

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. (Necessary and Proper Regulations to Effectuate Powers)

The Necessary and Proper Clause allows Congress to decide whether, when, and how to legislate the powers of another branch. This legislation would clarify that compliance with an Emergency Order issued by an Executive Agency under the Federal Power Act may not be considered a violation of any Federal, State, or local environmental law, afforded under the Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18.

By Mr. FARR:

H.R. 272.

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

Art. I, Section 8

By Mr. DESANTIS:

H.R. 273.

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

Article I, Sec. 8

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. BARBER:

H.R. 274.

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

Article 1, Section 8, clause 1

By Mr. BRADLEY of Iowa:

H.R. 275.

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. BUCHANAN:

H.R. 276.

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

Article I, Section 9 of the U.S. Constitution.

By Mr. CICILLINE:

H.R. 277.

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

Article 1, Section 8

By Mr. COHEN:

H.R. 278.

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

Article I, Section 4 of the United States Constitution

By Mr. COLE:

H.R. 279.

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

This bill is enacted pursuant to Article I, Section 8 which grants Congress the power to regulate Commerce with the Indian Tribes.

This bill is enacted pursuant to Article II, Section 2, Clause 2 in order to enforce treaties made between the United States and several Indian Tribes.

By Mr. ELLISON:

H.R. 280.

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

Article I, Section 4, Clause 1

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18

Article II, Section I, Clause 4

By Mr. ELLISON:

H.R. 281.

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

Article I, Section 4, Clause 1

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18

Article II, Section I, Clause 4

By Mr. FLEISCHMANN:

H.R. 282.

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

The principal constitutional authority for this legislation is clause 7 of section 9 of article I of the Constitution of the United States (the appropriation power), which states: "No Money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in Consequence of Appropriations made by Law; and a regular Statement and Account of the Receipts and Expenditures of all public Money shall be published from time to time."

By Mr. FLEISCHMANN:

H.R. 283.

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

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. FORBES:

H.R. 284.

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

Article I, Sec. 6; Amendment XXVII

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:

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. GENE GREEN of Texas:

H.R. 286.

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

Sixteenth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution—"The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes on incomes, from whatever source derived, without apportionment among the several States, and without regard to any census or enumeration."

By Mr. MATHESON:

H.R. 287.

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

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3 of the U.S. Constitution

By Mr. MICHAUD:

H.R. 288.

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. MORAN:

H.R. 289.

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

Article I, Section 4 of the Constitution of the United States grants Congress the authority to enact this legislation.

By Mr. NADLER:

H.R. 290.

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

Art. 1, sec. 8, cl. 1

Art. 1, sec. 8, cl. 18

By Mrs. NOEM:

H.R. 291.

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

Article 4, 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 Ms. NORTON:

H.R. 292.

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

clause 1 of section 3 of article IV of the Constitution.

By Mr. NUGENT:

H.R. 293.

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

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 15 which grants Congress the power to make rules for the Government and Regulation of the land and naval Forces.

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 16 which grants Congress the power to provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining, the militia, and for governing such Part of them as may be employed in the Service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively, the Appointment of the Officers, and the Authority of training the Militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress.

By Mr. NUGENT:

H.R. 294.

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

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3—To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes.

By Mr. NUGENT:

H.R. 295.

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

Article 1, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution gives Congress the authority to lay and collect taxes and duties. With this authority comes the inherent duty to protect these funds from fraud and theft so that they are used for their constitutional purpose—to pay the debts and provide for the general welfare of our nation.

By Mr. NUGENT:

H.R. 296.

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

Clause 1 of Section 6 of Article I of the Constitution as amended by the 27th Amendment to the Constitution. This section of the Constitution allows Congress to set their own compensation so long as new representatives have been elected.

By Mr. PITTS:

H.R. 297.

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 Defense and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States.

By Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky:

H.R. 298.

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

Article 4, Section 3, Clause 2—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; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to Prejudice any Claims of the United States, or of any particular State.

By Mr. ROHRBACHER:

H.R. 299.

