

effect laws or orders with respect to pay to play reform, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. RAHALL (for himself, Mr. KEATING, and Mr. MCGOVERN):

H.R. 1925. A bill to provide for increased Federal oversight of prescription opioid treatment and assistance to States in reducing opioid abuse, diversion, and deaths; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. ROHRABACHER (for himself, Mr. OWENS, and Mr. GIBSON):

H.R. 1926. A bill to provide for the design, production, and presentation of a Gold Medal of Remembrance to the children of members of the Armed Forces who die while serving on active duty in support of Operation Enduring Freedom, Operation Iraqi Freedom, or Operation New Dawn, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services, and in addition to the Committee on Financial Services, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. SABLAN:

H.R. 1927. A bill to extend the prohibition on asylum applications in the case of aliens arriving from the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California:

H.R. 1928. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to repeal the ground combat exclusion policy for female members of the Armed Forces; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. SENSENBRENNER (for himself and Mr. POLIS):

H.R. 1929. A bill to provide relief for the shortage of nurses in the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. STEARNS:

H.R. 1930. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to provide for certain requirements relating to the immunization of veterans, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Ms. TSONGAS (for herself, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. MCGOVERN, and Mr. OLVER):

H.R. 1931. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior, in consultation with the Groundwork USA national office, to provide grants to certain nonprofit organizations; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committees on Natural Resources, and Financial Services, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. NEUGEBAUER:

H.J. Res. 63. A joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to require a two-thirds vote of each House of Congress to increase the statutory limit on the public debt; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas (for herself, Mr. JONES, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. BROUN of Georgia, Mr. BARTLETT, Mr. WEST, Mr. HARRIS, Mr. YOUNG of

Florida, Mr. CLAY, Mrs. EMERSON, Ms. SEWELL, Ms. BROWN of Florida, Mr. HOYER, and Mr. CLYBURN):

H.J. Res. 64. A joint resolution expressing support for designation of September 2011 as "Gospel Music Heritage Month" and honoring gospel music for its valuable and long-standing contributions to the culture of the United States; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Mr. CANTOR (for himself and Mr. HOYER):

H. Res. 268. A resolution reaffirming the United States' commitment to a negotiated settlement of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict through direct Israeli-Palestinian negotiations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 4 of Rule XXII,

18. The SPEAKER presented a memorial of the House of Representatives of the State of North Dakota, relative to House Concurrent Resolution No. 3021 urging the Citizen's Stamp Advisory Committee of the United States Postal Services to issue a commemorative stamp honoring coal miners and their contributions to our nation; which was referred to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY STATEMENT

Pursuant to clause 7 of rule XII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following statements are submitted regarding the specific powers granted to Congress in the Constitution to enact the accompanying bill or joint resolution.

By Mr. HUNTER:

H.R. 1891.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, section 8 of the U.S. Constitution

By Mr. ROGERS of Michigan:

H.R. 1892.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The intelligence and intelligence-related activities of the United States government are carried out to support the national security interests of the United States, to support and assist the armed forces of the United States, and to support the President in the execution of the foreign policy of the United States.

Article I, section 8 of the Constitution of the United States provides, in pertinent part, that "Congress shall have power . . . to pay the debts and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States"; ". . . to raise and support armies . . ."; "To provide and maintain a Navy"; "To make Rules for the Government and Regulation of the land and naval Forces"; and "To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers and all other Powers vested in this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof."

By Mr. MICA:

H.R. 1893.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution, specifically Clause 1, Clause 3, and Clause 18.

By Mr. GOWDY:

H.R. 1894.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8: "To raise and support armies, but no appropriation of money to use shall be for a longer term than two years; to make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces."

By Mr. MARKEY:

H.R. 1895.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 1.

By Mr. WEINER:

H.R. 1896.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. SMITH of New Jersey:

H.R. 1897.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The constitutional authority on which this bill is based is Congress's power under Article I, Section 8, Clause I of the Constitution.

By Mr. REHBERG:

H.R. 1898.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3

The Congress shall have Power To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes.

The specific Constitutional Authority cited here is not intended and should not be construed to be exclusive of any other general or specific Constitutional Authority that is otherwise applicable.

By Mr. CONYERS:

H.R. 1899.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3.

By Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas:

H.R. 1900.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18 of the United States Constitution.

"The Congress shall have Power . . . to make all Law 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 and Department or Officer thereof.

By Mr. RUSH:

H.R. 1901.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This Bill is enacted pursuant to Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 of the United States Constitution, known as the "General Welfare Clause."

By Mr. RUSH:

H.R. 1902.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3

"The Congress shall have Power "to regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes."

By Ms. WOOLSEY:

H.R. 1903.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is introduced under the powers granted to Congress under Article 1 of the Constitution.

By Mr. GOSAR:

H.R. 1904.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill addresses federal transfer of federal land. Accordingly, we turn to the following constitutional authority:

Article IV of the Constitution provides the authority of Congress over federal property as a general matter. Article IV, §3 refers to the managerial authority over property owned by the Federal Government, and provides in relevant part:

The Congress shall have Power to dispose of and make all needful Rules and Regulations respecting the Territory or other Property belonging to the United States; . . .

