To declare War, grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal, and make Rules concerning Captures on Land and Water;

To raise and support Armies, but no Appropriation of Money to that Use shall be for a longer Term than two Years;

To provide and maintain a Navy;

To make Rules for the Government and Regulation of the land and naval Forces;

To provide for calling forth the Militia to execute the Laws of the Union, suppress Insurrections and repel Invasions;

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;

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.

By Mr. STEUBE:

H.R. 364.

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

Article 1, Section 8

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:

To borrow money on the credit of the United States:

To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes;

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

To coin Money, regulate the Value thereof, and of foreign Coin, and fix the Standard of Weights and Measures;

To provide for the Punishment of counterfeiting the Securities and current Coin of the United States:

To establish Post Offices and Post Roads;

To promote the Progress of Science and useful Arts, by securing for limited Times to Authors and Inventors the exclusive Right to their respective Writings and Discoveries;

To constitute Tribunals inferior to the supreme Court; and Offenses against the Law of Nations;

To declare War, grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal, and make Rules concerning Captures on Land and Water;

To raise and support Armies, but no Appropriation of Money to that Use shall be for a longer Term than two Years;

To provide and maintain a Navy;

To make Rules for the Government and Regulation of the land and naval Forces;

To provide for calling forth the Militia to execute the Laws of the Union, suppress Insurrections and repel Invasions;

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;

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.

By Mr. STEUBE:

H.R. 365.

States:

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

Article 1, Section 8
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

To borrow money on the credit of the United States:

To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes;

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

To coin Money, regulate the Value thereof, and of foreign Coin, and fix the Standard of Weights and Measures:

To provide for the Punishment of counterfeiting the Securities and current Coin of the United States;

To establish Post Offices and Post Roads; To promote the Progress of Science and useful Arts, by securing for limited Times to Authors and Inventors the exclusive Right to their respective Writings and Discoveries;

To constitute Tribunals inferior to the supreme Court; and Offenses against the Law of Nations;

To declare War, grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal, and make Rules concerning Captures on Land and Water;

To raise and support Armies, but no Appropriation of Money to that Use shall be for a longer Term than two Years;

To provide and maintain a Navy;

To make Rules for the Government and Regulation of the land and naval Forces;

To provide for calling forth the Militia to execute the Laws of the Union, suppress Insurrections and repel Invasions;

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;

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.

By Mr. THOMPSON of California:

H.R. 366.

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

Article I

By Ms. TITUS:

H.R. 367.

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

The Congress enacts this bill pursuant to Article I, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution.

By Mrs. TORRES of California:

H.R. 368.

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 Ms. UNDERWOOD:

H.R. 369.

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

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

By Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN:

H.R. 370.

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

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 Ms. BROWNLEY:

H.R. 371

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

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. DOGGETT:

H.R. 372

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

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

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

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

 $\ensuremath{\mathrm{H.R.}}$ 30: Mr. Lynch and Mr. Johnson of Georgia.

H.R. 51: Mr. Kahele.

H.R. 151: Mr. HARDER of California and Mr. NEGUSE.

H.R. 173: Mrs. HAYES and Mr. MFUME.

H.R. 203: Mr. CUELLAR.

 $H.R.\ 224;\ Mr.\ CUELLAR.$

H.R. 239: Ms. STRICKLAND, Ms. PINGREE, Mr. CASTEN, and Ms. VELÁZQUEZ.

H.R. 263: Mr. KILDEE, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mr. VEASEY, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY OF New York, Mr. KHANNA, Mr. VARGAS, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. SUOZZI, Mr. PANETTA, Mr. KILMER, Mr. CARBAJAL, Mrs. AXNE, Mr. JONES, Mr. SMUCKER, Ms. DEGETTE, and Mr. RIUZ

H.R. 301: Ms. Dean.

H.R. 302: Ms. WEXTON.

