

THE 2024 BILL BOOK

CONGRESS

TEENPACT LEADERSHIP SCHOOLS



T A B L E O F C O N T E N T S

SINAC

- 5 Security, Intelligence, and National Affairs Committee (SINAC)**
- 6 The Stop School Shootings Act of 2024 – *SINAC001***
- 7 The Rules of Engagement Reform Act of 2024 – *SINAC002***
- 8 The United Nations Security Act of 2024 – *SINAC003***
- 9 The Cellular Communication Protection Act of 2024 – *SINAC004***
- 10 The High-Capacity Ammunition Magazine Ban of 2024 – *SINAC005***
- 11 The Ammunition Management for More Obtainability Act of 2024 – *SINAC006***
- 12 The Federal Term Limit Act of 2024 – *SINAC007***
- 13 The Cyber Intelligence Sharing and Protection Act of 2024 – *SINAC008***
- 14 The Safe Communities, Safe Schools Act of 2024 – *SINAC009***
- 15 The Universal National Service Act of 2024 – *SINAC010***
- 16 The NRA Members' Gun Safety Act of 2024 – *SINAC011***
- 17 The Repeal of the 26th Amendment – *SINAC012***
- 18 The Repeal Of The Selective Service Act 2024 – *SINAC013***
- 19 The United States-Israel Strategic Partnership Act of 2024 – *SINAC014***
- 20 The Patriot Generation Act of 2024 – *SINAC015***
- 21 The Sanctuary Cities Act of 2024 - *SINAC016***
- 22 The Withdrawal from the United Nations Act of 2024 - *SINAC017***
- 23 The Fair Representation Act of 2024 - *SINAC018***
- 24 The Genetic Privacy and Cold Case Resolution Act of 2024 - *SINAC019***
- 25 Automatic Voter Registration Act of 2024 - *SINAC020***
- 26 AI Transparency and Explainability Act of 2024 - *SINAC021***

BECC

26 Business, Economy, and Commerce Committee (BECC)

- 27** The Unlocking Consumer Choice and Wireless Competition Act of 2024 – **BECC001**
- 28** The FairTax Act of 2024 – **BECC002**
- 29** The Income Tax Reform Act of 2024 – **BECC003**
- 30** The National Debt Relief Act of 2024 – **BECC004**
- 31** The No Budget, Delayed Pay Act of 2024 – **BECC005**
- 32** The Unlocking Technology Act of 2024 – **BECC006**
- 33** The Marijuana Reclassification Act of 2024 – **BECC007**
- 34** The Raising Minimum Wage Act of 2024 – **BECC008**
- 35** The Abolition Of Government Funded School Systems Act of 2024 – **BECC009**
- 36** The Worker’s Rights Act of 2024 – **BECC010**
- 37** The Student Loan Forgiveness Act of 2024 – **BECC011**
- 38** The Federal Term Limit Act of 2024 – **BECC012**
- 39** Lead Pipe Replacement and Water Safety Act of 2024– **BECC013**
- 40** The Federal Death Penalty Abolition Act of 2024– **BECC014**
- 41** The Universal Access to Community College Act of 2024– **BECC015**
- 42** The Right to Repair Act of 2024– **BECC016**

RGOC

- 43 Reform and Government Oversight Committee (RGOC)**
- 44** The SuperPAC Elimination Act of 2024 – ***RGOC001***
- 45** The Federal Election Reform Act of 2024– ***RGOC002***
- 46** The Citizen Voter ID Act of 2024 – ***RGOC003***
- 47** The Expanding Opportunity in Quality Charter Schools Act of 2024 – ***RGOC004***
- 48** The National ID Card Repeal Act of 2024 – ***RGOC005***
- 49** The Budget Transparency Act of 2024 – ***RGOC006***
- 50** The Disaster Relief Act of 2024 – ***RGOC007***
- 51** The Abolition of the Electoral College – ***RGOC008***
- 52** The Federal Land Freedom Act of 2024 – ***RGOC009***
- 53** The Accuracy in Reporting Medical Debt Act of 2024 – ***RGOC010***
- 54** The WE CARE Act of 2024 – ***RGOC011***
- 56** The Proposition of Repealing the 17th Amendment Act of 2024 – ***RGOC012***
- 57** The Cut Campaign Costs Act of 2024 – ***RGOC013***
- 58** The Puerto Rico Self-Determination Act of 2024 – ***RGOC014***
- 59** The Free Speech Act of 2024 – ***RGOC015***
- 60** Tribal-Local Law Enforcement Collaboration Act – ***RGOC016***
- 61** Social Media Free Expression Act of 2024 – ***RGOC017***
- 62** The USPS Advancement and Accessibility Act of 2024 – ***RGOC018***
- 63** Opioid Prescription Control and Public Health Enhancement Act of 2024 – ***RGOC019***
- 64** Food Safety Transparency and Inspection Act of 2024 – ***RGOC020***
- 65** The Wildlife Restoration and Conservation Act of 2024 – ***RGOC021***
- 66** The Young Farmer Training and Support Initiative Act of 2024 – ***RGOC022***



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

(S I N A C)

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

The Stop School Shootings Act of 2024

SECTION 1: FINDINGS

Since 2018, there have been over 140 school shootings in the United States. Furthermore, guns are the leading cause of death among children under the age of 18 years old. The purpose of this act is to avoid and prevent as many tragic deaths from school shootings as possible.

SECTION 2: MANDATORY SCHOOL SAFETY OFFICER

Upon signing of this act, states and individual counties are hereby required to maintain at least one safety officer with a gun on the campus at all times for every public and charter school. An additional armed safety officer is required for every 500 additional students enrolled. If any school does not have adequate funding, the Department of Education is ordered to review the costs with the school to assist in allocating funds, or to provide additional funding to employ these officers. Priority application status will be given to former police officers and former military members to provide jobs after service.

SECTION 3: ALLOWING TEACHERS TO CONCEAL CARRY

Since concealed carry owners in the United States are the least likely group to commit a crime, teachers who have such a license and do not have any criminal or mental health record will be allowed to conceal carry in schools. They will be required to report their intention to carry a firearm on campus to the principal. This information will also be shared with all safety officers on campus. Students are not permitted to conceal carry on any campus at any time.

