

2019 EDITION

THE BILL BOOK

TEENPACT CONGRESS

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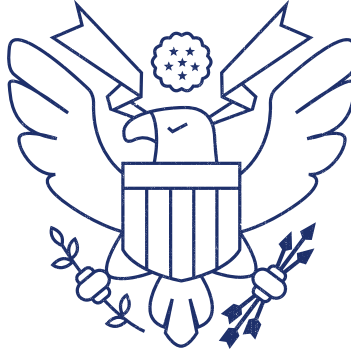
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**SECURITY,
INTELLIGENCE,
AND NATIONAL
AFFAIRS
COMMITTEE**

(S I N A C)

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

The Immigration Reform and Employment Security Act of 2019

SECTION 1: CONGRESSIONAL FINDINGS

Immigration if left unchecked creates a tremendous burden upon those funding the government. Employment security is a means to combat illegal immigration.

Be it enacted by the Congress that Immigration and Naturalization as well as employment security are processes reserved to the Congress and not to other branches of the government. Therefore, the following is enacted:

SECTION 2: DEFINITIONS AS USED IN THESE SECTIONS

(1) Employer: Any person, firm, corporation engaged in any activity that employs one or more persons. (2) Person: Any natural human being that is capable of being employed.

SECTION 3: FUNDING AND DUTIES OF EMPLOYER:

(1) There is established a fund of \$144 million for the express purpose of employment security. Prior to employing any person, an employer shall obtain at least one of the following: (a) A valid unexpired US passport (b) An enhanced state driver license or identification card meeting the standards of Title II of the federal REAL ID Act of 2005: (c) An I-797 employment authorization card issued by the Department of Homeland Security.

(2) Funds are to be spent upon public education for the law, technology to implement it via grants to each of the several states, and for any other lawful purpose. (a) An administrative fee of not more than 8% of any grant may be retained by the Department of Homeland Security (b) An administrative fee of not more than 12% of any grant may be retained by any state for processing costs. (c) An administrative fee of not more than 10% shall be retained by any public-private partnership utilized to implement the grant.

This act shall become effective upon signing by the President.

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

The Rules of Engagement Reform Act of 2019

SECTION 1: RULES OF ENGAGEMENT

(1) For the purpose of this act, reasonable force shall be defined as an appropriate and justifiable response by U.S. military personnel to an attack upon themselves or unit jeopardizing life, limb, or mission. (2) The extent of reasonable force shall hereby solely be determined by military personnel directly involved in conflict, their commanding officers, and ultimately the Commander in Chief.

SECTION 2: ENEMY COMBATANTS

(1) For the purpose of this act, enemy combatants are defined as any person suspected of imminent danger to U.S. troops or property. (2) Reasonable force is determined and justified by U.S. military personnel in effectively responding to enemy combatants in all scenarios. (3) Enemy combatants in U.S. military custody are not afforded any U.S. rights or privileges nor the rights or privileges of their respective country. (4) U.S. military specialists trained in the art of interrogation are hereby authorized to use any means necessary to extract mission specific information from only an enemy combatant.

SECTION 3: COMBAT REPORTS AND ACCOUNTABILITY

(1) For the purpose of this act, U.S. military personnel are to fully complete combat reports immediately after mission completion. (2) Combat reports- upon full completion- are to be immediately submitted to the Judge Advocate General's Corps (J.A.G. CORPS). (3) The J.A.G. CORPS is hereby authorized to hold the U.S. military fully accountable before U.S. military law and renewed rules of engagement. (4) The J.A.G. CORPS is required to annually submit a fiscal year overall combat report to the U.S. Department of Justice including access to individual combat reports.

Any law in conflict with this act is hereby repealed.

This act shall become effective upon the signing by the President.

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

The Cellular Communication Security Act of 2019

SECTION 1: CONGRESSIONAL FINDINGS

Congress finds that cellular telephones are often utilized in criminal activity, and such use makes it difficult to track and monitor those persons utilizing them. The only certain means of tracking and monitoring can be through the cellular provider. Congress finds the need for legal process to be excessively time consuming and not in the best interests of the United States.

SECTION 2: NATIONAL SECURITY CONCERN

Cellular telephones can be used to plan and carry out terror plots and as such are a clear and present danger to the United States. Congress has a responsibility to provide for the general welfare of the citizens of the United States in order to keep them safe.

SECTION 3: DEFINITIONS

(1) Cellular provider means any person or company that provides cellular service and is able to monitor usage via their network of towers. (2) Monitoring means the interception of communication, to include the location of any cellular phone. (3) Information means any record or other unique thing kept by a cellular provider for a particular account or pertaining to a particular account.

SECTION 4: INFORMATION TO BE MADE AVAILABLE TO FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

(1) Any cellular provider, as defined in Sec. 3 (1) shall turn over any information as requested by a federal investigator. (2) Any cellular provider shall provide monitoring service upon request of any federal investigator.

This act shall become effective upon signing by the President.

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

The United Nations Security Act of 2019

SECTION 1: CONGRESSIONAL FINDINGS

Admittance to the United States under the cover of a United Nations representative allows access to areas of critical concern to the national security of the United States, such as New York City. Despite previous security measures, it remains possible for a representative to the United Nations to gain admittance to the United States after past involvement in espionage activities or a terrorist activity against the United States. This poses a threat to United States national security interests.

SECTION 2: VISA LIMITATION FOR CERTAIN REPRESENTATIVES TO THE UNITED NATIONS.

(a) Section 407 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1990 and 1991 (8 U.S.C. 1102) is amended to deny a Visa to the United States of any person applying to be a representative to the United Nations found to have past involvement in espionage activities or a terrorist activity against the United States. (b) Any such person currently employed by the United Nations or acting as a representative to the United Nations shall have their Visa revoked determination due to past involvement in espionage activities or a terrorist activity against the United States.

This act shall become effective upon signing by the President.

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

The Cellular Communication Protection Act of 2019

SECTION 1: CONGRESSIONAL FINDINGS

Congress finds that the people of the United States have the right to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects from unreasonable search and seizure. Congress finds the seizure of private communications without legal process to be reprehensible and against the American principles of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

SECTION 2: DEFINITIONS

(1) Cellular provider means any person or company that provides cellular service and is able to monitor usage via their network of towers. (2) Monitoring means the interception of communication, to include the location of any cellular phone. (3) Information means any record or other unique thing kept by a cellular provider for a particular account or pertaining to a particular account.

SECTION 3: PROTECTION OF CELLULAR COMMUNICATION; PENALTY

(1) No agency of the federal, state, or local government, nor anyone acting as their agent shall secure or obtain any information from any cellular provider as defined in Sec. 2 (1) unless sufficient cause to do so has been heard in a court of competent jurisdiction and a search warrant issued. (2) No agency or person as defined in subsection (1) shall engage in any monitoring unless a warrant has been obtained as stated in subsection (1). (3) Any agency or person in violation of this section is liable for a fine of \$100,000 per day of occurrence payable to the person(s) so aggrieved.

This act shall become effective upon signing by the President.

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

The High-Capacity Ammunition Magazine Ban of 2019

SECTION 1: DEFINITIONS.

Section 921(a) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by inserting after paragraph (29) the following:

‘(30) The term ‘large capacity ammunition feeding device’-

‘(A) means a magazine, belt, drum, feed strip, or similar device, including any such device joined or coupled with another in any manner, that has an overall capacity of, or that can be readily restored, changed, or converted to accept, more than 10 rounds of ammunition; and

‘(B) does not include an attached tubular device designed to accept, and capable of operating only with, .22 caliber rimfire ammunition.

‘(31) The term ‘qualified law enforcement officer’ has the meaning given the term in section 926B.’

SECTION 2: RESTRICTIONS ON LARGE CAPACITY AMMUNITION FEEDING DEVICES.

(a) In General- Section 922 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by inserting after subsection (u) the following:

(1) It shall be unlawful for a person to import, sell, manufacture, transfer, or possess, in or affecting interstate or foreign commerce, a large capacity ammunition feeding device.

‘(2) Paragraph (1) shall not apply to the possession of any large capacity ammunition feeding device otherwise lawfully possessed on or before the date of enactment of the High-Capacity Ammunition Magazine Ban of 2013:

This act shall become effective upon signing by the President.

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

The Ammunition Management for More Obtainability Act of 2019

SECTION 1: PROHIBITION ON PURCHASING AMMUNITION.

(a) Definitions- In this section-

- (1) the term 'agency' has the meaning given that term in section 551 of title 5, United States Code;
- (2) the term 'ammunition' has the meaning given that term in section 921 of title 18, United States Code; and
- (3) the term 'covered agency'-

(A) means an agency; and

(B) does not include the Department of Defense.

- (a) Prohibition- During the 6-month period beginning on the date of enactment of this Act, a covered agency may not purchase during any month or possess, at any one time, more rounds of ammunition than the monthly average of the number of rounds of ammunition purchased by the covered agency during the period beginning on January 1, 2001 and ending on December 31, 2009.
- (b) GAO Report- Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit to Congress a report regarding the purchasing of ammunition by agencies, which shall include an assessment of the effect of the purchasing of ammunition by agencies on the supply of ammunition available to the public.

This act shall become effective upon signing by the President.

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

The Assault Weapons Ban of 2019

SECTION 1: DEFINITIONS.

