CONVENTION of STATES FOUNDATION
ARTICLE V
SIMULATED CONVENTION 2023

Grassroots Amendment Proposals to impose FISCAL RESTRAINTS on the federal government

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FISCAL RESTRAINTS

1	Amendment XXVIII (Draft) To empower state legislatures to override the federal government Section 1. The several state legislatures, by a three-fifths majority vote, shall have the power to: (1) reduce any line item in any appropriations or other spending legislation, (2) repeal, in whole or in part, any law passed by Congress, (3) vacate, in whole or in part, any ruling of the Supreme Court or any inferior federal court, (4) cancel, in whole or in part, any Presidential executive order or guideline, (5) withdraw, in whole or in part, any regulation issued by any Federal agency or department. Section 2. (1) In any action under this amendment, each state legislature shall have exactly one vote, and none of the actions shall be subject to judicial review. (2) Each action shall become effective on the day that the three-fifths-majority requirement is met. More at https://bityl.co/CKhd
2	1. Congress shall adopt a preliminary fiscal year budget no later than the first Monday in May for the following fiscal year and submit said budget to the President for consideration. 2. Should Congress fail to adopt a final fiscal year budget prior to the start of each fiscal year, which shall commence on October 1 of each year, and/or if the President fail to sign said budget into law, an automatic, across the board, 5 percent reduction in expenditures from the prior year's fiscal budget shall be imposed for the fiscal year in which a budget has not been adopted. 3. Total outlays of the federal government for any fiscal year shall not exceed its receipts for that fiscal year. 4. Total outlays of the federal government for each fiscal year shall not exceed 17.5 percent of the Nation's gross domestic product for the previous calendar year. 5. Total receipts shall include all receipts of the United States Government but shall exclude those derived from borrowing. Total outlays shall specifically exclude those for the repayment of debt principal. 6. Congress may provide for a one-year suspension of one or more of the preceding sections in this Article by a three-fifths vote of both Houses of Congress, provided the vote is conducted by roll call and sets forth the specific excess of outlays over receipts or outlays over 17.5 percent of the Nation's gross domestic product for the period of suspension. 7. The limit on the debt of the United States held by the public shall not be increased unless three-fifths of both Houses of Congress shall provide for such an increase by roll call vote. 8. This Amendment shall take effect under for the second fiscal year following its ratification.
3	The 16th Amendment to the United States Constitution is hereby rescinded. This represents complete repeal of the Sixteenth Amendment, returning to the States all responsibilities for direct taxation. The Federal Government may still levy taxes against the many States and Territories on a per capita basis, and may still collect revenue in other, less intrusive ways (e.g., tariffs, excise taxes). This amendment shall take effect October 1st. 202X.

4	The Federal Reserve Act of 1913 is hereby repealed. The rights and responsibilities relating the minting of Federal monies, as established under Article I, Section 8, are recognized as inherently governmental and not subject to delegation or assignment outside of the halls of Government, and shall be executed via the Executive Branch via the Department of the Treasury under the oversight of the united States House of Representatives. It is further recognized that the rights and responsibilities identified are granted toward the administration and policies of a monetary system, and that such authorities do not allow for the Federal Government to engage in direct banking activity or management.