SECTION 4: MANDATORY SCHOOL SHOOTING TRAINING

The Department of Education is hereby ordered to work with local officials and law enforcement to create a training program to be administered to every employee at public and charter schools. No employee will be allowed to start work until they complete this program. Current school employees will have three months to complete this program upon signing of this act. Additionally, all students must participate in one school shooting safety drill, conducted by the safety officers, to train for an active-shooter emergency situation.

This act shall become effective upon signing by the President.

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

The Rules of Engagement Reform Act of 2024

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.

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

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

The United Nations Security Act of 2024

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 2024

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 2024

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 2023:

This act shall become effective upon signing by the President.

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

The Ammunition Management for More Obtainability Act of 2024

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 Federal Term Limit Act of 2024

SECTION 1: FINDINGS

Currently, 40% of senators and 26% percent of representatives are 65 years or older. Additionally, less than 5% of Congress is between the ages of 25 to 40, compared to 33% of the U.S population being in that age range.

SECTION 2: TERM LIMITS

To bring more representation to one-third of the country, term limits will be imposed on both chambers of Congress. A Senator shall be allowed 2 consecutive terms, which is a 12 year limit. A Representative shall be allowed 5 consecutive terms, which is a 10 year limit. If a senator desires to run for a third term in office, there shall be a ten year waiting period between their second consecutive term and their third term. If a Representative desires to run for a sixth term in office, there shall be a ten year waiting period between their fifth consecutive term and their sixth term. Each additional term must be separated by an additional 10 year waiting period for all congressional seats.

SECTION 3: IMPLEMENTATION

This Act shall go into effect at the start of the new congressional session in 2025. For any and all current Senators and Representatives, the term they are currently serving will count as their first term. They will, therefore, still be eligible to run for all additional consecutive terms.

This act shall become effective upon signing by the President.

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

The Cyber Intelligence Sharing and Protection Act of 2024

**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 2024

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 2023 through 2023:

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 2024

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 2024

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 CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

The Repeal of the 26th Amendment

SECTION 1: PURPOSE

The current voting age in the United States is 18, in accordance with the 26th Amendment. Because individuals cannot drink alcohol, smoke, or own a handgun until the age of 21, the age where individuals should be deemed responsible enough to vote should be raised to 21.

SECTION 2: REPEAL OF THE 26TH AMENDMENT

Because this act would require a repeal of a constitutional amendment, this would need a two thirds majority of both the Senate and the House to enact this change.

SECTION 3: AMENDMENTS

The 26th Amendment is hereby repealed. The 28th Amendment shall read:

Section 1: The right of citizens of the United States, who are twenty one years of age or older, to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of age.

Section 2. The Congress shall have the power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

This amendment shall be implemented in the next election cycle following the signing of this act.

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

The Repeal Of The Selective Service Act 2024

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 United States-Israel Strategic Partnership Act of 2024

SECTION 1: SHORT TITLE, PURPOSE.

This Act may be cited as the ‘United States-Israel Strategic Partnership Act of 2023’ 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 2023 (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 Patriot Generation Act of 2024

SECTION 1: CONGRESSIONAL FINDINGS

It is founds that the Government of the United States of America has the duty to educate its citizens in an understanding of civic-minded expectations, of upright and desirable citizenry that recognizes and accepts responsibility for preserving and defending the liberty inherited from prior generations and secured by the United States Constitution.

SECTION 2: EDUCATION OBLIGATION

To help families, civic institutions, local communities, district school boards, and charter schools prepare students to be civically responsible and knowledgeable adults, the Public School system around the United States shall: (a) integrate a civic education system curriculum that school districts and charter schools must incorporate as part of regular school work in kindergarten through grade twelve (12). (b) The civic education curriculum must assist students in developing: An understanding of their shared rights and responsibilities as residents of the state and of the founding principles of the United States. © There are offices that can be filled even by persons as young as eighteen (18) years of age, and this civic education will help in students' education about how to carry on our founding principles, traditions, and aws as citizens of the United States of America.

SECTION 3: IMPLEMENTATION

1. Each state's department of Education must implement this civic education program within twelve (12) months of this act becoming a law. Local School Boards will discuss curriculum selections publicly for parents and their students before implementing the programs.
2. This curriculum shall require students to:
 1. Attend at least one (1) city council meeting or county commissioner meeting.
 2. In part, be educated on Roberts Rules of Order and other procedures.
 3. Baring unforeseen health crisis, this class shall be attedned in-person.

SECTION 4: PROGRAM DETAILS

The civic education program shall include:

1. Implementation of the 1776 Act that was researched and put together by American Patriot experts.
2. Civic duty education (referenced in section 3).
3. Reading and studying of documents including but not limited to: the Constitution of the United States, the Declaration of Independence, the National Anthem Poem.

This act shall become effective upon signage by the President.

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

The Sanctuary Cities Act of 2024

SECTION 1: PURPOSE

This bill aims to make Sanctuary Cities illegal in the United States by ensuring that all cities follow the same immigration laws. It intends to enforce federal authority by cutting off funding to non-compliant cities and deploying national guard and ICE (Immigrations and Customs Enforcement) to remove undocumented immigrants.

SECTION 2: DEFINITION

The term "Sanctuary City" refers to any city in the United States that:

- (1) Knowingly allows and/or supports undocumented immigrants living in their city.
- (2) Withholds information or resources from the federal government trying to enforce Federal immigration laws.

SECTION 3: ILLEGALIZATION OF SANCTUARY CITIES

Sanctuary Cities are hereby made illegal in the United States.

SECTION 4: ENFORCEMENT

Any city found ignoring this act will instantly lose all federal funding. Furthermore, the Federal Government will deploy the national guard and ICE (Immigrations and Customs Enforcement) to carry out the deportation and removal of any illegal immigrants found. Once the President signs this bill, cities will have 30 days to enact this law.

This act shall become effective upon signage by the President.

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

The Withdrawl from the United Nations Act of 2024

SECTION 1: FINDINGS

Currently the United States is paying around 22% of the United Nations regular budget. This amounts to 1.2 Billions dollars, and when other UN agencies are taken into consideration overall the United States is paying over 3 billion dollars a year. We find that the United Nations no longer serves the interests or values of the American people, and that we are spending unneeded money towards funding this organization.