- (1) The term 'semiautomatic firearm' means any repeating firearm that-
 - (A) utilizes a portion of the energy of a firing cartridge to extract the fired cartridge case and chamber the next round; and
 - (B) requires a separate pull of the trigger to fire each cartridge.
- (2) The term 'semiautomatic assault weapon' means any of the following, regardless of country of manufacture or caliber of ammunition accepted:
 - (A) A semiautomatic rifle that has the capacity to accept a detachable magazine and any one of the following:
 - (i) A pistol grip.
 - (ii) A forward grip.
 - (iii) A folding, telescoping, or detachable stock.
 - (iv) A grenade launcher or rocket launcher.
 - (v) A barrel shroud.
 - (vi) A threaded barrel.

SECTION 2: RESTRICTIONS ON ASSAULT WEAPONS AND LARGE CAPACITY AMMUNITION FEEDING DEVICES.

- (1) It shall be unlawful for a person to import, sell, manufacture, transfer, or possess, in or affecting interstate or foreign commerce, a semiautomatic assault weapon.
- (2) Paragraph (1) shall not apply to the possession, sale, or transfer of any semiautomatic assault weapon otherwise lawfully possessed under Federal law on the date of enactment of the Assault Weapons Ban of 2019.

This act shall become effective upon signing by the President.

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

The Disarm Criminals and Protect Communities Act of 2019

SECTION 1: SHORT TITLE. This Act may be cited as the 'Disarm Criminals and Protect Communities Act'.

SECTION 2: PROSECUTION OF FELONS AND FUGITIVES WHO ATTEMPT TO ILLEGALLY PURCHASE FIREARMS.

(a) Taskforce(1) ESTABLISHMENT- There is established a task force within the Department of Justice, which shall be known as the Felon and Fugitive Firearm Task Force (referred to in this section as the 'Task Force'), to strengthen the efforts of the Department of Justice to investigate and prosecute cases of convicted felons and fugitives from justice who illegally attempt to purchase a firearm.

- (1) DUTIES- The Task Force shall provide direction for the investigation and prosecution of cases of convicted felons and fugitives from justice attempting to illegally purchase a firearm.
- (2) MEETINGS- The Task Force shall meet not less than once a year.
- (3) TERMINATION- The Task Force shall terminate on the date that is 5 years after the date of enactment of this Act. (b) Authorization for Use of Funds
- (4) Not more than \$10,000,000 shall be available to the Attorney General for each of fiscal years 2019 through 2020 under this subparagraph; and
- (5) Not more than 5 percent of the amounts made available under this subparagraph may be used for the administrative costs of the task force established under the Disarm Criminals and Protect Communities Act.

This act shall become effective upon signing by the President.

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

The Public Safety and 2nd Amendment Rights Protection Act of 2019

SECTION 1: FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

- (1) Congress supports, respects, and defends the fundamental, individual right to keep and bear arms guaranteed by the Second Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.
- (2) Congress supports and reaffirms the existing prohibition on a national firearms registry.
- (3) Congress believes the Department of Justice should prosecute violations of background check requirements to the maximum extent of the law.
- (4) There are deficits in the background check system in existence prior to the date of enactment of this Act and the Department of Justice should make it a top priority to work with States to swiftly input missing records, including mental health records.
- (5) Congress and the citizens of the United States agree that in order to promote safe and responsible gun ownership, dangerous criminals and the seriously mentally ill should be prohibited from possessing firearms; therefore, it should be incumbent upon all citizens to ensure weapons are not being transferred to such people.

**SECTION 2: REAUTHORIZATION OF THE NATIONAL CRIMINAL HISTORY
RECORDS IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM.**

(a) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS- There are authorized to be appropriated for grants under this subsection \$100,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2019 through 2021:

This act shall become effective upon signing by the President.

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

The Audit the Pentagon Act of 2019

SECTION 1: SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the 'Audit the Pentagon Act of 2019'.

SECTION 2: FINDINGS.

Congress makes the following findings: (1) Section 9 of Article I of the Constitution of the United States requires all agencies of the Federal Government, including the Department of Defense, to publish 'a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money'. (2) Section 3515 of title 31, United States Code, requires the agencies of the Federal Government, including the Department of Defense, to present auditable financial statements beginning not later than March 1, 1997. The Department has not complied with this law.

SECTION 3: REPORTING REQUIREMENTS REGARDING THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE.

(b) Reporting Requirements- The reporting requirements specified in this subsection are the following: (1) The requirement for annual reports in section 892(b) of the Ike Skelton National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2011; (2) The requirement for semi-annual reports in section 1003(b) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2010. (3) The requirement for annual reports in section 817(d) of the Bob Stump National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2003; (4) The requirement for annual reports in section 1008(a) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2002:

This act shall become effective upon signing by the President.

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

The Firearm Straw Purchasing and Trafficking Prevention Act of 2019

SECTION 1: FINDINGS OF CONGRESS.

Congress finds that criminals are often able to purchase a firearm illegally via an apparently legal buyer or straw man who then gives or resells the firearm to the criminal. Congressional action is needed to prevent this activity.

SECTION 2: STRAW PURCHASING OF FIREARMS.

(a) Offense- It shall be unlawful for any person to-(1) purchase or otherwise obtain a firearm, which has been shipped, transported, or received in interstate or foreign commerce, for or on behalf of any other person who the person purchasing or otherwise obtaining the firearm knows-(A) is prohibited from possessing or receiving a firearm under subsection (g) or (n) of section 922; (B) intends to use, carry, possess, or sell or otherwise dispose of the firearm in furtherance of a crime of violence, a drug trafficking crime, or a Federal crime of terrorism; (C) intends to engage in conduct that would constitute a crime of violence, a drug trafficking crime, or a Federal crime of terrorism if the conduct had occurred within the United States; or (D) is not a resident of any State and is not a citizen or lawful permanent resident of the United States; or (2) willfully procure another to engage in conduct described in paragraph (1). (b) Penalty- Any person who violates subsection (a) shall be fined under this title, imprisoned not more than 15 years, or both.

This act shall become effective upon signing by the President.

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

The Cyber Intelligence Sharing and Protection Act of 2019

**SECTION 1: FEDERAL GOVERNMENT COORDINATION WITH RESPECT TO
CYBERSECURITY.**

(a) Coordinated Activities- The Federal Government shall conduct cybersecurity activities to provide shared situational awareness that enables integrated operational actions to protect, prevent, mitigate, respond to, and recover from cyber incidents.

(1) DESIGNATION OF COORDINATING ENTITY FOR CYBER THREAT INFORMATION- The President shall designate an entity within the Department of Homeland Security as the civilian Federal entity to receive cyber threat information.

SECTION 2: CYBER THREAT INTELLIGENCE AND INFORMATION SHARING.

(a) The National Security Act of 1947 is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

CYBER THREAT INTELLIGENCE AND INFORMATION SHARING

Sec. 1104: (a) Intelligence Community Sharing of Cyber Threat Intelligence With Private Sector and Utilities

(1) IN GENERAL- The Director of National Intelligence shall establish procedures to allow elements of the intelligence community to be shared consistent with the need to protect the national security of the United States.

This act shall become effective upon signing by the President.

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

The Safe Communities, Safe Schools Act of 2019

SECTION 1: BACKGROUND CHECKS.

(a) All Individuals buying a gun are required to be listed in the National Instant Criminal Background Check System

SECTION 2: REAUTHORIZATION OF NICS ACT RECORD IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM GRANTS.

(a) The Attorney General, in determining the compliance of a State under this section for the purpose of granting a waiver or imposing a loss of Federal funds, shall assess the total percentage of records provided by the State concerning any event occurring within the time period established by the Attorney General, which would disqualify a person from possessing a firearm under subsection (g) or (n) of section 922 of title 18, United States Code.

(b) Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this act, the Attorney General shall, through regulation, establish the time period described in subparagraph (A).

SECTION 3: AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL- There are to be authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section \$100,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2019 through 2022:

SECTION 4: PENALTIES FOR STATES THAT DO NOT MAKE DATA AVAILABLE.

(a) During the 2-year period beginning on the date on which the Attorney General publishes final rules required, the Attorney General may withhold not more than 3 percent of the amount that would otherwise be allocated to a State under section 505 of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 if the State provides less than 50 percent of the records required to be provided.

This act shall become effective upon signing by the President.

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

The Universal National Service Act of 2019

SECTION 1: NATIONAL SERVICE OBLIGATION.

- (a) **Obligation for Service-** It is the obligation of every citizen of the United States, and every other person residing in the United States, who is between the ages of 18 and 25 to perform a period of national service as prescribed in this title unless exempted under the provisions of this title.
- (b) **Forms of National Service-** The national service obligation under this title shall be performed either through-
- (1) military service; or
 - (2) civilian service in a Federal, State, or local government program or with a communitybased agency or community-based entity that, as determined by the President, is engaged in meeting human, educational, environmental, or public safety needs.
- (c) **Age Limits-** A person may be inducted under this title only if the person has attained the age of 18 and has not attained the age of 25:

SECTION 2: TWO-YEAR PERIOD OF NATIONAL SERVICE.

- (a) **General Rule-** Except as otherwise provided in this section, the period of national service performed by a person under this title shall be two years.
- (b) **Grounds for Extension-** At the discretion of the President, the period of military service for a member of the uniformed services under this title may be extended-
- (1) with the consent of the member, for the purpose of furnishing hospitalization, medical, or surgical care for injury or illness incurred in line of duty; or
 - (2) for the purpose of requiring the member to compensate for any time lost to training for any cause.

SECTION 3: IMPLEMENTATION BY THE PRESIDENT.

- (a) **In General-** The President shall prescribe such regulations as are necessary to carry out this title.

This act shall become effective upon signing by the President.

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

The NRA Members' Gun Safety Act of 2019

SECTION 1: PURPOSE.

The purpose of this title is to extend the Brady Law background check procedures to all sales and transfers of firearms.