By virtue of this enumerated power, Congress has governing authority over the lands, territories, or other property of the United States—and with this authority Congress is vested with the power accredited to all owners in fee, the power to sell, lease, dispose, exchange, transfer, trade, mine, or simply preserve land. The appropriate acreage to be held under Federal dominance is not the subject of this bill. Turning to the power of Article IV, §3, the Supreme Court has described this enumerated grant as one “without limitation” *Kleppe v. New Mexico*, 426 U.S. 529, 542–543 (1976) (“And while the furthest reaches of the power granted by the Property Clause have not yet been definitively resolved, we have repeatedly observed that [t]he power over the public land thus entrusted to Congress is without limitations.” Citing *United States v. San Francisco*, 310 U.S. 29. The Court in *Kleppe* further explained that “In short, Congress exercises the powers both of a proprietor and of a legislature over the public domain.” *Id.* Like any “proprietor” Congress has the power to sell or exchange federal property.

It is now generally accepted that the Federal Government may own and manage property in the manner and form mandated by Congress. *United States v. Gratiot*, 39 U.S. 526 (1840); *Cornfield v. United States*, 167 U.S. 518 (1897). However, the wisdom of the Federal Government owning large tracts of land, particularly in the Western States, is subject to question on policy grounds, and some contend on Constitutional grounds based on the decision in *Pollard’s Lessee v. Hagan*, 44 U.S. 212 (where the Court stated that “a proper examination of this subject will show that the United States never held any municipal sovereignty, jurisdiction, or right of soil in and to the territory of which Alabama or any of the new States were formed, except for temporary purposes. . . .” Historically, the early federal government transferred ownership of federal property to either private ownership or to state ownership in order to pay off the then crushing Revolutionary War debts and to assist with the development of infrastructure. These are still acceptable goals for federal property sale or transfer.

The land exchange here is one that comports with good policy and constitutional strictures since by exchanging the land set forth in this bill, a large commercial grade copper mine will be able to proceed with the attendant economic benefits with which such a proposition inures (assuming compliance with other requirements set forth in the bill), but the Federal Government also gains equally valuable land that has significance for other purposes.

Article 1, §8, Cl. 17 addresses property ceded by a state and conveys exclusive regulatory federal jurisdiction over these federal properties and enclaves. Section 8, Cl. 17 may also provide some guidance here to the extent it grants Congress the power 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.” But it is Article IV that this bill is grounded upon.

By Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN:

H.R. 1905.

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

Article 1, Section 8

(The Constitutional authorities cited in our Committee reports on legislation during the past several years are highlighted on the other side of this page.

The overwhelming majority have cited “article I, section 8 of the Constitution.”

A handful had slightly more specific citations to “article I, section 8, clause 18 of the Constitution.”

A couple bills with trade/sanctions components have cited “article I, section 8, clauses 3 and 18 of the Constitution.”

And one anti-trafficking bill (with significant domestic law enforcement components) cited “article I, section 8 of the Constitution and the Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution.”

The one consistent exception is Resolutions of Inquiry, which always cite “article I, section 1 of the Constitution.”)

By Mr. COLE:

H.R. 1906.

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

This bill is enacted pursuant to the powers granted under Article I, Section 1 which grants the authority to enact laws to the Congress.

This bill is enacted pursuant to the powers granted under Article I, Section 4 which grants Congress the authority to prescribe the manner of holding of elections.

By Mr. CALVERT:

H.R. 1907.

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, specifically clause 1 and clause 18.

By Mr. AKIN:

H.R. 1908.

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 Mr. BACA:

H.R. 1909.

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

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3

By Mr. BARTLETT:

H.R. 1910.

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

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 the General Welfare Clause, and Article I, Section 8, Clause 14 Military Regulation Clause, and Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 the Necessary and Proper Clause.

By Mr. BRALEY of Iowa:

H.R. 1911.

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 18 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. CICILLINE:

H.R. 1912.

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

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. COHEN:

H.R. 1913.

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

Clauses 1 and 3 of Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. CUELLAR:

H.R. 1914.

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

According to Article 1: Section 8: Clause 18: of the United States Constitution, seen below, this bill falls within the Constitutional Authority of the United States Congress.

Article 1: Section 8: Clause 18: 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.

By Mr. GRIFFITH of Virginia:

H.R. 1915.

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

Article I, §8, clause 3 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. HINCHEY:

H.R. 1916.

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, specifically clause 1 (relating to the power of Congress to provide for the general welfare of the United States) and clause 18 (relating to the power to make all laws necessary and proper for carrying out the powers vested in Congress), and Article IV, section 3, clause 2 (relating to the power of Congress to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States)

By Mr. KIND:

H.R. 1917.

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

Article I Section 8.

By Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York:

H.R. 1918.

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 Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York:

H.R. 1919.

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 Mrs. NOEM:

H.R. 1920.

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

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3, the Commerce Clause.

By Mr. POMPEO:

H.R. 1921.

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

Clause 1 of Article 1, Section 8, which grants Congress with the authority to provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States and Clause 18 of Article 1, Section 8, which allows the authority to make laws deemed necessary and proper.

By Mr. QUAYLE:

H.R. 1922.

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 Mr. QUIGLEY:

H.R. 1923.