SECTION 2: IMMEDIATE WITHDRAWAL FORM THE UN

This Act hereby orders the President to immediately inform the United Nations Secretary General that the United States will be pulling out from the United Nations immediately. Upon approval of this act the United States shall immediately remove all funding from the United Nations, as well as inform the UN they must find a new headquarters and vacate from New York within 2 years of this act becoming law.

This act shall become effective upon signage by the President.

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

The Fair Representation Act of 2024 of 2024

SECTION 1: PURPOSE AND FINDINGS

This Act aims to end partisan gerrymandering, which undermines democracy and erodes public trust. It seeks to ensure non-partisan and transparent congressional redistricting in all states.

SECTION 2: NON-PARTISAN REDISTRICTING COMMISSIONS

Each state shall create a Non-Partisan Redistricting Commission (NPRC) for unbiased districting. NPRCs will have equal representation from major political parties and follow a transparent, non-influential process. Elected officials and their close relatives are excluded from participation.

SECTION 3: REDISTRICTING GUIDELINES

The NPRC's shall adhere to the following guidelines when drawing congressional districts:

- (1) Districts shall be contiguous and compact.
- (2) Districts shall respect existing political and geographic boundaries, where possible.
- (3) Districts shall not discriminate on the basis of race, ethnicity, or any other protected characteristic, in accordance with federal law.
- (4) Districts shall aim to create competitive elections by preventing undue partisan advantage.

SECTION 4: TIMELINE AND ENACTMENT

NPRCs must be operational by January 1, 2026, and complete redistricting by March 1, 2026. Failure to meet deadlines triggers federal non-partisan commission intervention. NPRCs' final maps require supermajority approval by state legislatures for transparency and bipartisan consensus. States must engage the public and stakeholders for feedback, with impartial judicial resolution of map challenges. In the event of a failure to establish an NPRC or complete the redistricting process by the prescribed deadlines, a federal non-partisan commission shall take responsibility for redistricting in the non-compliant state.

SECTION 5: ENFORCEMENT

The Department of Justice shall oversee the implementation of this Act and ensure compliance. States failing to adhere to the provisions of this Act shall be subject to legal action by the Department of Justice to compel compliance. Any person found guilty of intentionally subverting the non-partisan redistricting process shall be subject to penalties as determined by the federal courts.

This act shall become effective upon signage by the President.

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

The Automatic Voter Registration Act of 2024

SECTION 1: PURPOSE AND FINDINGS

The Automatic Voter Registration Act aims to enhance the democratic process by streamlining voter registration, making it more accessible and efficient for eligible citizens. By leveraging existing state agency interactions, we can remove unnecessary barriers to voter participation, thereby strengthening the foundation of our democracy.

SECTION 2: AUTOMATIC VOTER REGISTRATION

Each state shall establish and maintain a system of automatic voter registration for eligible citizens. Eligible citizens shall be automatically registered to vote upon interaction with designated state agencies, including but not limited to the Department of Motor Vehicles, public assistance offices, and agencies providing services to persons with disabilities. The automatic voter registration system shall utilize existing reliable data sources, such as driver's license information, to ensure accuracy and efficiency in the registration process.

SECTION 3: SAFEGUARDS AND OPT OUT PROVISIONS

The automatic voter registration process shall include safeguards to protect the privacy and security of individuals' information, complying with all applicable federal and state privacy laws.

Eligible citizens who do not wish to be automatically registered may opt-out of the process by notifying the relevant state agency during their interaction. States shall establish a clear and accessible process for individuals to verify, update, or correct their voter registration information to ensure the accuracy of the voter rolls.

This act shall become effective upon signage by the President.

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AI Transparency and Explainability Act of 2024

SECTION 1: PURPOSE

The AI Transparency and Explainability Act is introduced to address the growing importance of transparency and accountability in the deployment of artificial intelligence systems. In recognition of the potential impact of AI on critical domains such as healthcare and finance, this legislation aims to establish a legal framework that mandates AI developers to provide clear and understandable explanations for the decision-making processes of their systems. The primary purpose is to enhance public trust, ensure accountability, and mitigate the risks associated with opaque AI technologies, fostering responsible AI development and deployment.

SECTION 2: REQUIREMENTS FOR AI DEVELOPERS

This act requires AI developers to disclose, in plain and understandable language, how their systems reach decisions or recommendations. Developers must provide insights into the underlying algorithms, data sources, and the key factors influencing the AI's outputs. In critical domains like healthcare and finance, where AI decisions can have profound consequences, the legislation mandates the creation of accessible documentation that details the ethical considerations, potential biases, and risk mitigation strategies employed in the AI system.

Additionally, the bill establishes a standardized format for transparency reports, ensuring consistency and clarity across different AI applications. AI developers are also required to update these reports regularly, reflecting any significant changes to the system or its decision-making processes.

SECTION 3: ENFORCEMENT AND ACCOUNTABILITY

To enforce compliance with the AI Transparency and Explainability Act, regulatory bodies will be empowered to conduct audits and assessments of AI systems deployed in critical domains. Non-compliance may result in penalties, fines, or, in severe cases, the suspension of AI system deployment until the necessary transparency measures are implemented. Whistleblower protections will be in place to encourage individuals to report instances of non-compliance without fear of retaliation. This section underscores the commitment to creating a transparent and accountable AI landscape that prioritizes the well-being and trust of the public, particularly in sectors where the stakes are highest.

This act shall become effective upon signage by the President.



**BUSINESS,
ECONOMY,
AND COMMERCE
COMMITTEE**

(B E C C)

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

The Unlocking Consumer Choice and Wireless Competition Act of 2024

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 2024

SECTION 1: CONGRESSIONAL FINDINGS.

- (a) Findings Relating to Federal Income Tax- Congress finds the Federal income tax-
- (1) stunts 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 2024 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 2024- In the calendar year 2024, the rate of tax is 23 percent of the gross payments for the taxable property or service.
 - (2) FOR YEARS AFTER 2024- For years after the calendar year 2024, 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 2024

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 2023 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 2024

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 2023.
- (c) Federal block grant programs are hereby phased out over a five (5) year period beginning in 2023.
- (d) Military bases in nations deemed viable of self-defense are hereby phased out over a five (5) year period beginning in 2023.
- (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 2023 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 No Budget, Delayed Pay Act of 2024

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, 2024.