SECTION 2:: FIREARMS TRANSFERS.

(a) The term 'unlicensed transferee' means a person who-

(1) is not licensed under this chapter; and desires to receive a firearm from an unlicensed transferor; and

(b) the term 'unlicensed transferor' means a person who-

(1) is not licensed under this chapter; and desires to transfer a firearm to an unlicensed transferee.

(c) Responsibilities of Transferors Other Than Licensees

(1) It shall be unlawful for an unlicensed transferor to transfer a firearm to an unlicensed transferee, unless the firearm is transferred-

(i) through a licensed dealer or a law enforcement agency;

(ii) after inspecting a permit that confirms a background check; or

(iii) in accordance with an exception described herein; and (iv) in accordance with paragraph (d).

(d) CRIMINAL BACKGROUND CHECKS- Except as provided, an unlicensed transferor may not transfer a firearm to an unlicensed transferee until the unlicensed transferee has presented a permit that confirms that a background check has been conducted.

This act shall become effective upon signing by the President.

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

The United States-Israel Strategic Partnership Act of 2019

SECTION 1: SHORT TITLE, PURPOSE.

This Act may be cited as the 'United States-Israel Strategic Partnership Act of 2019' to enhance the strategic partnership between the United States and Israel.

SECTION 2: FINDINGS.

Congress makes the following findings: (1) The people and the Governments of the United States and Israel share a deep and unbreakable bond, forged by over 60 years of shared interests and shared values. (2) Today, the people and Governments of the United States and Israel are facing a dynamic and rapidly changing security environment in the Middle East and North Africa, necessitating deeper cooperation on a range of defense, security, and intelligence matters. (3) Given these challenges, it is imperative that the United States continue to deepen cooperation with allies like Israel in pursuit of shared policy objectives.

SECTION 3: STATEMENT OF POLICY.

It is the policy of the United States-(1) to reaffirm the unwavering support of the United States for the security of Israel as a Jewish state; (2) to reaffirm the principals and objectives enshrined in the United States-Israel Enhanced Security Cooperation Act of 2019 (Public Law 112-150) and ensure its implementation to the fullest extent; (3) to reaffirm the importance of the 2007 United States-Israel Memorandum of Understanding on United States assistance to Israel and the semiannual Strategic Dialogue between the United States and Israel; (4) to pursue every opportunity to deepen cooperation with Israel on a range of critical issues including defense, homeland, energy, and cyber security; (5) to continue to provide Israel with robust security assistance, including for the development, procurement, and maintenance of the Iron Dome Missile Defense System.

This act shall become effective upon signing by the President.

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

The Federal Reserve Independence Act of 2019

SECTION 1: FINDINGS.

(a) In October 2011, the Government Accountability Office found that-

- (1) allowing members of the banking industry to both elect and serve on the boards of directors of Federal reserve banks poses reputation risks to the Federal Reserve System; (2) 18 former and current members of the boards of directors of Federal reserve banks were affiliated with banks and companies that received emergency loans from the Federal Reserve System during the financial crisis;
 - (3) many of the members of the boards of directors of Federal reserve banks own stock or work directly for banks that are supervised and regulated by the Federal Reserve System. These board members oversee the operations of the Federal reserve banks, including salary and personnel decisions;
- (b) Allowing currently employed banking industry executives to serve as directors on the boards of directors of Federal reserve banks is a clear conflict of interest that must be eliminated.

SECTION 2: END CONFLICTS OF INTEREST.

- (a) Class A Members shall be designated by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, from among persons who are not employed in any capacity by a stockholding bank.
- (b) Class B Members shall be designated by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

SECTION 3: REPORTS TO CONGRESS.

The Comptroller General of the United States shall report annually to Congress beginning 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act to make sure that the provisions of this Act are followed.

This act shall become effective upon signing by the President.

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

The Repeal Of The Selective Service Act 2019

SECTION 1: CONGRESSIONAL FINDINGS

Congress finds that male residents of the United States eighteen years and older, are involuntarily being registered for possibilities of conscription in direct contradiction to the United States Constitution's 13th Amendment.

SECTION 2: DEFINITIONS

(1) registered, meaning the act or process of entering information about something in a book or system of public records. (2) conscription, meaning the practice of ordering people by law to serve in the armed forces. (3) the 13th Amendment as stated: Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction."

SECTION 3: PROTECTION AGAINST INVOLUNTARY SERVITUDE; PENALTY

(1) Any individual who wishes to join the United States military of their own accord is free to do so, but in no way will the Federal Government have the authority to legally conscript or force anyone to register, knowingly or unknowingly, for the possibility of "involuntary servitude." (2) If at the time of the passing of this act, legal conscription has been enforced, any and all individuals will have the opportunity to reconsider their military service immediately upon the passing of this act. (3) In no way will the United States Federal Government be allowed to sentence a convicted criminal to military servitude. (4) If at the time of the passing of this act, legal conscription has occurred and a draftee chooses to leave the military, he will have all of his taxes that he has paid as far back as five years prior, refunded to him in full. (5) If at the time of the passing of this act, legal conscription has occurred and a draftee died within the past five years prior to the passing of this act, then the draftee's next of kin will receive the deceased draftee's fully refunded taxes from the past ten years.

This Act shall become effective upon signing by the President.

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

The High School Apprenticeships Act Of 2019

Purpose: To provide tax breaks for businesses to create apprenticeship programs available to kids in highschool, which will give them high-school credits for attending these programs. Through the programs it will provide skills and job experience to students who do not want to further their education in college or are unable to afford it. The apprenticeship program will provide them with the skills necessary for jobs after graduation. It also provides an opportunity for earning high school credits to those students who do not excel in the regular classroom and might lower the high school dropout rate.

SECTION 1:

For the purpose of this act, "Students" shall mean anyone who is currently in high school. That means anyone currently enrolled in the public school system, attending a private school, or a person who is homeschooled. For the purpose of this act, "Businesses," shall mean any group or organization that is making a profit and subject to business taxes.

SECTION 2:

With the rising increase of tuition for higher education more and more people are unable to afford higher education and/or want a career in a profession that does not need a 4-year degree. These apprenticeship programs that businesses will establish will help students get trained in a craft they are interested in.

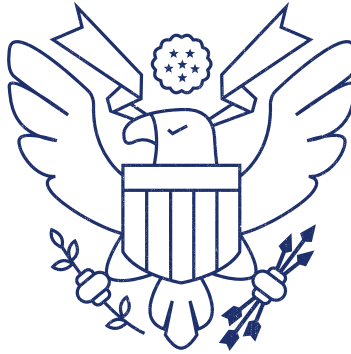
SECTION 3:

Any public or private school system that refuses to allow their students to participate in this program will be subject to a fine of up to \$5,000 per student or a loss of federal funding in equal amount.

SECTION 4:

All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

This act shall become effective upon signing by the President.



BUSINESS, ECONOMY, AND COMMERCE COMMITTEE

(B E C C)

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

The American Energy Renaissance Act of 2019

SECTION 1: CONGRESSIONAL FINDINGS

Excessive federal regulations have impaired the production of domestic energy, and has stifled the creation of jobs and economic growth.

Congress finds that opening up energy exports will contribute to economic development, private sector job growth, and continued growth in American energy production. The goal of this bill is to free the private sector to harness domestic energy resources to create jobs and generate economic growth by removing statutory and administrative barriers.

SECTION 2: REMOVAL OF STATUTORY AND ADMINISTRATIVE BARRIERS TO DOMESTIC

ENERGY. (a) In order to promote the general welfare of these United States, if a private sector domestic energy producer is regulated by both the federal and a state government by an agency performing substantially the same function, existing federal regulations are hereby repealed and are inapplicable. (b) In the event no substantially similar state regulation is in existence, federal regulations applicable to the domestic energy producer must be reviewed and the following criteria applied to them. Should the conclusion be negative for any of the criteria, the regulation shall be null and void for the producer and any other domestic energy producer: (1) Does the regulation require only limited economic involvement from the producer for compliance? (2) Does the regulation have a tangible goal that has a justifiable public benefit? (3) Does the regulation on its face comply with applicable provisions of the United States Constitution? This act is effective upon becoming a law.

This act shall become effective upon signing by the President.

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

The Unlocking Consumer Choice and Wireless Competition Act of 2019

SECTION 1: FINDINGS OF CONGRESS.

Congress finds that consumers are being taken advantage of by wireless providers that charge excessive fees to transfer service to another provider, commonly known as “locking” a wireless device to a certain provider. In order to provide for the general welfare of the nation, it is in the best interest of Congress to enact additional rules within the free market.

SECTION 2: RULEMAKING BY CONGRESS.

Rulemaking- Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the the exemption for the class of works described in section 201:40(b)(3) of title 37, Code of Federal Regulations, as amended by subsection, to include any other category of wireless devices in addition to wireless telephone handsets. No wireless provider may restrict or in any way lock any wireless device to a proprietary service.

This act shall become effective upon signing by the President.

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

The FairTax Act of 2019

SECTION 1: CONGRESSIONAL FINDINGS.

- (a) Findings Relating to Federal Income Tax- Congress finds the Federal income tax-
- (1) retards economic growth and has reduced the standard of living of the American public;
 - (2) impedes the international competitiveness of United States industry;
 - (3) reduces savings and investment in the United States by taxing income multiple times;
 - (4) slows the capital formation necessary for real wages to steadily increase;
 - (5) lowers productivity.

SECTION 2: SALES TAX.