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

Article I, Section 8, Clause 17, granting Congress the power to exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever over the District constituting the Seat of Government of the United States;

Section 2 of the 14th Amendment, providing that Representatives shall be apportioned among the several states according to their respective numbers; and

Both sections of the 23rd Amendment, which grant Congress the authority to direct the appointment of presidential electors from the District of Columbia and to enforce the 23rd Amendment by appropriate legislation.

By Mr. SHERMAN:

H.R. 300.

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

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. WOLF:

H.R. 301.

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

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the United States Constitution, which states: "The Congress shall have Power to make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by the Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof"

Article II, Section 2, Clause 2 of the United States Constitution, which states: "[The President] shall have Power, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, to make Treaties, provided two thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, shall appoint Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls, Judges of the Supreme Court, and all other Officers of the United States, whose Appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by Law; but the Congress may by Law vest the Appointment of such inferior Officers, as they think proper, in the President alone, in the Courts of Law, or in the Heads of Departments."

By Mr. WOLF:

H.R. 302.

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 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, as enumerated in Article I, Section 8, of the United States Constitution.

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. WOLF:

H.R. 304.

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

Article I, Section 8, clause three; to regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states, and with the Indian tribes.

By Mr. YARMUTH:

H.R. 305.

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

Section 8 of Article 1 of the U.S. Constitution.

Mr. LIPINSKI:

H.R. 306.

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

Article I, Section 8, Clause 4 of the Constitution provides that Congress shall have power to "establish a uniform Rule of Naturalization". The Supreme Court has long found that this provision of the Constitution grants Congress plenary power over immigration policy. As the Court found in *Galvan v. Press*, 347 U.S. 522, 531 (1954), "that the formulation of policies [pertaining to the entry of aliens and their right to remain here] is entrusted exclusively to Congress has become about as firmly imbedded in the legislative and judicial tissues of our body politic as any aspect of our government." And, as the Court found in *Kleindienst v. Mandel*, 408 U.S. 753, 766 (1972) (quoting *Boutillier v. INS*, 387 U.S. 118, 123 (1967)), "[t]he Court without exception has sustained Congress' 'plenary power to make rules for the admission of aliens and to exclude those who possess those characteristics which Congress has forbidden.'"

By Mrs. ROBY:

H.J. Res. 17.

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

Article 5:

"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. 23: Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio, Mr. BISHOP of Utah, and Mr. GARY G. MILLER of California.

H.R. 24: Mr. STIVERS, Mr. WITTMAN, Mr. BUCSHON, Mr. WOMACK, Mr. SIMPSON, Mr. SENSENBRENNER, Mr. LONG, Mr. DESJARLAIS, Mr. Webster of Florida, and Mr. SCALISE.

H.R. 34: Mr. DOYLE.

H.R. 39: Mr. GRIMM.

H.R. 44: Mr. NADLER, Ms. HANABUSA, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia, Mrs. CAPPS, Mr. LEVIN, and Mr. AL GREEN of Texas.

H.R. 61: Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. POMPEO, Mr. MARINO, Mr. ROKITA, Mr. GINGREY of Georgia, Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio, Mr. HARPER, Mr. MEADOWS, Mr. BURGESS, Mr. SENSENBRENNER, Mr. BISHOP of Utah, Mr. WOMACK, and Mr. KELLY.

H.R. 69: Mr. FARR, Mr. GRIMM, Mr. FALDOMVAEGA, and Ms. HANABUSA.

H.R. 71: Mr. MARKEY and Mr. FALDOMVAEGA.

H.R. 93: Ms. BONAMICI, Mr. ELLISON, Mr. HOLT, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. SCHIFF, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD and Mr. GUTIERREZ.

H.R. 107: Mr. LONG and Mr. WOMACK.

H.R. 111: Ms. GABBARD, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. PALLONE, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. GARAMENDI, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. HONDA, Ms. CHU, Mr. JONES, Mr. HANNA, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. RICHMOND, Mr. RANGEL, Ms. BASS, Mr. CUMMINGS, Mr. CARNEY, Ms. LEE of California, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. KEATING, Mr. AL GREEN of Texas, and Ms. SEWELL of Alabama.