(b) Effective May 19, 2024, 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, 2024, 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, 2024.

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, 2024, a House of Congress has not agreed to a budget for fiscal year 2024 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, 2024, and ends on the earlier of-

- (A) the day on which the House of Congress agrees to a budget for fiscal year 2024 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 Unlocking Technology Act of 2024

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 2024

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 Raising Minimum Wage Act of 2024

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.

SECTION 2: DEFINITIONS

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

SECTION 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.

SECTION 4: RAISING MINIMUM WAGE; PENALTY

(1) No employer can pay his/her employee less than \$15.00 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 2024

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: INTENDED RESULTS

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: FAMILY RESPONSIBILITY

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: TAX CANCELLATION

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: SCHOOL PROPERTY RESTRUCTURING

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: ANNUAL OVERSIGHT AND EXAMINATION

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: IMPLEMENTATION

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.

This act shall become effective upon signing by the President.

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

The Worker's Rights Act of 2024

Purpose: To permit employees to request changes to their work schedules without fear of retaliation and to ensure that employers consider these requests, and to require employers to provide more predictable and stable schedules for employees in certain occupations with evidence of unpredictable and unstable scheduling practices that negatively affect employees, and for other purposes.

SECTION 1: SHORT TITLE; FINDINGS

- (a) Unstable, unpredictable, and rigid scheduling practices have been shown in numerous studies and surveys to disproportionately affect low-wage workers, women, and workers of color.
- (b) Difficult scheduling practices negatively impact workers and families, both economically and socially. Fluctuations in income hurts those who are trying to feed their families; a stable and predictable schedule guarantees a wage amount and can improve sales and worker productivity.

SECTION 2: FLEXIBLE SCHEDULE ALLOWANCE

- (a) All employees of companies with more than 15 workers will have the right to request changes in their schedules without fear of retaliation. Employers would be required to consider and respond to all schedule requests, and, when a worker's request is made because of a health condition, child or elder care, a second job, continued education, or job training, the employer would be required to grant the request unless a legitimate business reason precludes it.
- (b) Employees in food service, cleaning, hospitality, warehouse, and retail occupations – as well as other occupations designated by the Secretary of Labor – will have advance notice of their work schedules and receive additional pay when they are put “on-call” without any guarantee that work will be available; are sent home early on slow days; are scheduled for a “split shift;” or receive schedule changes or shifts are cancelled with less than two weeks' notice.
- (c) Employers would be prohibited from requiring employees to work with less than eleven hours of rest between shifts and would be required pay employees time and a half if they voluntarily agree with less than 11 hours rest.
- (d) This act shall not be misconstrued to take away the rights of workers under current Federal code.

SECTION 3: LEGISLATIVE IMPLEMENTATION

- (a) The Secretary of Labor shall oversee the implementation and enforcement of these regulations and will be allowed to hear complaints, adjudicate violations, and obtain punitive (but not excessive) damages from businesses who do not comply after multiple violations.
- (b) This Act will exclude any workers and/or businesses under contract with a recognized collective bargaining agreement.
- (c) Any administrative issues not addressed by this legislation are hereby delegated to the Secretary of Labor to adjust and implement as their office sees fit.

This act shall become effective upon signing by the President.

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

The Student Loan Forgiveness Act of 2024

SECTION 1: FINDINGS

Currently, more than \$1.7 trillion is owed by United States citizens in student debt alone. Over 42 million borrowers currently have student debt, with the average borrower owing over \$37,000. Additionally, the average student going to a public university has to borrow on average over \$32,000 to obtain a bachelor's degree.

SECTION 2: IMPLEMENTATION

Borrowers will apply to the United States Department of Education and, upon approval, will have a portion of student debt forgiven, not to exceed \$10,000.

SECTION 3: ELIGIBILITY

There shall be two requirements to meet eligibility for loan forgiveness:

- (a) Borrowers annual household income must not exceed \$100,000.
- (b) Borrowers must have completed the degree for which they took out the loans to be eligible for debt forgiveness.

This act shall become effective upon signing by the President.

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

The Federal Term Limit Act of 2024

SECTION 1: FINDINGS

Currently, 40% of senators and 26% percent of representatives are 65 years or older. Additionally, less than 5% of Congress is between the ages of 25 to 40, compared to 33% of the U.S population being in that age range..

SECTION 2: TERM LIMITS

To bring more representation for one third of the country there will be term limits imposed on both chambers of Congress. For the Senate they shall be allowed 2 consecutive terms, which is a 12 year limit. For the House they shall be allowed 5 Consecutive terms which is a 10 year limit. There then shall be a ten year waiting period if a representative or senator would like to run for Congressional Office again.

SECTION 3: IMPLEMENTATION

This Act shall go into effect at the start of the new Congressional session in 2025. If a Senator is in the middle of their term it will still count as their first term, and therefore only be allowed to run one more time. If any Senator or Representative has surpassed the term limits then the 2024 election will be the last election they are eligible to run in.

This act shall become effective upon signing by the President.

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

The Lead Pipe Replacement and Water Safety Act of 2024

SECTION 1: PURPOSE

The Lead Pipe Replacement and Water Safety Act of 2024 aims to address the critical public health issue of lead contamination in drinking water across the United States. Recognizing the severe health risks associated with lead exposure, this legislation proposes a targeted investment of \$45 billion to systematically replace all lead pipes, ensuring access to clean and safe drinking water for all Americans. This legislation aims to eliminate the pervasive threat of lead contamination in drinking water, safeguarding the health and well-being of all Americans.

SECTION 2: LEAD PIPE REPLACEMENT INITIATIVE

(1) Comprehensive Nationwide Assessment:

Conduct a nationwide assessment to identify and prioritize areas with the highest risk of lead contamination in water systems. Collaborate with local authorities and utilize advanced mapping technologies to create a comprehensive database of lead pipe locations.

(2) Establish Regional Task Forces:

Form regional task forces comprising federal, state, and local agencies, along with water utilities and community representatives. Task forces will coordinate efforts, share information, and oversee the systematic replacement of lead pipes.