- (a) In General- The Internal Revenue Code of 2019 is repealed and replaced with the following new subtitle:
Subtitle A--Sales Tax
- (b) In General- There is hereby imposed a tax on the use or consumption in the United States of taxable property or services.
- (c) Rate
- (1) FOR 2019- In the calendar year 2019, the rate of tax is 23 percent of the gross payments for the taxable property or service.
 - (2) FOR YEARS AFTER 2019- For years after the calendar year 2019, the rate of tax is the combined Federal tax rate percentage (as defined in paragraph (3)) of the gross payments for the taxable property or service.
 - (3) COMBINED FEDERAL TAX RATE PERCENTAGE- The combined Federal tax rate percentage is the sum of- (A) the general revenue rate, (B) the old-age, survivors and disability insurance rate, and (C) the hospital insurance rate.

This act shall become effective upon signing by the President.

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

The Income Tax Reform Act of 2019

SECTION 1: CONGRESSIONAL FINDINGS.

(a) Findings Relating to Federal Income Tax- Congress finds the Federal income tax is cumbersome, unfair to most Americans, and not understood by many of them.

SECTION 2: DEFINITIONS.

(a) Income- any money received in the normal course of employment.

(a) Gain- any net revenue after living expenses are paid.

(c) Living expenses- any expense needed in order to be able to be alive, free, and pursue happiness and/or employment. These include but are not limited to rent, mortgage payments, vehicle payments, utility payments, food, child care, clothing, and educational costs.

SECTION 3: INCOME TAX MODIFIED; TAX UPON GAIN.

(a) In General- The Internal Revenue Code of 2019 is repealed and replaced with the following new subtitle:
Subtitle A- Tax Upon Gain

(b) Tax Upon Gain

(c) Rate

(1) The rate of tax is 23 percent of any gain received.

This act shall become effective upon signing by the President.

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

The National Debt Relief Act of 2019

SECTION 1: CONGRESSIONAL FINDINGS.

- (a) Findings Relating to the National debt- Congress finds the national debt has exceeded any reasonable level of control.
- (b) Several federal agencies exist contrary to the US Constitution and/or their efforts are duplicated at the State level.
- (c) Congress is the rule making authority for federal spending.

SECTION 2: FEDERAL SPENDING.

- (a) A narrow and specific adherence to Article 1 Section 8 shall be adhered to in all matters of federal spending. If there is a question as to if the need is aligned with said Article, the presumption shall be that it is not. Proof beyond any reasonable doubt must be established in order to qualify the expense.
- (b) The federal Departments of Education, Energy, and Environmental Protection are hereby eliminated by being phased out over a five (5) year period commencing in 2019.
- (c) Federal block grant programs are hereby phased out over a five (5) year period beginning in 2019.
- (d) Military bases in nations deemed viable of self-defense are hereby phased out over a five (5) year period beginning in 2019.
- (e) Private retirement funds shall immediately supplement Social Security utilizing the “Galveston Plan” model and shall replace it over a ten (10) year period beginning in 2019 for all first-time entrants into the workforce that would have been otherwise eligible for Social Security. No citizen having paid in to the Social Security System shall receive less than they have paid in.
- (f) The federal government shall cease funding any health care plans other than those for federal workers and/or the military over a five (5) year period and instead allow citizens to retain their income to put it to the best use as they determine.
- (g) No less than one-half of all federal spending shall be to alleviate federal debt. (h) A balanced budget is required annually from Congress.

This act shall become effective upon signing by the President.

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

The Taxpayers Right-To-Know Act of 2019 SEC

SECTION 1: SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be sited as the 'Taxpayers Right-To-Know Act'.

SECTION 2: COST AND PERFORMANCE OF GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS.

(a) IN GENERAL- Information for each program shall include the following (which shall be updated not less frequently than annually):

- (1) The total administrative expenses for the program for the previous fiscal year.
- (2) The expenditures for services for the program for the previous fiscal year.
- (3) An estimate of the number of clients served by the program and beneficiaries who received assistance under the program (if applicable) for the previous fiscal year.
- (4) An estimate of, for the previous fiscal year-1: The number of full-time Federal employees who administer the program; and 2: The number of full-time employees whose salary is paid in part or full by the Federal Government through a grant or contract, a sub-award of a grant or contract, a cooperative agreement, or another form of financial award or assistance who administer or assist in administering the program.
- (5) An identification of the specific statute that authorizes the program, including whether such authorization is expired.
- (6) Any finding of duplication or overlap identified by internal review, an Inspector General, the Government Accountability Office, or other report to the agency about the program.
- (7) Any program performance reviews (including program performance reports required under section 1116).

This act shall become effective upon signing by the President.

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

The No Budget, Delayed Pay Act of 2019

SECTION 1: TEMPORARY SUSPENSION OF DEBT CEILING.

(a) Suspension- Section 3101(b) of title 31, United States Code, shall not apply for the period beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act and ending on May 18, 2019.

(b) Effective May 19, 2019, the limitation in the debt ceiling is increased to the extent that-

- (1) the amount of obligations issued under chapter 31 of such title and the amount of obligations guaranteed by the United States Government outstanding on May 19, 2019, exceeds the face amount of such obligations outstanding on the date of the enactment of this Act.

An obligation shall not be taken into account under paragraph (1) unless the issuance of such obligation was necessary to fund a commitment incurred by the Federal Government that required payment before May 19, 2019.

SECTION 2: HOLDING SALARIES OF MEMBERS OF CONGRESS IN ESCROW UPON FAILURE TO AGREE TO BUDGET RESOLUTION.

(a) Holding Salaries in Escrow

(1) IN GENERAL- If by April 15, 2019, a House of Congress has not agreed to a budget for fiscal year 2019 pursuant to section 301 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, during the period described in paragraph

(2) the payroll administrator of that House of Congress shall deposit in an escrow account all payments otherwise required to be made during such period for the compensation of Members of Congress who serve in that House of Congress, and shall release such payments to such Members only upon the expiration of such period.

(2) PERIOD DESCRIBED- With respect to a House of Congress, the period described in this paragraph is the period which begins on April 16, 2019, and ends on the earlier of-

- (A) the day on which the House of Congress agrees to a budget for fiscal year 2019 pursuant to section 301 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974; or (B) the last day of the One Hundred Fifteenth Congress.

This act shall become effective upon signing by the President.

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

The Internet Tax Freedom Forever Act of 2019

SECTION 1: SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the 'Internet Tax Freedom Forever Act'.

SECTION 2: FINDINGS.

Congress makes the following findings: (1) The Internet has continued to drive economic growth, productivity and innovation since the Internet Tax Freedom Act was first enacted in 1998. (2) The Internet promotes a nationwide economic environment that facilitates innovation, promotes efficiency, and empowers people to broadly share their ideas. (3) According to the National Broadband Plan, cost remains the biggest barrier to consumer broadband adoption. Keeping Internet access affordable promotes consumer access to this critical gateway to jobs, education, healthcare, and entrepreneurial opportunities, regardless of race, income, or neighborhood. (4) Small business owners rely heavily on affordable Internet access, providing them with access to new markets, additional consumers, and an opportunity to compete in the global economy. (5) Economists have recognized that excessive taxation of innovative communications technologies reduces economic welfare more than taxes on other sectors of the economy.

SECTION 3: PERMANENT MORATORIUM ON INTERNET ACCESS TAXES AND MULTIPLE AND DISCRIMINATORY TAXES ON ELECTRONIC COMMERCE.

(a) In General- Section 1101(a) of the Internet Tax Freedom Act (47 U.S.C. 151 note) is amended by striking the ending date as follows: 'ending November 1, 2019'. (b) Effective Date- The amendment made by this section shall apply to taxes imposed after the date of the enactment of this Act.

This act shall become effective upon signing by the President.

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

The Unlocking Technology Act of 2019

SECTION 1: INFRINGEMENT OF A COPYRIGHT REQUIRED FOR ANTI-CIRCUMVENTION PROHIBITION.

(a) No person shall, in order to infringe or facilitate infringement of a copyright in a work protected under this title, circumvent a technological measure that effectively controls access to that work

(b) It shall not be a violation of this section to circumvent a technological measure in connection with a work protected under this title if the purpose of such circumvention is to engage in a use that is not an infringement of copyright under this title.

(c) It is not a violation of this section to use, manufacture, import, offer to the public, provide, or otherwise traffic in any technology, product, service, device, component, or part thereof that is primarily designed or produced for the purpose of facilitating noninfringing uses of works protected under this title by circumventing a technological measure that effectively controls access to that work, unless it is the intent of the person that uses, manufactures, imports, offers to the public, provides, or traffics in the technology, product, service, device, component, or part to infringe copyright or to facilitate the infringement of a copyright.'

SECTION 2: EFFECTIVE DATE.

This Act shall apply after the expiration of the 9-month period beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act.

This act shall become effective upon signing by the President.

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

The Marijuana Reclassification Act of 2019

SECTION 1: DECRIMINALIZATION OF MARIJUANA.

(a) Removal From Schedule of Controlled Substances- Notwithstanding any other provision of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 801 et seq.), the Attorney General shall, not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, issue a final order that removes marijuana in any form from schedules V (Five), IV (Four), and III (Three) under section 202(c) of that Act (21 U.S.C. 812(c)).

SECTION 2: APPLICATION OF THE CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES ACT AND CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES IMPORT AND EXPORT ACT TO MARIJUANA.

Part A of the Controlled Substances Act is amended by adding at the end the following: (a) General Non-application- Except as provided in this section, this title and title III do not apply to marihuana.

(a) Exception: Prohibition on Certain Transportations and Shipments- It shall be unlawful to ship or transport marihuana from any place outside a State, territory, or district of the United States, or other place noncontiguous to but subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, into that State, territory, or district of the United States, or place, when such marihuana is intended by any person interested therein to be received, possessed, sold, or in any manner used, in violation of any law of such State, territory, district, or place.