5	Amendment to Facilitate Timely Execution of Appropriation/Budget Cycle Section 1. The House of Representatives and the Senate shall submit to the President its jointly approved annual appropriations bill, which shall encompass all federal departments, agencies, and operations, no later than May 15 for the upcoming federal government fiscal year that begins on October 1 of the same calendar year. Section 2. If the House of Representatives and the Senate do not meet the May 15 deadline imposed by Section 1 of this amendment, all individual Members of the House of Representatives and all individual Senators in the Senate shall immediately and irrevocably forfeit all pay and allowances for the period between May 16 and June 15. If the House of Representatives and the Senate still have not submitted a jointly approved annual appropriations bill outlined in Section 1 to the President by June 16, then all individual Members of the House of Representatives and all individual Senators in the Senate shall immediately and irrevocably forfeit all pay and allowances for the remainder of the current fiscal year. Section 3. In addition to the mandate in Section 2 of this amendment, if the House of Representatives and the Senate do not meet the deadline imposed by Section 1 of this amendment by July 15 for the upcoming federal government fiscal year that begins on October 1 of the same calendar year, the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the Senate Majority Leader shall irrevocably forfeit these leadership positions, and any other leadership or committee positions, for the remainder of the then existing term of Congress, as well as in any future term of Congress in which such persons may serve, whether through appointment or election. Further, this lifetime restriction applicable to the individuals who have irrevocably forfeited their respective Speaker of the House and Senate Majority Leader positions is applicable, in like manner, to such individuals should such individuals subsequently serve, whether through appointment or election, in the opposite chamber of Congress. Section 4. The sum total of the appropriations bill identified in Section 1 of this amendment shall not exceed the average of the sum total of the revenue for the three fiscal years immediately preceding the fiscal year currently in effect. Should Congress desire to meet its obligation under Section 1 of this amendment with an appropriations bill that exceeds the average of the sum total of the revenue for the three fiscal years immediately preceding, Congress shall obtain two-thirds approval instead of a simple majority approval. In any event, should Congress desire to meet its obligation under Section 1 of this amendment with an appropriations bill that exceeds the average of the sum total of the revenue for the three fiscal years immediately preceding by three or more percent, Congress shall obtain three-quarters approval for such appropriations bill. Section 5. Notwithstanding the appropriations bill limitations imposed by Section 4 of this Amendment, if the House of Representatives and the Senate still have not submitted a jointly approved annual appropriations bill as outlined in Section 1 to the President by July 15, the federal government appropriation for the upcoming fiscal year that begins on October 1 shall be identical to the federal government appropriation for the fiscal year currently in effect. To the extent that this Section 5 of this amendment becomes operative due to Congress not meeting the July 15 deadline imposed by Section 3 of this amendment, all individual Members of the House of Representatives and all individual Senators in the Senate will be able to resume receipt of all pay and allowances only upon the start of the upcoming fiscal year that begins on October 1. Further, to the extent that Section 5 of this amendment becomes operative due to Congress not meeting the July 15 deadline imposed by Section 3 of this amendment, neither the President nor any Article II person, official, office, organization, or entity shall have any authority to prevent the execution of the federal appropriation that arises under Section 5 of this amendment.

6	A Flat income tax of 5 % will be maintained until the national debt is paid.
7	Debt ceiling/limit to be established and set at a 20 year limit, can only be readjusted every 20 years. The debt has to be paid at the end of twenty years.
8	Compensation for Senators, Representatives, will be thus 100,000 dollars/annually for both Senators and Representatives, President will be 110,000 dollars. Pay raise will be 10% each year when a balanced budget is passed and observed.
9	No Tax or Duty shall be laid on Articles exported from any State, or Sold over a media and shipped across state lines. Within the United States of America.
10	Section 1: The power to set a maximum federal fiscal limits each year, including spending limits, a debt limit, a maximum income tax, and other general factors, is hereby vested in the several state legislatures. Section 2: Not less than 90 days before the start of the next fiscal year, each state legislature shall transmit to the Congress its proposal for the budget. Not less than 75 days before the start of the fiscal year, Congress shall calculate the median of the proposed limits and shall certify the same in joint convention. Section 3: The median of the proposed limits shall be adopted as the maximum federal budget for the upcoming fiscal year. In the event of an even number of state limits, the median shall be calculated as the average of the two middle values. Section 5: Congress shall appropriate a budget within the constraints set by the adopted fiscal limits. The budget shall not exceed the limits established by the state legislatures. Section 6: During times of war or other disaster, Congress may apply to the states for a waiver of these limits for the remainder of the fiscal year, but all monies spent on such disaster must be appropriated. Such waiver must be granted by a majority of state legislatures, but the executive authority thereof may issue the state's waiver when the legislature cannot be convened.
11	"THE UNITED STATES CONGRESS SHALL PASS AN ANNUAL SURPLUS BUDGET BY SEPTEMBER 30TH OR THE ENITRE CONGRESS OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT SHALL BE DISMISSED AS WELL AS THE CURRENT PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES. FEDERAL DEFICIT SPENDING SHALL END IMMEDIATELY AND THE US CONGRESS SHALL PAY ITS FEDERAL DEBTS AND SHALL NOT SUSTAIN FUTURE UNFUNDED LIABILITIES AND SHALL MAINTAIN A SURPLUS FUND FOR EMERGENCIES OF THE UNITED STATES. THOSE DISMISSED FROM THIS ACTION SHALL NEVER SERVE AGAIN IN ANY PUBLIC OFFICE OF ANY LEVEL OF GOVERNMENT AS A SERVANT OF THE PUBLIC PAID WITH ANY PUBLIC FUNDS."
12	"THE US CONGRESS SHALL PROHIBIT THE DEVALUATION OF THE MONEY SUPPLY OF THE UNITED STATES AND SHALL RETURN TO A GOLD STANDARD FOR ALL DEBTS PUBLIC AND PRIVATE AS THE LAWFUL CURRENCY OF THE UNITED STATES."