H.R. 305: Mr. Kelly of Mississippi, Ms. Jacobs of California, Ms. Wild, Mr. Cooper,

Mr. Swalwell, Mrs. Napolitano, Ms. John-SON of Texas, Mr. PHILLIPS, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. Pappas, Mr. Quigley, Mrs. Wat-SON COLEMAN, Mrs. DINGELL, Ms. KUSTER, Mr. Horsford, Mr. Hastings, Mr. Carson, Mrs. Trahan, Mr. Espaillat, Ms. Kaptur, Mr. Connolly, Ms. Norton, Mr. Kim of New Jersey, Mr. McNerney, Ms. Wilson of Florida, Mr. Blumenauer, Ms. Speier, Mr. McGovern, Mrs. Hinson, Mr. Soto, Ms. Ste-VENS, Mr. PETERS, Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania, Ms. TITUS, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mr. Gimenez, Mr. Courtney, Mr. Jones, Mr. Johnson of Georgia, Mr. Foster, Mr. Harder California. Mr.FITZPATRICK. Ms SPANBERGER, Mr. POCAN, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Mrs. McBath, Ms. Strickland, Mr. Lan-GEVIN, Mr. CARL, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Mr. Pascrell, Mr. Cuellar, Mr. Vela, Mr. Cárdenas, Mrs. Axne, Mr. Balderson, Mrs. Bustos, Ms. Delauro, Mr. Kinzinger,

Mr. Cole, Mrs. Rodgers of Washington, Mr. McEachin, Mr. Moore of Alabama, Mr. Sean Patrick Maloney of New York, Mr. Wright, Ms. Underwood, Ms. Schrier, Ms. Scanlon, and Mr. Nadler.

H.R. 308: Ms. Chu, Ms. Meng, Ms. Wild, Ms. Scanlon, Mr. Tonko, Mr. Beyer, Ms. Manning, Mr. Pascrell, and Ms. Omar.

H.R. 322: Mr. Murphy of North Carolina, Mr. Tiffany, and Mr. Smith of Missouri.

H.R. 334: Mr. CLEAVER, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Mrs. HAYES, and Ms. CHU.

H. Res. 19: Mr. Auchincloss, Ms. Blunt Rochester, Mr. Brendan F. Boyle of Pennsylvania, Mr. Casten, Mr. Cicilline, Ms. Clark of Massachusetts, Mr. Connolly, Mr. Cohen, Ms. Escobar, Mr. García of Illinois, Mr. Golden, Mr. Hastings, Mr. Higgins of New York, Mr. Johnson of Georgia, Ms. Kuster, Mr. Lowenthal, Mr. Malinowski, Mr. McEachn, Mrs. Napolitano, Mr. Ryan,

Ms. Scanlon, Mr. Trone, Mrs. Watson Coleman, Ms. Williams of Georgia, Mr. Kildee, Ms. Norton, Ms. Jacobs of California, Ms. Clarke of New York, Mrs. Hayes, Ms. Sewell, Mr. Huffman, Ms. Lee of California, Mr. Foster, Mr. Espaillat, Ms. Chu, Mr. Stres, Mr. Welch, Mr. McNerney, and Ms. Schakowsky.

H. Res. 33: Mr. Lowenthal, Mr. Smith of Washington, Mr. Yarmuth, Ms. Wilson of Florida, Mr. Moulton, Mrs. Lee of Nevada, Mr. Higgins of New York, Mrs. Beatty, Mr. Bacon, Mr. Welch, and Ms. Velázquez.

H. Res. 39: Mr. STIVERS, Mr. DAVIDSON, Mr. LUCAS, Mr. GONZALEZ of Ohio, Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio, Mr. WENSTRUP, Mrs. SPARTZ, Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. NORMAN, Mrs. BICE of Oklahoma, Mr. TURNER, Ms. NORTON, Mr. FORTENBERRY, Mr. DIAZ-BALART, Ms. BROWNLEY, and Mrs. MURPHY of Florida.