(a) Penalty- Whoever knowingly violates subsection (b) shall be fined under title 18, United States Code, or imprisoned not more than one year, or both.'

SECTION 3: EXEMPTIONS AND QUALIFICATIONS

Nothing in this act will be construed to allow schedule II (two) or I (one) marijuana in any form to be given without a medical prescription from a licensed physician.

Immediately upon the effective date of this act, Congress shall direct each state's Department of Health to promulgate rules to address new prescriptive procedures.

This act shall become effective upon signing by the President.

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

The STORAGE Act of 2019

SECTION 1: CONNECTED TO THE GRID.

(a) Up to a 20 Percent tax credit is allowed for any hydroelectric pumped storage and compressed air energy storage, regenerative fuel cells, batteries, superconducting magnetic energy storage, flywheels, thermal energy storage systems, and hydrogen storage, or combination thereof, or any other technologies as the Secretary, in consultation with the Secretary of Energy, shall determine.

SECTION 2: NATIONAL LIMITATION AND ALLOCATION.

(a) There is a qualified energy storage property investment credit limitation of \$1,500,000,000. Such limitation shall be allocated by the Secretary among qualified energy storage property projects selected by the Secretary, in consultation with the Secretary of Energy, for taxable years beginning after the date of the enactment of the STORAGE 2019 Act, except that not more than \$40,000,000 shall be allocated to any project for all such taxable years.

This act shall become effective upon signing by the President.

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

The Air Carrier Access Amendments Act of 2019

SECTION 1: ACCESSIBILITY OF IN-FLIGHT ENTERTAINMENT PROGRAMMING.

(a) In providing air transportation, an air carrier, including any foreign air carrier, shall ensure that (1) on and after the date that is 180 days after the date of the enactment of the Air Carrier Access Amendments Act, all visually displayed entertainment programming available to passengers on a flight is accessible to individuals with disabilities, including by-

- (i) providing, or making available, open captioning for individuals with disabilities, including individuals who are deaf or hard of hearing, when such programming is available to passengers through shared video displays, such as a monitor located in a passenger access aisle;
- (ii) providing, or making available, closed captioning for individuals with disabilities, including individuals who are deaf or hard of hearing, when such programming is available to passengers through individual video displays; and
- (iii) providing, or making available, video description for individuals with disabilities, including individuals who are blind or visually impaired, when such programming is available to passengers through individual video displays or shared video displays

SECTION 2: ENFORCEMENT.

(a) IN GENERAL- The remedies and procedures set forth in the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, including the injunctive relief, shall be available to any person aggrieved by the failure of an air carrier to comply with subsection (a).

(b) ENFORCEMENT BY ATTORNEY GENERAL- The provisions of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 shall apply with respect to the compliance of air carriers with subsection (a) to the same extent that those provisions apply with respect to the compliance of covered entities with title III of that Act.

This act shall become effective upon signing by the President.

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

The REINS Act of 2019

SECTION 1: SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the ‘Regulations From the Executive in Need of Scrutiny Act of 2019’ or the ‘REINS Act’.

SECTION 2: FINDINGS AND PURPOSE.

(a) Findings- Congress finds the following: (1) Section 1 of article I of the United States Constitution grants all legislative powers to Congress. (2) Over time, Congress has excessively delegated its constitutional charge while failing to conduct appropriate oversight and retain accountability for the content of the laws it passes. (3) By requiring a vote in Congress, the REINS Act will result in more carefully drafted and detailed legislation, an improved regulatory process, and a legislative branch that is truly accountable to the people of the United States for the laws imposed upon them. (b) Purpose- The purpose of this Act is to increase accountability for and transparency in the Federal regulatory process.

SECTION 3: CONGRESSIONAL REVIEW OF AGENCY RULE MAKING.

(a) Before a rule may take effect, the Federal agency promulgating such rule shall submit to each House of Congress and to the Comptroller General a report containing-(1) a copy of the rule; (2) a concise general statement relating to the rule; (3) a list of any other related regulatory actions intended to implement the same statutory provision or regulatory objective as well as the individual and aggregate economic effects of those actions; and (4) the proposed effective date of the rule. (b) A rule shall not take effect unless the Congress enacts a joint resolution of approval described under section 802:

This act shall become effective upon signing by the President.

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

The Federal Reserve Transparency Act of 2019

SECTION 1: AUDIT REFORM AND TRANSPARENCY FOR THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM.

(a) An audit of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System and the Federal reserve banks shall be completed within 12 months after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(b) Report

(1) A report on the audit required under subsection (a) shall be submitted by the Comptroller General to the Congress before the end of the 90-day period beginning on the date on which such audit is completed and made available to the Speaker of the House, the majority and minority leaders of the House of Representatives, the majority and minority leaders of the Senate, the Chairman and Ranking Member of the committee and each subcommittee of jurisdiction in the House of Representatives and the Senate, and any other Member of Congress who requests the report.

(2) CONTENTS- The report under paragraph (1) shall include a detailed description of the findings and conclusion of the Comptroller General with respect to the audit that is the subject of the report, together with such recommendations for legislative or administrative action as the Comptroller General may determine to be appropriate.

SECTION 2: AUDIT OF LOAN FILE REVIEWS REQUIRED BY ENFORCEMENT ACTIONS.

(a) The Comptroller General of the United States shall conduct an audit of the review of loan files of homeowners in foreclosure in 2009 or 2010, required as part of the enforcement actions taken by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System against supervised financial institutions.

(b) Report- Not later than the end of the 6-month period beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General shall issue a report to the Congress containing all findings and determinations made in carrying out the audit required under subsection (a).

This act shall become effective upon signing by the President.

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

The Protect Small Business Jobs Act of 2019

SECTION 1: SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the 'Protect Small Business Jobs Act of 2019'.

SECTION 2: IN GENERAL.

(a) Before any enforcement action is taken on a sanction on a business for a violation of a rule or pursuant to an adjudication, an agency shall-(1) not later than 10 business days after the date on which the agency determines that the sanction may be imposed on the business, provide notice to the business that, if the business is a small business, the small business may be subject to a sanction at the end of the grace period described in paragraph (3); (2) delay any further action relating to the sanction until the end of the 15-calendar day period beginning on the date on which the agency provides notice under paragraph (1); (3) for a small business-1: delay any further action relating to the sanction until not earlier than the end of the 6month period beginning on the date on which the agency provides notice under paragraph (1); and 2: upon application by the small business demonstrating reasonable efforts made in good faith to remedy the violation or other conduct giving rise to the sanction, extending the period under by 3 months; 3: if the agency determines under paragraph that the small business would not be subject to the sanction, waive the sanction.

This act shall become effective upon signing by the President.

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

The Enumerated Powers Act of 2019

SECTION 1: SPECIFICATION OF CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY FOR ENACTMENT OF LAW.

(a) Constitutional Authority for This Act- This Act is enacted pursuant to the power granted Congress under article I, section 8, clause 18, of the United States Constitution and the power granted to each House of Congress under article I, section 5, clause 2, of the United States Constitution.

(b) Constitutional Authority Statement Required- Chapter 2 of title 1, United States Code, is amended by inserting after section 102 the following new section:

‘Sec. 102a. Constitutional authority clause

‘(a) Each Act of Congress shall contain a concise and definite statement of the constitutional authority relied upon for the enactment of each portion of that Act. The failure to comply with this section shall give rise to a point of order in either House of Congress. The availability of this point of order does not affect any other available relief.

‘(b) The provisions of this section are enacted by the Congress-

‘(1) as an exercise of the rule making power of the House of Representatives and the Senate, respectively, and as such they shall be considered as part of the rules of each House, respectively, or of that House to which they specifically apply, and such rules shall supersede other rules only to the extent that they are inconsistent therewith; and ‘(2) with full recognition of the constitutional right of either House to change such rules (so far as relating to such House) at any time, in the same manner, and to the same extent as in the case of any other rule of such House.’

(c) Clerical Amendment- The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 2 of title 1, United States Code, is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 102 the following new item: ‘102a. Constitutional authority clause.’

This act shall become effective upon signing by the President.

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

The Social Security Fairness Act of 2019

SECTION 1: REPEAL OF GOVERNMENT PENSION OFFSET PROVISION.

(a) In General- Section 202(k) of the Social Security Act is amended by striking paragraph (5) and repealing language related to the government pension offset, so as to allow those with government pensions that have paid into the Social Security System to recoup without penalty or offset the money paid in.

SECTION 2: REPEAL OF WINDFALL ELIMINATION PROVISIONS.

(a) In General- Section 215 of the Social Security Act is amended by repealing the language related to the windfall elimination provisions. Congress finds that the obligation under which Social Security payments were made exists regardless of the current income status of the individual that paid into the system.

SECTION 3: EFFECTIVE DATE.

The amendments made by this Act shall apply with respect to monthly insurance benefits payable under title II of the Social Security Act for months after December 2019. Notwithstanding section 215(f) of the Social Security Act, the Commissioner of Social Security shall adjust primary insurance amounts to the extent necessary to take into account the amendments made by section 3:

This act shall become effective upon signing by the President.

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

The Private Student Loan Bankruptcy Fairness Act of 2019

SECTION 1: EXCEPTIONS TO DISCHARGE.

(a) Section 523(a)(8) of title 11, United States Code, is amended to read (8) unless excepting such debt from discharge under this paragraph would impose an undue hardship on the debtor and the debtor's dependents, for— (A) (i) an educational benefit overpayment or loan made, insured, or guaranteed by a governmental unit, or made under any program funded in whole or in part by a governmental unit or nonprofit institution; or (B) an obligation to repay funds received as an educational benefit, scholarship, or stipend.'