13	MA Article 5 draft Fiscal Restraint Amendment Any of the following items shall become effective upon ratification date. This amendment shall not be infringed. 1. All U.S. currency shall be based upon the gold standard. 2. U.S. currency shall not be any type of electronic currency. 3. Congress shall annually present a balanced budget and shall pass an annual balanced budget and shall comply with the Congressional Budget & Impoundment Control Act of 1974. 4. Congress shall only pass single subject item bills, so as to ensure there is no erroneous spending within the bills being considered for passage. 5. Congress shall only fund 9 months (108 days/12 months) of full time work hours of all Federal Representatives ,all Federal Senators and their staff. Hence initiating the beginning of a part time congress as the founding fathers intended. As becoming a non-full time congress, the government shall eliminate their pension. Between defunding these initiatives there will be a great savings on the American tax payers. 5. Congress shall not access funding of social security, medicare, medicaid to be used for non-citizens of the U.S.A. Congress also shall not remove any funding of these programs to be reallocated for other initiatives or programs. 6. Congress shall not authorize any U.S. funding for foreign purposes, when the U.S. deficit is not being reduced on a monthly basis. 7. Congress shall prioritize spending in accordance with the U.S. Constitution for 1. Paying off our legal debts. 2. Provide for our common defense; from invasion, terrorism, and violence both coming within and outside the U.S. continent. 3. Provide for general U. S. Welfare of legal citizens. 8. All types of debt., programs, bureaucracies etc. done outside of the proper constitutional procedures shall be defunded. Example: Affordable care act, DACA and all special interests, since they don't constitutionally qualify under expenditures for general welfare. 9. All Federal employees who voted for unconstitutionally funded programs, shall be charged a penalty fee of no less than $3,000 per program. All penalty fees shall be deposited into the Federal Treasury within four months of notification to only be used to pay off the federal debt. 10. All annual taxes accessed to all citizens shall be a flat rate. All taxes accessed to U.S. businesses shall be a 3 at flat tax rates for the following business sizes: small, medium and large in accordance with the industry business sic codes/NAIC codes. 11. Congress shall only use financial assistance to migrants who enter into legal immigration programs. 12. All members of the Federal Government and their families shall not profit or receive any type of compensation from either domestic or foreign sources while working for the U.S. Government. All Federal Government employees whose job is to make or influence any type of legislation shall be held accountable. If found in violation of this, all monetary value received shall be immediately given to the US treasury and shall be used to pay off out Federal debt. A financial penalty shall be accessed to the Federal employee of at minimum one third the value of funding going to the U.S. treasury.