(3) Prioritize Vulnerable Communities:

Prioritize replacement efforts in communities with high lead exposure risks, such as low-income neighborhoods and areas with a history of lead-related health issues. Ensure an equitable distribution of resources to address environmental justice concerns.

SECTION 3: HEALTH IMPACTS OF LEAD AND FUNDING ALLOCATION

(1) Health Impacts of Lead Exposure:

Highlight the severe health risks associated with lead exposure, especially in children, including developmental delays, learning disabilities, and long-term cognitive impairment. Emphasize the urgency of lead pipe replacement to protect public health.

(2) Allocation of Funding:

Allocate the \$45 billion budget to fund lead pipe replacement initiatives, focusing on material costs, labor, and community engagement efforts. Establish transparent mechanisms for fund distribution to ensure efficient and equitable utilization across regions.

(3) Monitoring and Reporting:

Implement a robust monitoring and reporting system to track the progress of lead pipe replacement projects. Regularly update Congress and the public on milestones achieved, areas addressed, and remaining challenges, ensuring accountability and transparency in the implementation of this vital initiative.

This Act becomes effective upon signing by the president.

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

The Federal Death Penalty Abolition Act of 2024

SECTION 1: PURPOSE

To abolish the death penalty in the United States under Federal law.

SECTION 2: FINDINGS

Since 1973, there have been over 180 cases of inmates on death row who have been exonerated after being sentenced to death. Additionally, death row cases cost state governments over 70% more funds than regular criminal cases. A death penalty case incurs higher expenses than the cost of a state government sustaining an inmate for a lifetime prison sentence. In 2007, a study found that only 2.5% of victims' family members reported achieving closure through the execution of the person convicted of murdering their family member. The death penalty is inhumane and should not be allowed in a civilized society. In light of the amount of death penalty convictions that have later been overturned due to new information, the United States should protect the lives of its citizens and abolish the death penalty.

SECTION 3: FEDERAL ABOLITION OF THE DEATH PENALTY

Upon approval of this Act, all sections of Federal laws providing for the death penalty shall be revoked. Defendants who are convicted of a crime previously punishable by capital punishment shall receive a lifetime prison sentence if convicted. No state shall administer the death penalty to any citizen of the United States.

SECTION 4: ENACTMENT

No person may be sentenced to death or put to death on or after the date of enactment of this Act for any violation of Federal law.

Any person sentenced to death before the date of enactment of this Act for any violation of Federal law shall be resentenced.

This Act becomes effective upon signing by the president.

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

The Universal Access to Community College Act of 2024

SECTION 1: PURPOSE

The Universal Access to Community College Act aims to expand educational opportunities and promote economic mobility for all United States citizens. Recognizing the transformative power of education, this legislation seeks to provide free community college tuition to citizens who commit to working a minimum of 40 hours per week. The primary purpose is to remove financial barriers to higher education, fostering a skilled workforce and empowering individuals to pursue their academic and career aspirations.

SECTION 2: ELIGIBILITY AND BENEFITS

This act establishes that any U.S. citizen working a minimum of 40 hours per week, whether through employment or a combination of work and approved apprenticeships, is eligible for tuition-free community college enrollment. The benefits include full coverage of tuition costs, textbooks, and necessary educational materials.

SECTION 3: FUNDING AND OVERSIGHT

To support the implementation of this initiative, federal funding will be allocated to community colleges based on enrollment of eligible citizens. An oversight committee will be established to monitor the program's effectiveness, ensure compliance with eligibility criteria, and assess the impact on workforce development. Regular reporting on enrollment, graduation rates, and the socioeconomic outcomes of participants will be required to inform potential improvements and adjustments to the program.

This Act becomes effective upon signing by the president.

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

The Right to Repair Act of 2024

SECTION 1: PURPOSE

The Right to Repair Act is introduced to safeguard consumers' rights and promote a more sustainable and competitive marketplace. Recognizing the increasing complexity of modern technology and the potential for restrictive repair practices, this legislation aims to establish a legal framework that guarantees consumers the right to repair their own devices or seek third-party repair services.

SECTION 2: CONSUMER PROTECTIONS AND MANUFACTURER OBLIGATIONS

This act asserts that consumers have the right to access documentation, tools, and replacement parts necessary for the repair of their purchased products. To operationalize this, manufacturers must provide readily accessible online repositories containing comprehensive repair manuals, diagnostic tools, and a catalog of affordable replacement parts for each product they sell. Moreover, manufacturers are mandated to standardize interfaces and connections where feasible, promoting interoperability and simplifying the repair process for consumers and independent repair providers.

Additionally, the legislation requires manufacturers to offer reasonably priced repair kits directly to consumers, including essential tools and commonly replaced parts. This step ensures that individuals with a willingness to undertake repairs themselves can do so with the necessary resources readily available.

SECTION 3: ENFORCEMENT AND PENALTIES

To enforce compliance with the Right to Repair Act, regulatory bodies will be empowered to investigate and penalize manufacturers engaging in anti-competitive repair practices. Manufacturers found in violation may face escalating fines proportional to the severity and duration of the non-compliance. Furthermore, the legislation establishes a clear dispute resolution mechanism, allowing consumers and independent repair providers to report non-compliance issues to the regulatory body. Whistleblower protections will be actively promoted, offering legal safeguards to individuals disclosing information about manufacturers hindering the right to repair. This multifaceted approach ensures that manufacturers have both a strong incentive to comply with repair standards and a clear understanding of the consequences for failing to do so.

This Act becomes effective upon signing by the president.



**REFORM AND
GOVERNMENT
OVERSIGHT
COMMITTEE**

(R G O C)

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

The SuperPAC Elimination Act of 2024

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 Federal Election Reform Act of 2024

SECTION 1: MAIL IN BALLOTS

Upon passage of this bill, all mail-in ballots for elections of government officials of any kind are hereby banned as a primary form of voting.

SECTION 2: EXCEPTIONS

A voter will be allowed to vote by mail-in ballot only as an absentee form of voting and only under one of the following conditions:

- (a) He/she has a health condition that prohibits him/her from voting.
- (b) He/she is currently serving overseas in the military or is otherwise unable to return to the United States to vote.
- (c) He/she is currently in school or working in a different state and is unable to return home to vote.

SECTION 3: FEDERAL VOTING HOLIDAY.