SECTION 2: EFFECTIVE DATE; APPLICATION OF AMENDMENTS.

(a) Effective Date- Except as provided in subsection (b), this Act and the amendments made by this Act shall take effect on the date of the enactment of this Act.

(b) Application of Amendments- The amendments made by this Act shall apply only with respect to cases commenced under title 11 of the United States Code on or after the date of the enactment of this Act.

This act shall become effective upon signing by the President.

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

The Raising Minimum Wage Act of 2019

SECTION 1: CONGRESSIONAL FINDINGS

Congress finds that the people living on minimum wage do not make enough money to support their families. Congress finds it is the role of the Government to help and protect its citizens. Congress finds working 40 hours a week for an hourly wage of 7.25 is not enough to support an average family of four.

SEC 2: DEFINITIONS

(1) Minimum Wage means the minimum amount of money an employee may be paid per hour by his/her employer

SEC 3: FINDINGS

The current federal minimum wage is \$7.25. Not many family's incomes are based solely off minimum wage, but there are several who do live solely off of a minimum wage income. A person who works (50) fifty hours a week for an entire year off of minimum wage would only make \$18.9K before taxes annually. The average family of four spends \$12.6K on housing annually, \$8.4K on food, \$5K on transportation, \$5K on medical, 4.2K on clothing, and \$1.7K on entertainment. \$18.9K is not enough for a hard-working family to live on.

SEC 4: RAISING MINIMUM WAGE; PENALTY

(1) No employer can pay his/her employee less than \$10.00 dollars per hour (2) unless specifically given permission from governing authority. (3) Any cooperation, company, or agency in violation of this act is liable for a fine not to exceed \$50,000.00 per violation.

This act shall become effective upon signing by the president.

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

The Abolition Of Government Funded School Systems Act Of 2019

Purpose: To allow more direct involvement of parents in the education of their children and to allow free expression of views in schools without government endorsement of a specific view. Also, to lighten tax burdens.

SECTION 1:

The public school system will cease to be a government-run function in the United States. The parents of each district, as well as their respective, self-run councils, will be responsible for hiring teachers, staff and deciding upon school curriculums.

SECTION 2:

The families of each student will be responsible for paying for their own student's enrollment. If there is a lack of funds, the school board members can decide amongst themselves how to raise adequate money.

SECTION 3:

Taxes formerly used for education will no longer need to be paid, seeing as the families with children will directly be funding their own school.

SECTION 4:

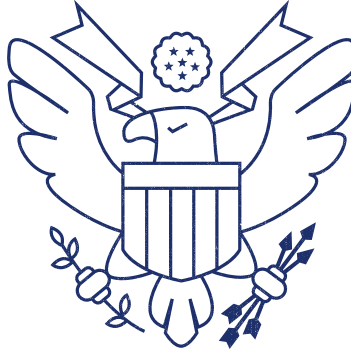
All buildings formerly belonging to the public school systems for use as schools, will be sold to the neighborhood schools, as their former use is now irrelevant.

SECTION 5:

Each school will be required annually to be examined by a private school board council to ensure that subject matter is being covered adequately. Other than a base minimum of what must be accomplished in a year, the government will not be able to mandate what must be taught within schools.

SECTION 6:

This bill will be enacted three full school years from the signing by the President. The time between its passing and its enactment is purely for the purpose of organizing necessary committees and staffs.



REFORM AND GOVERNMENT OVERSIGHT COMMITTEE

(R G O C)

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

The SuperPAC Elimination Act of 2019

SECTION 1: CONGRESSIONAL FINDINGS

Congress finds that funding of federal candidates for election is an area where full public disclosure must be made. Currently, laws allow for Political Action Committees to hide from disclosure large sums of donations while restricting personal donations, and this is not in the public interest.

SECTION 2: DEFINITIONS

(a) Election means any election involving a federal office. (b) Political Action Committee means any group that solicits or otherwise collects funds for any federal candidate. (c) Donation is anything of value, to include money or any in-kind service.

SECTION 3: POLITICAL ACTION COMMITTEE ELIMINATION; PENALTY

(a) No person or group of persons shall solicit or collect any aggregate amount over \$5,000 towards any federal election. (b) The current limit upon individual donations to elections is repealed. If a candidate receives an aggregate amount of contributions in excess of \$5,000 from any contributor during a calendar year, the principal campaign committee of such candidate shall submit to the Secretary or the Federal Election Commission in writing, a notification containing the name of the candidate and office sought by the candidate, the identification of the contributor, and the date of the receipt and amount of the contribution. (c) Any person in violation of this section is liable for a fine of \$10,000 per occurrence.

The amendments made by this Act shall apply to contributions made for elections occurring after the date of the enactment of this Act.

This act shall become effective upon signing by the President.

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

The Bank on Students Loan Fairness Act of 2019

SECTION 1: PROVISION OF FUNDS FOR 2019 FEDERAL DIRECT STAFFORD LOANS.

(1) IN GENERAL- The Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System shall make available to the Secretary, from the combined earnings of the Federal Reserve System, the amount determined by the Secretary to be reasonably necessary to award Federal Direct Stafford Loans during the award year beginning July 1, 2019, to all eligible students in attendance at participating institutions of higher education selected by the Secretary to enable such students to pursue their courses of study at such institutions.

SECTION 2: ADJUSTMENT OF FEDERAL DIRECT STAFFORD LOAN INTEREST RATES.

(1) REDUCED RATES FOR FDSL LOANS DISBURSED ON OR AFTER JULY 1, 2019, AND BEFORE JULY 1, 2019- Notwithstanding the preceding paragraphs of this subsection and subparagraph (A) of this paragraph, for Federal Direct Stafford Loans made to undergraduate students for which the first disbursement is made on or after July 1, 2019, and before July 1, 2019, the applicable rate of interest shall be the primary credit rate charged by the Federal Reserve banks on July 1, 2019, for purposes of sections 13 and 13A of the Federal Reserve Act (12 U.S.C. 342 et seq.).

This act shall become effective upon signing by the President.

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

The Citizen Voter ID Act of 2019

SECTION 1: FINDINGS

Integrity of elections is paramount to public confidence in government. In the past, irregularities in voting have caused great strife and resulted in a loss of the public trust. In order to restore the public trust, it is imperative to permit States to require proof of citizenship for registration to vote in elections for Federal office.

SECTION 2: STATES PERMITTED TO REQUIRE PROOF OF CITIZENSHIP FOR VOTER REGISTRATION.

Section 6 of the National Voter Registration Act of 1993 (42 U.S.C. 1973) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsections:

- (a) Proof of Citizenship- Nothing in subsection (a) shall be construed to preempt any State law requiring evidence of citizenship in order to complete any requirement to register to vote in elections for Federal office.
- (b) The type of evidence of citizenship shall be noted on the voter application. In order to ensure privacy and protect against identity theft, no evidence of citizenship shall be retained in any manner to include paper or electronic means by any agency of federal or state government.'

This act shall become effective upon signing by the President.

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

The Repeal of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act of 2019

SECTION 1: REPEAL OF PPACA AND HEALTH CARE-RELATED PROVISIONS IN THE HEALTH CARE AND EDUCATION RECONCILIATION ACT OF 2010.

(a) PPACA- Effective as of the enactment of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (Public Law 111-148), such Act is repealed, and the provisions of law amended or repealed by such Act are restored or revived as if such Act had not been enacted. (b) Health Care-Related Provisions in the Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act of 2010- Effective as of the enactment of the Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act of 2010 (Public Law 111-152), title I and subtitle B of title II of such Act are repealed, and the provisions of law amended or repealed by such title or subtitle, respectively, are restored or revived as if such title and subtitle had not been enacted.

SECTION 2: BUDGETARY EFFECTS OF THIS ACT.

The budgetary effects of this Act, for the purpose of complying with the Statutory Pay-As-YouGo Act of 2010, shall be determined by reference to the latest statement titled Budgetary Effects of PAYGO Legislation' for this Act, submitted for printing in the Congressional Record by the Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the House of Representatives, as long as such statement has been submitted prior to the vote on passage of this Act.

This act shall become effective upon signing by the President.

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

The Expanding Opportunity in Quality Charter Schools Act of 2019

SECTION 1: CONGRESSIONAL FINDINGS.

Congress finds it is necessary and prudent to amend the charter school program under the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965:

SECTION 2: PURPOSE

(a) To improve the United States education system and educational opportunities for all individuals in the United States by supporting innovation in public education in public school settings that prepare students to compete in, and contribute to, the global economy; (b) To provide financial assistance for the planning, program design, and initial implementation of charter schools; (c) To increase the number of high-quality charter schools available to students across the Nation

SECTION 3: FUNDING

There is hereby allocated the sum of \$45,000,000 million annually for the fiscal years of 2014 through 2019 in order to carry out this Act.

SECTION 4: GRANTS TO SUPPORT HIGH-QUALITY CHARTER SCHOOLS.

(a) Program Authorized- From the amount available under section 3, the Secretary shall award, on a competitive basis, grants to State entities having applications approved under subsection (f) to enable such entities to-(1) award sub-grants to eligible applicants-(A) to open new charter schools; (B) to replicate high-quality charter schools; or (C) to expand high-quality charter schools.

This act shall become effective upon signing by the President.

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

The National ID Card Repeal Act of 2019

SECTION 1: CONGRESSIONAL FINDINGS.

