and Mr. MARKEY.

CONGRESSIONAL EARMARKS, LIMITED TAX BENEFITS, OR LIMITED TARIFF BENEFITS

Under clause 9 of rule XXI, lists or statements on congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits were submitted as follows:

OFFERED BY MR. DANIEL E. LUNGREN OF CALIFORNIA

The provisions that warranted a referral to the Committee on House Administration in H.R. 292 do not contain any congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits as defined in clause 9 of rule XXI.

DELETION OF SPONSORS FROM PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were deleted from public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 61: Mrs. LUMMIS, Mr. DUNCAN of South Carolina, Mr. GRAVES of Georgia, Mr. BILBRAY, Mr. MCHENRY, Mr. COLE, Mr. KLINE, Mr. GIBBS, Mr. LAMBORN, and Mr. FRANKS of Arizona.