There will be a national federal holiday, called Election Day, which will enable more individuals to have the time needed to vote on Election Day.

SECTION 4: EARLY VOTING

Early voting laws will be delegated to the states to determine the length and procedures of early voting. At a minimum, each state is required to have a minimum of one week of early voting to allow those who are not eligible for absentee voting to cast their ballot.

This act shall become effective upon signing by the President.

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

The Citizen Voter ID Act of 2024

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 Expanding Opportunity in Quality Charter Schools Act of 2024

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 2024 through 2032 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 2024

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 Budget Transparency Act of 2024

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 2024

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 2023, and as an emergency pursuant to section 4(g) of the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2023 (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 2023. 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 CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

The Abolition of the Electoral College

SECTION 1: FINDINGS

Starting in 1824 and happening as recently as the 2016 election, there have been five presidents who have won the election but lost the popular vote. We find that to deny the majority of people in this country their choice of who the president shall be is undemocratic and a threat to our nation's stability.

SECTION 2: ABOLISHING THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE

As the Electoral College is instituted in Article 2 Section 1 of the Constitution, it can only be removed by a Constitutional Amendment. This would need a two thirds majority of both the Senate and the House to add such an amendment.

SECTION 3: AMENDMENT

Article 2 Section 1 of the Constitution beginning at, "Each State shall appoint, in such Manner as the Legislature," and ending at "which day shall be the same throughout the United States" is hereby removed. The following shall replace the prior wording, "Each state must conduct their election on the same day." The president shall be chosen directly by the people through a simple majority vote of the Citizens of the United States. If no presidential candidate reaches the 50% mark then the top two candidates will go into a run-off election to be held exactly one month from the previous election date. In this run-off whoever receives more votes, regardless of the percentage of the majority, will be the president. In the rare event of a tie, the House of Representatives will vote by majority who the next president shall be.

This amendment shall be implemented in the next presidential election following the signing of this act.

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

The Federal Land Freedom Act of 2024

SECTION 1: SHORT TITLE, PURPOSE.

This Act may be cited as the ‘Federal Land Freedom Act of 2023’. 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 2024

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 2024

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 Proposition of Repealing the 17th Amendment Act of 2024

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 2024

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.

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

The Puerto Rico Self-Determination Act of 2024

SECTION 1: SHORT TITLE; FINDINGS

- (a) Puerto Rico has existed under U.S. rule for over 100 years in various roles and forms. Other than its unincorporated territory status and its unequal treatment in some laws, Puerto Rico is socially, economically, politically, and legally integrated into the Nation.
- (b) No United States territory that has petitioned for statehood has been denied admission. Congress has recognized Puerto Rico's "right to determine its future political status" in 2016, which may include a vote on statehood.
- (c) Granting equality in statehood to Puerto Rico is long overdue in light of the contributions of its residents to the United States and its potential to further strengthen our Union.

SECTION 2: NATIONAL POLICY DECLARATION

- (a) This Act constitutes the commitment of Congress that, if Puerto Rico chooses statehood, subject to the provisions stated herein, Puerto Rico shall be declared to be a State of the United States of America, and shall be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the other States, in all respects, so that the United States citizens residing in Puerto Rico shall have all rights, privileges, and duties enjoyed by the United States citizens in the several States.

SECTION 3: ADMISSION TO THE UNION AS A STATE

- (a) In accordance with applicable laws of Puerto Rico, a political status plebiscite shall be conducted in conjunction with the local general election scheduled for November 2023.
- (b) If such a vote, overseen by the United States Department of Justice, approves statehood by a majority of the votes cast, the results shall be certified, a declaration of a request of statehood shall be filed, the leaders of Puerto Rico shall two (2) Senators and one (1) Representative and send them to Washington, whereupon the President shall issue a declaration of statehood.

SECTION 4: APPLICABLE PROVISIONS TO THE STATE OF PUERTO RICO

- (a) The State of Puerto Rico shall consist of all of the islands, together with their reefs, seafloor, and territorial waters, presently under the jurisdiction of the territory of Puerto Rico.
- (b) The proposed state constitution, current laws, current government, and current obligations and liabilities, shall all continue in full force and effect following the date of admission of Puerto Rico as a State of the Union.

SECTION 5: REPEALS

- (a) All Federal and territorial laws, rules, and regulations applicable to Puerto Rico that are incompatible with the political and legal status of statehood are repealed as of the date of statehood admission.

This act shall become effective upon signing by the President.

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

The Free Speech Act of 2024

SECTION 1: PURPOSE

The Purpose of this title is to ensure that businesses are not allowed to stifle the constitutional right to Freedom of Speech of American Citizens.

SECTION 2: CREATING A NEW TASK FORCE AT THE FCC.

Upon this act becoming law the FCC (Federal Communications Commission) will create a new task force called the Federal Protection of Speech Taskforce. The goal of this task force will be to enforce the first amendment and federal law on businesses who are preventing free speech on their platforms. This task force will be a bipartisan task force appointed and supervised by Congress.

SECTION 3: PENALTIES

Companies and individuals alike will be able to petition this task force if they feel their free speech is being violated. If the task force finds companies are not protecting free speech then they will be fined 1 million dollars for every offense found. If a company commits ten or more offenses in a quarter they will be fined an additional 50 million dollars.

This act shall become effective upon signing by the President.

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

Tribal-Local Law Enforcement Collaboration Act

SECTION 1: PURPOSE

The Tribal-Local Law Enforcement Collaboration Act is introduced with a clear purpose: to significantly enhance communication, cooperation, and joint efforts between tribal police forces and U.S. law enforcement agencies. Recognizing the unique jurisdictional challenges faced by tribal communities and the urgent need to address crime collaboratively, this legislation aims to establish a comprehensive framework that fosters effective partnerships for the prevention and resolution of criminal activities on tribal lands.

SECTION 2: ACTIONABLE STEPS FOR COMMUNICATION AND COLLABORATION

(1) National Task Force Establishment: Mandate the immediate formation of a national task force, comprising tribal law enforcement officials, federal law enforcement agencies, and relevant stakeholders. This task force will initiate and oversee regular information exchange, collaborative training programs, and the creation of joint task forces tailored to address specific criminal challenges affecting tribal communities.