H.R. 117: Mr. DOYLE.

H.R. 129: Mr. MCGOVERN.

H.R. 132: Mr. PALAZZO and Mr. LONG.

H.R. 137: Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. HIMES, Ms. SLAUGHTER, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. HOLT, Ms. DELAURO, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Ms. MOORE, Mr. DOYLE, Mr. ELLISON, Mr. MCGOVERN, and Mr. PRICE of North Carolina.

H.R. 138: Mr. MARKEY, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. AL GREEN of Texas, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Mr. DOYLE, Mr. CARNEY, Mr. MCGOVERN, Ms. BROWNLEY of California, and Mr. PRICE of North Carolina.

H.R. 140: Mr. NUNNELEE and Mr. SCHWEIKERT.

H.R. 141: Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. DOYLE, and Mr. MCGOVERN.

H.R. 142: Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Mr. DOYLE, and Mr. MCGOVERN.

H.R. 148: Ms. PINGREE of Maine and Ms. ESHOO.

H.R. 149: Mrs. BLACK, Mr. LONG, Mr. MULVANEY, Mrs. HARTZLER, and Mr. NUGENT.

H.R. 163: Mr. BENTIVOLIO.

H.R. 164: Mr. LATTA.

H.R. 167: Mr. BONNER and Mr. YOHO.

H.R. 178: Mr. MULVANEY.

H.R. 200: Mr. NOLAN, Ms. HANABUSA, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Mr. GUTIERREZ, Mr. MARKEY, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. BLUMENAUER, and Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York.

H.R. 203: Mr. HUIZENGA of Michigan, Mr. STIVERS, Mr. HARRIS, and Mr. SCHOCK.

H.R. 205: Mr. CAMPBELL and Mr. ROYCE.

H.R. 207: Mr. MARCHANT and Mr. GOODLATTE.

H.R. 217: Mr. OLSON, Mr. YOHO, Mr. MARINO, Mr. BENTIVOLIO, Mr. WITTMAN, Mr. TIBERI, Mr. POSEY, Mr. DUFFY, Mr. MCHENRY, Mr. PALAZZO, Mr. GOHMERT, Mr. CALVERT, Mr. MCCLINTOCK, Mr. BRADY of Texas, Mr. HALL, Mr. STOCKMAN, Mr. SHUSTER, Mr. DAINES, Mr. GARY G. MILLER of California, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. ROKITA, Mr. MULVANEY, Mr. HUNTER, Mr. FORBES, Mr. GIBBS, Mr. BENISHEK, Mrs. MILLER of Michigan, Mr. GOODLATTE, Mr. HENSARLING, Mr. COTTON, Mr. ALEXANDER, Mr. LONG, and Mr. LABRADOR.

H.R. 221: Mr. CRAMER.

H.R. 233: Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Mr. WELCH, and Ms. ZOE LOFGREN.

H.R. 246: Mr. JONES and Mr. MULVANEY.

H.J. Res. 1: Mr. BARR, Mr. BURGESS, Mr. FINCHER, Mr. GOWDY, Mr. GUTHRIE, Mr. HALL, Mr. HOLDING, Mr. MEADOWS, Mr. UPTON, and Mr. WITTMAN.

H.J. Res. 2: Mr. BARLETTA, Mr. BARR, Mr. BURGESS, Mr. FINCHER, Mr. FLEISCHMANN, Mr. GOWDY, Mr. GUTHRIE, Mr. HALL, Mr. HOLDING, Mr. MATHESON, Mr. MCINTYRE, Mr. MEADOWS, Mr. MEEHAN, Mr. SIMPSON, Mr. UPTON, Mr. WITTMAN, and Mr. YOUNG of Indiana.

H. Con. Res. 5: Mr. NOLAN, Mr. ELLISON, Ms. MCCOLLUM, and Mr. CLAY.

H. Res. Res. 13: Mr. WITTMAN.

H. Res. 24: Mr. SENSENBRENNER.