COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY JURISDICTION*

(1) Judicial proceedings, civil and criminal generally.

(2) Apportionment of Representatives.

(3) Bankruptcy, mutiny, espionage, and counterfeiting.

(4) Civil liberties.

(5) Constitutional amendments.

(6) Federal courts and judges.

(7) Immigration and naturalization.

(8) Interstate compacts generally.

(9) Local courts in the Territories and possessions.

(10) Measures relating to claims against the United States.

(11) Meetings of Congress, attendance of Members and their acceptance of incompatible offices.

(12) National penitentiaries.

(13) Patent Office.

(14) Patents, copyrights, and trademarks.

(15) Presidential succession.

(16) Protection of trade and commerce against unlawful restraints and monopolies.

(17) Revision and codification of the Statutes of the United States.

(18) State and Territorial boundary lines.

(19) Communist and other subversive activities affecting the internal security of the United States.

This committee dates from 1813 (IV, 4054). The essential jurisdiction as defined in the rule was made effective January 2, 1947, as a part of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 (60 Stat. 812), and combined the Committees on Revision of Laws (created 1868, IV, 4293), Patents (created in 1837, IV, 4254), Immigration and Naturalization (created in 1893, IV, 4309), Claims (created in 1794, IV, 4262), and War Claims (created in 1883, IV, 4269). Effective January 3, 1975 (H.Res. 988, 93rd Congress, p. 34470), the committee's jurisdiction over holidays and celebrations was transferred to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service (cl. 1(o)(7), Rule X). On January 14, 1975 (H.Res. 5, 94th Congress, p. 20), the Committee on Internal Security was abolished and jurisdiction over communist and other subversive activities affecting the internal security of the United States was transferred to the committee (par. 19). A provision in the latter amendment to this clause, transferring records and staff of the Internal Security Committee to the Judiciary Committee, was deleted as obsolete on January 4, 1977 (H.Res. 5, 95th Cong., pp. 53-70). Under paragraph 15, the committee has jurisdiction over Presidential nominations to fill vacancies in the office of Vice President, submitted pursuant to the 25th Amendment (October 13, 1973, p. 34032; August 20, 1974, p. 29366), and the committee has reported Articles of Impeachment of the President (August 20, 1974, pp. 29219-81). Where the House had voted impeachment, members of the Committee have been appointed as managers on the part of the House in presenting the charges to the Senate for trial (H.Res. 501, 99th Congress, July 22, 1986, p. —; H.Res. 511, 100th Congress, Aug. 3, 1988, p. —; H.Res. 12, 101st Congress, Jan. 3, 1989, p. —).

It considers charges against judges of the United States courts (IV, 4062), legislative propositions relating to the service of the Department of Justice (IV, 4067), bills relating to local courts in the District of Columbia, Alaska, and the Territories (IV, 4068), the establishment of a court of patent appeals (IV, 4075), relations of labor to courts and corporations (IV, 4072), crimes, penalties,

*Rule X, clause 1(m), Rules of the House of Representatives

extradition (IV, 4069; VII, 1747), construction and management of national penitentiaries (IV, 4070), matters relating to trusts and corporations (IV, 4057, 4059, 4060; VII, 1764), claims of States against the United States (IV, 4080), general legislation relating to international and other claims (IV, 4078, 4079, 4081), bills relating to the office of President (IV, 4077), to the flag (IV, 4055), bankruptcy (IV, 4065), removal of political disabilities (IV, 4058), prohibition of traffic in intoxicating liquors (IV, 4061; VII, 1773), mutiny and willful destruction of vessels (IV, 4145), counterfeiting (IV, 4071; VII, 1753), settlement of State and Territorial boundary lines (IV, 4060; VII, 1768), meeting of Congress and attendance of Members and their acceptance of incompatible offices (IV, 4077; VI, 65). This committee also has jurisdiction over joint resolutions proposing amendments to the Constitution (IV, 4056; VII, 1779). It also reports on important questions of law relating to subjects naturally within the jurisdiction of other committees (IV, 4063).

The committee also has jurisdiction over bills regulating the authority of States to impose taxes on interstate commerce (June 18, 1959, p. 11317), imposing conflict of interest standards and civil and criminal penalties relating thereto on government employees (Feb. 25, 1960, p. 3484), establishing an Academy of Criminal Justice (Apr. 5, 1965, p. 6822), to eliminate racketeering in the interstate sale of cigarettes (Feb. 9, 1972, p. 3429), providing workmen's compensation for non-U.S. employed firemen killed during civil disorder (May 6, 1968, p. 11798), authorizing the Attorney General to consent to a modification of a certain trust on behalf of the Library of Congress (Aug. 17, 1959, p. 16051), bills amending an omnibus pension act to increase the amount of pension granted a certain class of persons (Feb. 15, 1960, p. 2523), imposing criminal sanctions under the Controlled Substances Act (Nov. 14, 1983, p. —), and the committee has exclusive jurisdiction over the Legal Services Corporation (Nov. 19, 1975, p. 37288) and over the extension of workmen's benefits to non-Federal policemen and firemen (Dec. 12, 1975, p. 40204). The committee has joint jurisdiction with the Committee on Education and Labor over bills to amend the Walsh-Healey Act regarding hours of work under government contracts (May 15, 1985, p. 11946).

The committee has the general oversight responsibility as set forth in cl. 2(b), Rule X.

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