14	Give the president line item veto authority that can be used to reduce the spending a bill calls for.
15	The construction and funding of the Federal budget shall comply with the provisions and limitations of the 10th Amendment of this Constitution.
16	DRAFT Fiscal Responsibility Amendment: Section one: Federal expenditures for each fiscal year shall not exceed average annual revenue collected in the prior three fiscal years. Total expenditures shall include all expenditures of the United States, including those for payment of interest on debt. Total revenue shall include all revenue of the United States except that derived from borrowing. Section two: A federal budget stabilization reserve fund shall be established by law. Each fiscal year 2.5% of the total expenditures calculated in Section one shall be set aside in the Federal Budget Stabilization Reserve Fund. Congress, whenever 2/3 of both houses deem it necessary, may access the budget stabilization reserve fund for exigent needs of the United States after submitting a budget complying with the 7th section of the first Article of this Constitution. Section three: Congress, whenever 3/4 of both Houses deem it necessary, may exceed the spending limit in Section one for one fiscal year by borrowing as provided for in the second clause of the 8th section of Article One of this Constitution. Funds derived from borrowing shall be appropriated only for enumerated powers in the 3rd through the 17th clauses of Section 8 Article One of this Constitution. Congress shall not guarantee the debt of US Government-sponsored agencies without a ¾ vote of both houses of Congress. Section four: Taxes levied under the 8th section of Article One of this Constitution shall not be raised to increase the revenue of the United States unless 3/5 of both houses of Congress concur. Section five: This amendment must be ratified within 7 years of its submission for ratification under Article V. This amendment will become effective 3 years after ratification.
17	Section 1: No Member of Congress or spouse of a Member of Congress may own an interest in or trade (except as a divestment) any stock, bond, commodity, future, or other form of security, including an interest in a hedge fund, a derivative, option, or other complex investment vehicle. Section 2: The Attorney General or the Special Counsel may bring a civil action in the appropriate United States district court against any Member of Congress or spouse of a Member of Congress who engages in conduct constituting a violation of Section 1 of this amendment and, upon proof of such conduct by a preponderance of the evidence, such Member of Congress or spouse shall be subject to a civil penalty of not more than $50,000 for the first violation, not more than $100,000 for the second violation and expulsion from the congress on the third violation. The imposition of a civil penalty or expulsion for violations under this section does not preclude any other criminal or civil statutory, common law, or administrative remedy, which is available by law to the United States or any other person.

18	establish a constitutional GDP debt ceiling
19	Section 1- Congress shall not tax a citizen of the United States more than 5% of their annual income from all sources derived Section 2- Congress does not have authority to tax anything other than personal income. See Section 4 Section 3- Any member of Congress who formally proposes violations of Sections 1 and/or 2 of this amendment will be subject to removal from Congress by simple majority vote by Congress or simple majority of their home state legislature. See Section 4 Section 4- Congress may institute a no more than 1% national sales tax upon declaration of war by 2/3 of Congress
20	Section 1- Congress shall not spend more than revenue brought in to the Treasury annually. Any member of Congress that votes to spend more than revenue will be ineligible to run for re-election & can be removed from Congress by a simple majority vote by whichever body they're in or by simple majority vote by their home state legislature. Section 2- Congress shall not spend more than 15% of GDP annually. The same removal provisions apply to Congress as in section 1
21	Section 1. The total debt of the United States Government and its agencies shall be increased only if at least three-fourths of the members, in each house of Congress, in a roll call vote, approve a bill for a specific increase. Every such bill shall pertain to only this subject, and shall not require approval by the President of the United States. Section 2. A reserve fund of monetary resources shall be maintained by the United States Government, to be used for fiscal, economic, and emergency purposes. This reserve fund may be used when allowed by a duly enacted law. Section 3. When the United States engages in military combat, Congress may approve a bill for a specific increase in the total debt of the United States Government to pay expenses due to this military combat, if at least three-fifths of the members, in each house of Congress, consent in a roll call vote. Every such bill shall pertain to only this subject, and shall not require approval by the President of the United States. Section 4. The President of the United States shall send to Congress, at least four months before the start of every fiscal year, a complete proposed annual budget for the United States Government and its agencies, in which the total debt is not increased. This budget may propose a specific increase in the total debt to pay expenses from military combat. Section 5. Neither the United States Government or its agencies shall create money, or do the equivalent, primarily to increase income for the United States Government. Section 6. This article shall take effect six years after ratification.
22	limit annual budget to 20% of prior year's GDP
23	Include in a balance budget amendment a clause setting a maximum tax rate
24	Remove 16th Amendment and replace with a 10% Flat or Fair or Consumption Tax of 10% and this 10% can not be raised to a higher %.