(a) Findings Relating to the National ID Card- Congress finds the premise of a National ID card as enacted in Title II of the REAL ID Act of 2005 to be contrary to the principles of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness upon which America was founded. (b) Congress finds that Title II of the federal REAL ID Act was passed in violation of the 1st, 4th, and 10th Amendments to the US Constitution.

(a) Congress finds the states, not Congress, have the authority to determine any driver license or ID card laws pursuant to both Article 1 Section 8 and the 10th Amendment to the US Constitution.

(b) Congress finds Title II of the federal REAL ID Act has cost the states and citizens millions of dollars while not preventing one terror plot.

SECTION 2: DEFINITIONS.

(a) National ID card- any state driver license or ID card issued under the federal REAL ID Act..

(b) State- any state or territorial government of these United States that issues a driver license or ID card, to include the District of Columbia.

SECTION 3: REAL ID ACT REPEALED.

(a) In General- Title II of the federal REAL ID Act of 2005 is repealed.

(b) Congress shall pass no law abridging the right of the people to seek redress of their grievances with their government, such as needing "federal identification" to enter a federal building.

(c) The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects shall not be violated in order for them to renew their State driver license or ID card.

(d) 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. Driver licenses and ID cards are a matter of State jurisdiction.

This act shall become effective upon signing by the President. .

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

The Investing in Innovation for Education Act of 2019

SECTION 1: INVESTING IN INNOVATION.

(a) The purposes of this part are to-

(1) fund the identification, development, evaluation, and expansion of innovative, evidence based practices, programs, and strategies in order to significantly- (A) increase student academic achievement and decrease achievement gaps;

(B) increase high school graduation rates;

(C) increase college enrollment rates and rates of college persistence;

(D) improve teacher and school leader effectiveness; and

(E) increase the identification of innovative educational strategies in rural areas; and

(2) support the rapid development, expansion, and adoption of tools and resources that improve the efficiency, effectiveness, or pace of adoption of such educational practices, programs, and strategies.

SECTION 2: PROGRAM AUTHORIZED; LENGTH OF GRANTS; PRIORITIES.

(a) Program Authorization- The Secretary shall use funds made available to carry out this part to award grants, on a competitive basis, to local educational agencies, educational service agencies, and nonprofit organizations that propose to provide support to 1 or more public schools or local educational agencies, or both, consistent with section 4405:

(b) Duration of Grants- The Secretary shall award grants under this part for a period of not more than 3 years, and may extend such grants for an additional 2-year period if the grantee demonstrates to the Secretary that it is making significant progress on the program performance measures identified in section 4406.

SECTION 3: AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this part \$500,000,000 for fiscal year 2019 through 2022 and such sums as may be necessary for each of the 5 succeeding fiscal years.'

This act shall become effective upon signing by the President.

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

The Block Grant Education Act of 2019

SECTION 1: CONGRESSIONAL FINDINGS.

- (a) Congress finds that over 90 percent of all money utilized by the federal government originates with the American taxpayer.
- (b) Congress finds that adding layers of agencies to the grant process adds greatly to the cost of those necessary functions of government.
- (c) Congress finds in some instances, the administrative cost of block grants is nearly 50 percent of the grant itself, and that this is an inefficient use of tax dollars.

SECTION 2: BLOCK GRANT EDUCATION; GRANTS GENERALLY PROHIBITED. (a) The purposes of this part are to fund the public education as to the true cost of government grants that are handled by numerous levels and agencies of government. For any grant pursued, the amount of the grant, the amount of administrative costs, and the gross and net amounts must be published on all documents pertaining to the grant.

- (a) If an agency of government wishes to pursue anything that requires the use of tax dollars, the agency must first attempt to raise the money locally. Revenue bonds are encouraged.
- (b) By the year 2022, the federal grant program will be phased out and discontinued unless they are renewed by an act of Congress.

This act shall become effective upon signing by the President.

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

The Budget Transparency Act of 2019

SECTION 1: PURPOSES.

- (a) to assure effective control over the budgetary process; and
- (b) to facilitate the determination of the appropriate level of Federal revenues and expenditures by the Congress and the President.

SECTION 2: JOINT RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET.

- (a) subtotals of new budget authority and outlays for non-defense discretionary spending, defense discretionary spending, Medicare, Medicaid, other direct spending (excluding interest), and interest; and for emergencies (for the reserve fund in section 317(b) and for military operations in section 317(C)) must be made public in a format understandable to average Americans, who will have five (5) business days to comment upon them via their representatives.
- (b) a measure, as a percentage of gross domestic product, of total outlays, total Federal revenues, the surplus or deficit, and new outlays for non-defense discretionary spending, defense spending, Medicare, Medicaid and other direct spending as set forth in such resolution shall be utilized and in no case shall said outlays exceed total federal revenues.

SECTION 3: BUDGET REQUIRED BEFORE SPENDING BILLS MAY BE CONSIDERED.

- (a) Amendments to Section 303 and Conforming Amendments- (1) Section 303 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 is amended by striking '(a) In General- ', by striking 'has been agreed to' and 'takes effect in subsection (a)', and by striking subsections (b) and (c); and
- (2) by striking its section heading and inserting the following new section heading: 'CONSIDERATION OF BUDGET-RELATED LEGISLATION BEFORE BUDGET BECOMES LAW'.

This act shall become effective upon signing by the President.

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

The Disaster Relief Act of 2019

SECTION 1: TEMPORARY INCREASE IN BORROWING AUTHORITY FOR NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM.

(a) Section 1309(a) of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 4016(a)) is amended by striking ‘\$20,725,000,000’ and inserting ‘\$40,000,000,000’.

(b) The amount provided by this section is designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 403(a) of S. Con. Res. 13 (111th Congress), the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2019, and as an emergency pursuant to section 4(g) of the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2019 (2 U.S.C. 933(g)).

SECTION 2: SPENDING AUTHORITY AND DIRECTION

(a) All monies within subsections (a) and (b) under section 1 shall be dispensed only to those states affected by the severe disasters from natural disasters in 2019. Such states shall have declared a state of emergency before funds can be dispensed.

Funds shall be dispensed in an application process only.

(a) The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) shall have appropriating powers to designate where funds will be spent.

This act shall become effective upon signing by the President.

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

The Focusing the SEC on Its Mission Act of 2019

SECTION 1: PROHIBITION ON REQUIRING DISCLOSURE OF POLITICAL EXPENDITURES.

(a) Prohibition on Requiring Disclosure of Political Expenditures

- (1) IN GENERAL- The Commission shall not require the disclosure by an issuer of any political expenditure.
- (2) DEFINITION- The term 'political expenditure' means-
 - (A) an independent expenditure;
 - (B) an electioneering communication, and any other public communication that would be an electioneering communication if it were a broadcast, cable, or satellite communication; or
 - (C) dues or other payments to trade associations or organizations described in section 501(c) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 and exempt from tax under section 501(a) of such Code that are, or could reasonably be anticipated to be, used or transferred to another association or organization for the purposes described in clauses (i) or (ii).'

This act shall become effective upon signing by the President.

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

The Freedom to Fish Act of 2019

SECTION 1: RESTRICTED AREAS AT CORPS OF ENGINEERS DAMS.

(a) Definitions- In this Act:

(1) RESTRICTED AREA- The term 'restricted area' means a restricted area for hazardous waters at dams and other civil works structures in the Cumberland River basin published by the Corps of Engineers on November 29, 1996, and any related regulations or guidance.

(2) SECRETARY- The term 'Secretary' means the Secretary of the Army.

(b) Existing Restricted Area- If the Secretary has established a restricted area or modified an existing restricted area during the period beginning on August 1, 2019, and ending on the day before the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall-

(1) cease implementing and enforcing the restricted area until the date that is 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act; and

(2) remove any permanent physical barriers constructed in connection with the restricted area.

(a) Exclusions- For purposes of this section, the installation and maintenance of measures for alerting the public of hazardous water conditions and restricted areas, including sirens, strobe lights, and signage, shall not be considered to be a permanent physical barrier.

(b) Enforcement

(1) IN GENERAL- Enforcement of a restricted area shall be the sole responsibility of the State in which the restricted area is located.

(2) EXISTING AUTHORITIES- The Secretary shall not assess any penalty for entrance into a restricted area under section 4 of the Act entitled 'An Act authorizing the construction of certain public works on rivers and harbors for flood control, and for other purposes', approved December 22, 1944 (16 U.S.C. 460d).

This act shall become effective upon signing by the President.

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

The No Taxpayer Funding for Abortion Act of 2019

SECTION 1: PROHIBITION ON FUNDING FOR ABORTIONS

(a) No funds authorized or appropriated by Federal law, and none of the funds in any trust fund to which funds are authorized or appropriated by Federal law, shall be expended for any abortion.

SECTION 2: PROHIBITION ON FUNDING FOR HEALTH BENEFITS PLANS THAT COVER ABORTION

(a) None of the funds authorized or appropriated by Federal law, and none of the funds in any trust fund to which funds are authorized or appropriated by Federal law, shall be expended for health benefits coverage that includes coverage of abortion.

SECTION 3: LIMITATION ON FEDERAL FACILITIES AND EMPLOYEES

(a) No health care service furnished-

(1) by or in a health care facility owned or operated by the Federal Government; or

(2) by any physician or other individual employed by the Federal Government to provide health care services within the scope of the physician's or individual's employment, (b) may include abortion.

SECTION 4: CONSTRUCTION RELATING TO SEPARATE COVERAGE

(a) Nothing in this chapter shall be construed as prohibiting any individual, entity, or State or locality from purchasing separate abortion coverage or health benefits coverage that includes abortion so long as such coverage is paid for entirely using only funds not authorized or appropriated by Federal law and such coverage shall not be purchased using matching funds required for a federally subsidized program, including a State's or locality's contribution of Medicaid matching funds.