(2) Respecting Tribal Sovereignty: Emphasize the importance of respecting tribal sovereignty in all collaboration initiatives. Ensure that the unique cultural and legal aspects of each tribe are considered and incorporated into law enforcement efforts, promoting a mutually respectful and effective partnership.

(3) Funding for Technology and Infrastructure Improvements: Allocate funds explicitly for the development and implementation of technology and infrastructure improvements. This includes the establishment of a centralized database dedicated to tracking and resolving unsolved tribal crimes. The aim is to promote a coordinated and efficient response to criminal investigations through enhanced communication and information-sharing capabilities between tribal and U.S. law enforcement.

SECTION 3: REPORTING, EVALUATION, AND CONTINUOUS IMPROVEMENT

(1) Mandatory Progress Reporting: Mandate regular reporting on the progress of joint initiatives, information-sharing practices, and the resolution of unsolved crimes. This ensures transparency and keeps all stakeholders informed about the effectiveness of collaboration efforts.

(2) Independent Review Board Establishment: Establish an independent review board tasked with assessing the impact of the Tribal-Local Law Enforcement Collaboration Act. This board will work towards refining and optimizing collaborative strategies based on real-world outcomes, promoting accountability, and continuous improvement in the coordination between tribal and U.S. law enforcement.

This Act becomes effective immediately upon signing by the president.

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

Social Media Free Expression Act Of 2024

SECTION 1: TITLE AND PURPOSE

The Social Media Free Expression Act is introduced to uphold the principles of free speech and open dialogue on social media platforms. Recognizing the importance of fostering diverse perspectives and avoiding undue censorship, this legislation aims to prohibit the arbitrary removal or suppression of user-generated content on social media. The primary purpose is to ensure that users can freely express their ideas and opinions while still allowing platform owners the ability to implement content moderation measures through the use of flags or warnings.

SECTION 2: PROHIBITION OF CENSORSHIP AND USER PROTECTIONS

This act prohibits US based social media platforms from engaging in censorship of user-generated content based on political viewpoints, ideologies, or expressions of opinions. It emphasizes the need for social media companies to provide a platform that facilitates open and diverse discourse. Users will be protected from arbitrary content removal, ensuring that a range of perspectives can be shared without fear of suppression. However, to address concerns related to harmful content, the legislation allows social media companies to implement a system of flags or warnings on posts that may violate community standards. These flags will serve as indicators to users regarding potential content violations, maintaining a balance between free expression and responsible content moderation.

SECTION 3: TRANSPARENCY AND ACCOUNTABILITY

To ensure transparency in content moderation practices, social media companies are required to provide clear and accessible guidelines outlining the criteria for flagging or warning content. The legislation also mandates regular reporting on flagged content, detailing the number of flagged posts, the reasons for flagging, and actions taken by the platform. This section emphasizes the importance of accountability and user awareness in maintaining a healthy and open social media environment.

This Act becomes effective upon signing by the president.

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

The USPS Advancement and Accessibility Act of 2024

SECTION 1: PURPOSE

This Act is designed to systematically modernize and enhance various aspects and services provided by the United States Postal Service (USPS). By implementing these actionable steps, this legislation aims to ensure the USPS remains a secure, environmentally conscious, and technologically advanced service provider, meeting the needs of a rapidly growing country.

SECTION 2: POSTAL SECURITY

To address the evolving threats to mail and packages, this Act will:

- (1) Enhance Surveillance Systems: Upgrade current surveillance systems to state-of-the-art technology, ensuring comprehensive coverage of postal facilities.
- (2) Introduce Tamper-Evident Packaging Standards: Establish and enforce standards for tamper-evident packaging to safeguard sensitive deliveries.
- (3) Conduct Personnel Training Programs: Invest in specialized training programs for USPS personnel to enhance their skills in recognizing and addressing security threats.

SECTION 3: DIGITAL MAIL SOLUTIONS

In line with environmental considerations and modernization goals, this Act will:

- (1) Develop Secure Digital Platforms: Allocate resources for the creation of secure digital platforms to facilitate the electronic receipt of statements, bills, and non-sensitive communications.
- (2) Promote Paper Reduction Initiatives: Implement initiatives encouraging customers to opt for electronic delivery, reducing overall paper usage.
- (3) Ensure Accessibility and Convenience: Emphasize the development of user-friendly digital interfaces, maintaining convenience and accessibility for customers.

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

The USPS Advancement and Accessibility Act of 2024

SECTION 4: MOBILE APPS AND ONLINE PLATFORMS

To address the increasing reliance on technology, this Act will:

- (1) **Invest in Modern Tracking Systems:** Allocate funding to upgrade tracking systems, providing real-time information on the status and location of packages.
- (2) **Develop Intuitive Scheduling Interfaces:** Create user-friendly scheduling interfaces to simplify the process of arranging deliveries and pickups.
- (3) **Enhance Customer Communication:** Develop systems for improved communication, providing customers with timely updates and notifications through mobile apps and online platforms.

This Act becomes effective upon signing by the president.

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

The Opioid Prescription Control and Public Health Enhancement Act of 2024

SECTION 1: PURPOSE

This bill, titled the Opioid Prescription Control and Public Health Enhancement Act, is introduced to address the alarming opioid epidemic gripping our nation. By imposing restrictions on the quantity and duration of opioid prescriptions, this legislation aims to curb the misuse, addiction, and associated public health crises linked to opioid medications.

SECTION 2: OPIOID PRESCRIPTION LIMITS

To mitigate the opioid epidemic, this bill establishes stringent limitations on opioid prescriptions:

- (1) Prescription Quantity Control: Physicians are restricted from prescribing quantities exceeding a specified threshold deemed medically necessary for acute pain management.
- (2) Duration Limits for Chronic Pain: Opioid prescriptions for chronic pain management are capped at a predefined duration to prevent long-term dependency and addiction.
- (3) Mandatory Prescription Monitoring Program Participation: Healthcare providers must actively participate in state prescription drug monitoring programs, facilitating real-time tracking of opioid prescriptions and patient usage.
4. Patient Education Requirement: Prescribing healthcare professionals are mandated to provide thorough education on the risks of opioid use, signs of addiction, and alternative pain management strategies.