25	SECTION 1. The Sixteenth Article of amendment is hereby repealed and Congress is henceforth forbidden to impose taxes or other exactions upon incomes, gifts, or estates. SECTION 2. Congress shall not impose or increase any tax, duty, impost or excise without the approval of three-fifths of the House of Representatives and three-fifths of the Senate, and then shall present such to the President. SECTION 3. Congress ought not raise money by borrowing, but when the money arising from imposts duties and excise taxes are insufficient to meet the public exigencies, and Congress has raised money by borrowing during the course of a fiscal year, Congress shall then lay a direct tax at the beginning of the next fiscal year for an amount sufficient to extinguish the preceding fiscal year's deficit, and apply the revenue so raised to extinguishing said deficit in full. SECTION 4. When Congress is required to lay a direct tax in accordance with Section 3 of this Article, the Secretary of the United States Treasury shall, in a timely manner, calculate each State's apportioned share of the total sum being raised as agreeable to the Census fixed in the Constitution, and then provide the various State Congressional Delegations with a Bill notifying their State's Executive and Legislature of its share of the total tax being collected, the manner in which the bill was calculated, and a final date by which said tax shall be paid into the United States Treasury. SECTION 5. Each State shall be free to assume and pay its quota of the direct tax into the United States Treasury by a final date set by Congress, but if any State shall refuse or neglect to pay its quota, then Congress shall assess and levy such State's proportion with interest thereon at the rate set by law. SECTION 6. This Article shall be effective four years from the date of its ratification.
26	Article The sixteenth article of amendment to the Constitution of the United States is hereby repealed.

27	Section 1. Total outlays for any fiscal year shall not exceed total receipts for that fiscal year, unless three-fifths of the whole number of each House of Congress shall provide by law for a specific excess of outlays over receipts by a rollcall vote. Section 2. The limit on the debt of the United States held by the public shall not be increased, unless three-fifths of the whole number of each House shall provide by law for such an increase by a rollcall vote. Section 3. Prior to each fiscal year, the President shall transmit to the Congress a proposed budget for the United States Government for that fiscal year in which total outlays do not exceed total receipts. Section 4. No bill to increase revenue shall become law unless approved by a majority of the whole number of each House by a rollcall vote. Section 5. The Congress may waive the provisions of this article for any fiscal year in which a declaration of war is in effect. The provisions of this article may be waived for any fiscal year in which the United States is engaged in military conflict which causes an imminent and serious military threat to national security and is so declared by a joint resolution, adopted by a majority of the whole number of each House, which becomes law. Section 6. The Congress shall enforce and implement this article by appropriate legislation, which may rely on estimates of outlays and receipts. Section 7. Total receipts shall include all receipts of the United States Government except those derived from borrowing. Total outlays shall include all outlays of the United States Government except for those for repayment of debt principal. Section 8. This article shall take effect beginning with the second fiscal year beginning after its ratification.".
28	The Congress shall present each year, a full annual federal budget to the office of the President at least 60 days prior to the end of the current fiscal year for his approval. Should Congress fail to meet this requirement or should the President fail to approve it or fail to engage in negotiation so that such budget is approved and in place for the first day of the new fiscal year, the most recent full budget less 5% across the board, excluding for defense in time of a declared war, or for an existing national disaster will become the budget for that new fiscal year and Congress will have to wait for the next fiscal year's budgeting process to begin again.
29	Power of taxation. The power of taxation shall be exercised in a just and equitable manner, for public purposes only, and shall never be surrendered, suspended, or contracted away. Income tax. The rate of tax on personal and corporate incomes shall be uniform across all people and corporations shall not in any case exceed ten percent, and there shall be allowed uniform personal and business exemptions and deductions so that only net incomes are taxed. Capital gains tax. There shall be no capital gains taxes on any assets held for one year or longer. Assets held for less than one year shall be taxed at the same rate as personal and corporate income. There will be no taxes levied on physical gold and silver coins and bullion. Congress shall have no power to levy any other kind of tax except a uniform tax on personal and corporate income that shall in no case exceed ten percent.