This act shall become effective upon signing by the President.

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

The Federal Land Freedom Act of 2019

SECTION 1: SHORT TITLE, PURPOSE.

This Act may be cited as the 'Federal Land Freedom Act of 2019'. The purpose of this act is to achieve domestic energy independence by empowering States to control the development and production of all forms of energy on all available Federal land.

SECTION 2: STATE CONTROL OF ENERGY DEVELOPMENT AND PRODUCTION ON ALL AVAILABLE FEDERAL LAND.

(a) State Programs

- (1) A State may establish a program covering the leasing and permitting processes, regulatory requirements, and any other provisions by which the State would exercise its rights to develop all forms of energy resources on available Federal land in the State; and
- (2) AMENDMENT OF PROGRAMS- A State may amend a program developed and certified under this section at any time.

(b) Leasing, Permitting, and Regulatory Programs

- (1) SATISFACTION OF FEDERAL REQUIREMENTS- Each program certified under this section shall be considered to satisfy all applicable requirements of Federal law (including regulations).
- (2) (2) FEDERAL CERTIFICATION AND TRANSFER OF DEVELOPMENT RIGHTS- Upon submission of a declaration by a State herein the State shall receive all rights from the Federal Government to develop all forms of energy resources covered by the program.
- (3) ISSUANCE OF PERMITS AND LEASES- If a State elects to issue a permit or lease for the development of any form of energy resource on any available Federal land within the borders of the State in accordance with a program certified under paragraph

(c), the permit or lease shall be considered to meet all applicable requirements of Federal law (including regulations).

- (1) Judicial Review- Activities carried out in accordance with this Act shall not be subject to judicial review.
- (2) Administrative Procedure Act- Activities carried out in accordance with this Act shall not be subject to the 'Administrative Procedure Act'.

This act shall become effective upon signing by the President.

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

The Accuracy in Reporting Medical Debt Act of 2019

SECTION 1: FINDINGS.

The Congress finds the following:

- (1) According to credit evaluators, medical debt collections are inconsistently reported, and of questionable value in predicting future payment performance.
- (2) Medical debt that has been completely paid off or settled will remain on a consumer's credit report and can significantly damage a consumer's credit score for 7 years.
- (3) Creditworthy consumers may be denied credit, pay higher interest rates, or pay higher fees when buying or refinancing a home loan or obtaining credit for credit-related products due to disputed medical debt on their credit reports.

SECTION 2: DEFINITIONS.

'(A) CONSUMER REPORTING AGENCY- The term 'consumer reporting agency' has the meaning given such term under section 603(f) of the Fair Credit Reporting Act. '(B) DISPUTES THE VALIDITY- With respect to a medical debt, a consumer disputes the validity of such debt if the consumer states, in writing.

'(C) MEDICAL DEBT- The term 'medical debt' means a debt arising from the receipt of medical services, products, or devices.

SECTION 3: VALIDATION OF MEDICAL DEBT.

(a) EFFECT OF CONSUMER NOTICE- If the consumer notifies the debt collector, in writing, within the 30-day period described under subsection (a), that the consumer disputes the validity of the debt, the debt collector may not, during the 120-day period beginning on the date that the debt collector sends the written notice described under subsection (a), communicate with, or report any information to, any consumer reporting agency regarding such debt. This paragraph shall have no effect on when a debt collector may or may not engage in activities to collect or attempt to collect any debt owed or due or asserted to be owed.

This act shall become effective upon signing by the President.

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

The WE CARE Act of 2019

SECTION 1: FINDINGS.

The Congress finds the following:

- (1) The long-term health of the Nation's democracy, as well as our economy, is dependent upon the strength of our young people.
- (2) The challenge of educating the Nation's students cannot be met by schools alone. Cross-sector community engagement, including schools, community-based organizations, businesses, parents, faith-based organizations, local government, students and others must all work together to ensure that students receive the support they need to be successful.

SECTION 2: AMENDMENTS TO THE ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION ACT OF 1965:

(a) Statement of Purpose-

- (1) Coordinating services under all parts of this title with each other, with services under all other titles of this Act, with other education services, and with other public and private agencies in the community providing services to children and youth.
- (2) Promoting stronger enhanced partnerships between schools and their communities that can contribute to student success and greater family and community involvement in creating the conditions for learning for their children..

SECTION 3: FEDERAL MATCHING FUND AUTHORIZED.

(a) The Secretary shall award grants to local educational agencies to support the implementation of community involvement policies.

- (1) GRANTS TO LOCAL EDUCATIONAL AGENCIES- A grant to a local educational agency under this section shall not be greater than the amount of matching funds raised by the local educational agency and its community partners.

This act shall become effective upon signing by the President.

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

The Registered Nurse Safe Staffing Act of 2019

SECTION 1: FINDINGS.

(a) Congress makes the following findings:

- (1) Research shows that patient safety in hospitals is directly proportionate to the number of registered nurses working in the hospital. Higher staffing levels by experienced registered nurses are related to lower rates of negative patient outcomes.
- (2) A 2011 study on nurse staffing and inpatient hospital mortality shows that suboptimal nurse staffing is linked with a greater likelihood of patient death in the hospital. A 2012 study of serious patient events reported to the Joint Commission demonstrates that one of the leading causes of all hospital sentinel events is human factors, including staffing and staffing skill mix.

SECTION 2: ESTABLISHMENT OF SAFE NURSE STAFFING LEVELS BY MEDICARE PARTICIPATING HOSPITALS.

(a) Each participating hospital shall implement a hospital-wide staffing plan for nursing services furnished in the hospital.

(b) REQUIREMENT FOR DEVELOPMENT OF STAFFING PLAN BY HOSPITAL NURSE STAFFING COMMITTEE- The hospital-wide staffing plan for nursing services implemented by a hospital pursuant to paragraph (a)-

- (1) shall be developed by the hospital nurse staffing committee established under subsection (2); and
- (2) shall require that an appropriate number of registered nurses provide direct patient care in each unit and on each shift of the hospital to ensure staffing levels that address the unique characteristics of the patients and hospital units; and results in the delivery of safe, quality patient care.

This act shall become effective upon signing by the President.

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

The Corporate Politics Transparency Act of 2019

SECTION 1: RULES OF ENGAGEMENT

SECTION 1: DISCLOSURE TO SHAREHOLDERS OF CERTAIN POLITICAL EXPENDITURES.

(a) Disclosure of Certain Political Expenditures

(1) DISCLOSURE REQUIRED- Each quarterly and annual report required under this section shall include a disclosure of the total of any political expenditures in support of or in opposition to any candidate for Federal, State, or local public office made by the issuer during the preceding 6-year period. Such disclosures shall contain, at minimum, the name and political party affiliation of each candidate in support of whom or in opposition to whom a political expenditure was made, the amount of each such expenditure, the public office that such candidate was or is seeking, including the relevant State, city, or district, and a statement of the issuer's interest in and reason for making such expenditure.

(2) DEFINITION- For purposes of this subsection, the term 'political expenditure in support of or in opposition to any candidate for Federal, State, or local public office' means an expenditure or series of expenditures totaling more than \$10,000 for any single candidate during any single election that-

'(A) is an independent expenditure as such term is defined in the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 or is relating to a candidate for State or local public office that would be treated as an independent expenditure under such Act if the candidate were a candidate for Federal public office;

'(B) is an electioneering communication; or

'(C) dues or other payments to any other organization that are, or could reasonably be anticipated to be, used or transferred to another association or organization.'

This act shall become effective upon signing by the President.

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

The Proposition of Repealing the 17th Amendment Act of 2019

SECTION 1: FINDINGS.

Congress has made the following findings: (1) the constitution of the United States in Article 1 section 3, gave the State Legislature the right to choose out of their assembly who would represent them in the Federal Senate, and this right given the State Legislature was to provide checks and balances to the Federal Government. (2) The 17th amendment has changed this process and instituted the practice of direct election of the US Federal Senators by the people. (3) The 17th amendment has taken away a check and balance from the State Legislature and undermined the State rights given them in the Constitution.

SECTION 2: PROPOSITION TO REPEAL THE 17th AMENDMENT.

Congress proposes to amend the Constitution of the United States in the form of repealing the 17th amendment, which has harmed State rights and removed an important check and balance for the Federal Government.

SECTION 3: WORDING.

The new amendment will state: "The seventeenth article of amendment to the Constitution of the United States is hereby repealed. The election of Federal Senators will return to the process set out in the Constitution of the United States article I section 3:"

This act shall become effective upon passage by Congress and ratification by the States.

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

The Cut Campaign Costs Act of 2019

SECTION 1: CONGRESSIONAL FINDINGS

Congress finds that during election campaigns, money tends to be spent in what Congress deems to be excessive amounts. Congress finds that it is granted to authority to lay taxes under Article 1, Section 8 of the Constitution.

SECTION 2: DEFINITIONS (1)

Elections are defined as all political events in which citizens have the right to vote. (2) Campaign cost means the sum of any costs incurred as a result of or in immediate connection to the efforts of a candidate or of his supporters to further the candidate's potential to be elected.

SECTION 3: TAX TO BE IMPOSED; (1)

Any candidate and his supporters whose campaign cost exceeds 100,000 US dollars during a single election is hereby subjected to a tax on the portion in excess of 100,000 US dollars. (2) The rate for this tax is initially set at 40%. (3) The entire revenue from the tax imposed by this Act must be immediately used to pay the National Debt.

This act shall become effective upon signing by the President.