U.S. Constitution 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.”
U.S. Constitution Article 1, Section 8, Clause 17

“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;...”
FEDERAL LANDS AND INDIAN RESERVATIONS

The National Atlas of the United States of America

U.S. Department of the Interior
U.S. Geological Survey
U.S. Constitution Article 4, Section 3, Clause 1

“New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the Jurisdiction of any other State; nor any State be formed by the Junction of two or more States, or Parts of States, without the Consent of the Legislatures of the States concerned as well as of the Congress.”
U.S. Constitution 10th Amendment

“The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.”
“By the preceding course of reasoning we have arrived at these general conclusions: First, The shores of navigable waters, and the soils under them, were not granted by the Constitution to the United States, but were reserved to the states respectively. Secondly, The new states have the same rights, sovereignty, and jurisdiction over this subject as the original states. Thirdly, The right of the United States to the public lands, and the power of Congress to make all needful rules and regulations for the sale and disposition thereof, conferred no power to grant to the plaintiffs the land in controversy in this case.”

*Pollard’s Lessee, at 230 (1845) (emphasis added)*
in contrast to the law governing surface land held by
the United States, see *Scott v. Lattig*, 227 U.S. 229, 244,
33 S.Ct. 242, 57 L.Ed. 490 (1913), the default rule is
that title to land under navigable waters passes from the
United States to a newly admitted State. *Shively, supra*,

The United States, acting in its own capacity and as
trustee for the Tribe, initiated this action against the State
of Idaho to quiet title (in the United States, to be held
for the use and benefit of the Tribe) to the submerged
lands within the exterior boundaries of the Tribe's current
reservation, which encompass the lower third of Lake
Coeur d'Alene and part of the St. Joe River. *2142

Armed with that presumption, we have looked to
Congress's declarations and intent when we have had to
Butte City Water Co. v. Baker (1904)

“The authority of Congress over the public lands is granted by section 3, Article 4, of the Constitution, which provides that "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." In other words, Congress is the body to which is given the power to determine the conditions upon which the public lands shall be disposed of. The nation is an owner, and has made Congress the principal agent to dispose of its property.”
Light v. United States (1911)

"All the public lands of the nation are held in trust for the people of the whole country."
Permoli v. Municipality No. 1 of the City of New Orleans (1845)

“This results from the incapacity of the to take rather than from the of the States to give. Hence there is and be from a constitutional necessity a and unchangeable equality among the States not indeed in reference to the powers which they may separately exercise for that depends upon their own municipal constitutions but in reference to those which they separately retain. What Massachusetts may do Louisiana may do. What Congress may not forbid Massachusetts to do it may not forbid Louisiana to do.”
NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED By the Senate of the Twenty-Ninth Legislature of the State of Idaho, the House of Representatives concurring therein, that we respectfully urge the President and the Congress of the United States to preserve public lands in Idaho in their present ownership status.
Idaho Constitution Art. 21 Sec. 20

“That in behalf of the people of Idaho, we, in convention assembled, do adopt the Constitution of the United States.”
Idaho Admission Act

“Five percent of the proceeds of the sales of public lands lying within said states which shall be sold by the United States subsequent to the admission of said state . . . shall be paid to said state [for the support of public schools].”
Definition of “SHALL” (Merriam-Webster)

past should \shəd, `shuˈd\; pres sing & pl shall
auxiliary verb
1 archaic
   a : will have to : MUST
   b : will be able to : CAN
2 a – used to express a command or exhortation you shall go
   b – used in laws, regulations, or directives to express what is mandatory it shall be unlawful to carry firearms
3 a – used to express what is inevitable or seems likely to happen in the future (We shall have to be ready we shall see.)
   b – used to express simple futurity (When shall we expect you?)
4 — used to express determination they shall not pass
Idaho Constitution Art. 21 Sec. 19

It is ordained by the state of Idaho that perfect toleration of religious sentiment shall be secured, and no inhabitant of said state shall ever be molested in person or property on account of his or her mode of religious worship. And the people of the state of Idaho do agree and declare that we forever disclaim all right and title to the unappropriated public lands lying within the boundaries thereof, and to all lands lying within said limits owned or held by any Indians or Indian tribes; and until the title thereto shall have been extinguished by the United States, the same shall be subject to the disposition of the United States, and said Indian lands shall remain under the absolute jurisdiction and control of the congress of the United States; that the lands belonging to citizens of the United States, residing without the said state of Idaho, shall never be taxed at a higher rate than the lands belonging to the residents thereof. That no taxes shall be imposed by the state on the lands or property therein belonging to, or which may hereafter be purchased by, the United States, or reserved for its use. And the debts and liabilities of this territory shall be assumed and paid by the state of Idaho. That this ordinance shall be irrevocable, without the consent of the United States and the people of the state of Idaho.
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Idaho Constitutional Convention Chairman William Claggett:

Claggett stated that the states cannot “pass any law that will undertake to control the [public] lands, because that would be inconsistent with the laws of the United States.”
Attorney and U.S Senator Weldon Heyburn:

“I did not suppose for a moment that we would ever have any control of the public lands of the United States.”
Idaho Constitution Art. 21 Sec. 19

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