30	Repeal the 16th Amenddment and implement the national retail sales tax (Fair Tax)
31	Amendment XXVIII: Fiscal Responsibility and Debt Elimination Section 1. The federal government shall, within the period of one hundred (100) years following the ratification of this amendment, pay off all existing federal debt. Section 2. All debt repayments shall be made in a manner that minimizes adverse impacts on the economy, with a specific schedule established and adhered to by Congress. Section 3. The federal government is prohibited from incurring new debt, except in times of formally declared war or severe national emergency as approved by a three-quarters vote in both Houses of Congress. Section 4. Any debt accrued for the purposes of war or severe national emergency must be retired within a period of twenty (20) year for each five years or fraction thereof that the war or national emergency was in effect following the conclusion of such war or emergency. Section 5. The federal government shall adopt and adhere to annual budgets that avoid the creation of federal deficits, except as allowed under Section 3 of this amendment. Section 6. This amendment shall take effect in third fiscal year following its ratification by the states, providing time for Congress to begin adjustments to spending and revenue practices. Section 7: A war or national emergency must threaten the physical security of the People. Section 8: The federal government may save revenue year to year up to fifteen percent (15%) of the average of the last three fiscal years budgets. Upon two-thirds approval of congress, savings may be spent.
32	Amendment XXXI - Currency Reform Section 1: Upon the ratification of this amendment, the United States Congress shall establish a debt-free currency of the United States. This currency shall be backed by a tangible asset of intrinsic value and will serve as the sole legal tender for all debts, public and private, within the jurisdiction of the United States. Section 2: As such, no debt of the government may be leveraged against this currency of the United States. Section 3: The federal government may not liquidate assets without the approval of three-fourths of Congress.
33	Amendment XVI is hereby repealed. The federal government shall not tax the people directly in any way, including but not limited to income tax, sales tax, property tax, commodity tax, transportation tolls, or tithes. When taxing the states, the Federal Government must tax the states proportionate to each state's population, and may not tax the states three years in a row without conducting a full census.
34	Using the Presidential Line Item Veto, the President has the authority to cancel any dollar amount of spending in a bill, but to cancel nothing else in the bill other than spending. Congress can override this Line Item Veto with a two thirds majority in each house.

35	No federal tax dollar may go to any state or other municipality for acts of weather, nature, or climate – including but not limited to tornadoes, hurricanes, earthquakes, tsunami, storms, blizzards, droughts, natural floods, natural fires, lightning strikes, animal attacks, plagues, pestilence – but only for acts of man, such as war, invasions, arson, transportation mishaps, chemical spills, and biological warfare.
36	Section 1. Starting five years from ratification of this Amendment, No federal monies raised from the citizens or the states can be given – nor reimbursed, subsidized, refunded, incentivized – to any person or organization except in exchange for goods, services, or services previously rendered. Section 2. Starting ten years from ratification of this Amendment, the federal government may not provide food, shelter, clothing, health care, insurance, or goods of any value to any persons other than government employees who actively provide a service to the government, retired government employees, and military veterans.
37	Section 1. The Sixteenth Amendment and all laws associated with the progressive tax system are hereby repealed. Section 2. Congress shall have the power to lay and collect a flat tax not to exceed fifteen percent on incomes from whatever source derived, personal and corporate. Section 3. All federal expenditures shall be specifically tied to one of the limited federal responsibilities specifically enumerated in Article I, Section 8 of the Federal Constitution. Section 4. The Public Debt shall not be increased except upon a recorded vote of two-thirds of each house of Congress. Section 5. Every appropriation for programs or projects will contain a sunset clause of three years. At which time, if it can be proven that the expenditures are accomplishing the desired outcome, the appropriation may be reauthorized.
38	No Fed resources will be used to reimburse any state, city, etc. for any expenses they incur by declaring themselves as "Sanctuary City" or similar acronym. This applies to any type of Sanctuary, illegal entry, illegal drug business, sex trafficing, gun controls, etc. No use of "fungible" accounting can be used by the State or Federal level.