SECTION 3: ENFORCEMENT AND PENALTIES

This bill enforces strict penalties for non-compliance:

- (1) Professional Oversight: Medical boards will conduct regular reviews of prescribing practices, taking disciplinary actions against practitioners who consistently breach the established limits.
- (2) Pharmaceutical Industry Accountability: Pharmaceutical companies must contribute to public awareness campaigns on opioid risks and addiction prevention.
- (3) Federal Funding Allocation: Allocate funds for addiction treatment programs, rehabilitation facilities, and public health initiatives focused on opioid education and prevention.

By implementing these measures, the Opioid Prescription Control and Public Health Enhancement Act aims to strike a balance between pain management needs and public safety, contributing to the reduction of opioid-related harm and fostering a healthier, safer society.

This Act becomes effective upon signing by the president.

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

Food Safety Transparency and Inspection Act of 2024

SECTION 1: PURPOSE AND FINDINGS

This Act establishes a comprehensive framework for standardized inspection and testing of food products, addressing contaminants, pathogens, and allergens. Recognizing the vital role of a secure food supply in public health, this Act emphasizes the urgent need for uniform inspection and testing procedures to address evolving risks associated with food safety. The Food Safety Transparency and Inspection Act, through these actionable steps, enhances food safety across the supply chain, prioritizing the health and well-being of the American public.

SECTION 2: INSPECTION AND TESTING PROTOCOLS

This Act directs agencies (The USDA and the FDA) to create standardized inspection protocols for all food supply chain stages, and to specify inspection frequency and scope for regular and thorough assessments. This Act also orders the aforementioned agencies to set uniform testing standards for contaminants, pathogens, and allergens, as well as to define up with acceptable safety thresholds and testing methodologies.

SECTION 3: ENFORCEMENT AND FUNDING

This legislation empowers relevant agencies to supervise and enforce standardized inspection and testing procedures. Additionally, it allocates \$150 million to the USDA and \$150 million to the FDA, enabling them to hire and train new personnel dedicated to enhancing the food safety protocols in the United States.

SECTION 4: PUBLIC TRANSPARENCY AND AWARENESS

This act directs agencies to enhance transparency and public engagement by establishing a clear system for the public to access inspection and testing results. Simultaneously, it seeks to foster public awareness by promoting easily understandable safety information. Through these measures, the legislation intends to empower the public with information on the safety status of food products and encourage a heightened awareness of food safety practices.

This Act becomes effective upon signing by the president.

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

The Wildlife Restoration and Conservation Act of 2024

SECTION 1: PURPOSE AND OVERVIEW

In recognition of the critical need to preserve and restore the diverse ecosystems and wildlife habitats across America, this bill aims to establish a comprehensive framework for wildlife restoration. The decline in various species and habitats necessitates urgent and coordinated efforts to ensure the long-term sustainability of our nation's natural heritage. Through targeted conservation initiatives, research, and community engagement, the Wildlife Restoration and Conservation Act seeks to address the challenges faced by our native wildlife.

SECTION 2: KEY PROVISIONS

(1)Funding Allocation: This legislation allocates \$300 million dollars to support wildlife restoration projects, focusing on the rehabilitation of endangered species and the enhancement of their habitats. Funding will be distributed to federal, state, and local agencies, as well as non-profit organizations actively involved in wildlife conservation.

(2)Research and Monitoring: The Act promotes scientific research to better understand the ecological needs of various species and ecosystems. This includes monitoring programs to assess the effectiveness of restoration efforts, ensuring that resources are directed towards projects with the greatest positive impact.

(3)Community Involvement: Recognizing the integral role of local communities in conservation, the bill encourages public participation through educational programs, volunteer opportunities, and partnerships with local organizations. By fostering a sense of stewardship, we aim to create a shared responsibility for the protection and restoration of America's wildlife.

SECTION 3: REPORTING AND ACCOUNTABILITY

To guarantee transparency and accountability, this bill mandates regular reporting on the progress of wildlife restoration projects. Federal agencies and grant recipients must provide detailed accounts of their activities, outcomes, and the utilization of allocated funds. Additionally, an independent review board will be established to assess the overall effectiveness of the Wildlife Restoration and Conservation Act, ensuring that resources are efficiently utilized and that the goals of this legislation are being met.

This Act becomes effective upon signing by the president.

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

The Young Farmer Training and Support Initiative Act of 2024

SECTION 1: PURPOSE AND OVERVIEW

Recognizing the vital role of young farmers in sustaining the future of American agriculture, this bill aims to establish a comprehensive Young Farmer Training and Support Initiative. The initiative seeks to address the challenges faced by aspiring young farmers, providing them with the necessary resources, mentorship, and financial support to foster a new generation of skilled and successful agricultural professionals.

SECTION 2: KEY PROVISIONS

(1) Training Programs: The bill allocates \$400 million in funds to develop and implement training programs tailored for young farmers. These programs will cover essential skills, including sustainable farming practices, business management, and the use of modern agricultural technologies. By investing in education, we aim to equip young farmers with the knowledge and tools needed to thrive in a rapidly evolving agricultural landscape.

(2) Mentorship and Networking: To facilitate knowledge transfer and foster a sense of community among young farmers, the initiative establishes a mentorship program. Experienced farmers will provide guidance and support to those just starting, sharing practical insights and helping bridge the gap between generations. Additionally, networking events and online platforms will be created to connect young farmers, encouraging collaboration and the exchange of ideas.

(3) Financial Support: Recognizing the financial challenges faced by young farmers, the bill includes provisions for low-interest loans, grants, and other financial incentives to support the establishment and growth of their agricultural enterprises. This financial backing aims to alleviate the barriers to entry into the industry, allowing young farmers to invest in their operations with greater confidence.

SECTION 3: REPORTING AND EVALUATION

To ensure accountability and the effectiveness of the initiative, the bill mandates regular reporting on the progress of the Young Farmer Training and Support Initiative to the Department of Agriculture. A designated oversight committee will assess the impact of the program, reviewing metrics such as the number of participants, success stories, and the overall contribution of young farmers to the agricultural sector. This section emphasizes the importance of ongoing evaluation to refine and improve the initiative, ensuring its continued relevance and positive outcomes for the next generation of American farmers.

This Act becomes effective upon signing by the president.