39	PROPOSED AMENDMENT FOR A BALANCED BUDGET TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES 1. Total planned and actual spending cannot exceed total expected and actual revenues received. 2. The only exception to 1. above is in the case of a world war where deficit spending can occur with the express approval of the majority (60%) of both the Senate and House of Representatives. 3. The Federal Accounting Standard Advisory Board (FASAB) must modify their accounting standards to comply with both Generally Accepted Accounting Principals (GAAP) and Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) as it pertains to both standards and public reporting, this includes as a minimum: a. Annual audited Balance Sheet b. Annual audited Statement of Sources and Uses of Funds by individual entity as well as consolidated reporting. 4. The statements reported will be used as objective measurements of performance (report card) for the administration in place for the period(s) reported. 5. Budgetary requirements will include a debt service plan to reduce and eliminate current national debt within fifteen (15) years. 6. Budgetary requirements will include fifteen percent (15%) of revenues to be set aside as reserves for emergency or unexpected non-budgeted items. 7. A study will be conducted to determine all past monies taken for Social Security/Medicare and used for General Fund expenditures with the amount be placed as a liability on the balance sheet. Once determined, annual reimbursement, to include accrued interest will be required and be included in the debt service plan to reduce and eliminate the national debt. Duration of reimbursement and interest thereof for this liability will be determined once the amount of the liability is determined. 8. All current monies taken for Social Security/Medicare will be placed in a separate fund to be used expressly for entitlements paid to only those who have contributed and entitled to those benefits. 9. Federal government funding will be prioritized in order of importance. Due to limited revenues, there will be federal entities that will no longer be funded from federal funds and will need to be eliminated with their functions transferred to the state level.
40	Section 1, Return to regular order of yearly appropriation bills, with automatic reductions in spending when they are not approved by the due date. Section 1-2 All members of Congress their staffs and those employed in the varies government offices shall not be excluded from any bills passed by Congress. Section 2 Congress shall not spend more than 95% of the previous years GDP during times of peace. Exceptions will be made for times of Declared War or for 6 months for a national emergency. Additional emergency spending can be approved for 3 months. Section 3. The General Accounting Office is limited to one year projections for all spending bills and must follow the general accounting principles that businesses are required to follow. All spending bills outside of the general appropriation bills shall be limited to 5 years maximum before re-authorization. Section 4 All bureaucracy rule changes shall be reviewed for costs and voted on by Congress before being adopted. Any rule change will expire at the end of a 5 year period beginning on the day of adoption and can only be extended by a review and approved by Congress. Section 5 No members of Congress, their families or other immediate relations may openly trade on any stock that may be associated in any way with a bill before the committee or the full body. They may purchase said stock after the bill is passed.

41	The Sixteenth Amendment is hereby repealed, in the manner following: No capitation, or other direct, tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census required every ten years, and herein before directed to be taken in Article I, Section 2, Paragraph 3. Congress is also hereby required to pass a balanced budget each fiscal year.
42	The Federal Government shall have no authority to grant money or advantage, in any form whatever, to any person or group of persons based on gender, race, class, physical or mental advantage or disadvantage, financial status, age, or business stability. Neither shall the Federal Government grant money or advantage to the states for any of the above-mentioned purposes.