

The Norma Ruth Criswell Carpenter & Clovis C.
Criswell Grant Parish Restoration Act of 2025

S/H.J. Res.XXXXX – The Norma Ruth Criswell Carpenter & Clovis C. Criswell Grant Parish Restoration Act of 2025

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Section 1: To create and amend sections of the Internal Revenue Code (26 USC)

I am asking for this specific definition of “Low-Income Community” to be added to law so we can make much of the aforementioned mechanics work:

Creating 26 USC § 45D(e)(6)

The term “Low-Income Community” shall also mean any county located within a state with a poverty rate higher than 15 percent as of the last annual census of the United States, that was comprised of 30 percent or more of federal lands, with exception to those federal lands owned through the Department of Defense with an active military installation thereon, as of December 31, 2024, located within the State of Louisiana. Should a County or Parish merge with another County or Parish, both shall be entitled to this definition even though only one County or Parish may have triggered it.

Or,

Creating 26 USC § 45D(e)(4)(C)

The term “Low-Income Community” shall also mean any census tract located within a county within a state with a poverty rate higher than 15 percent as of the last annual census of the United States, that was comprised of 30 percent or more of federal lands, with exception to those federal lands owned through the Department of Defense with an active military installation thereon, as of December 31, 2024. Should a County or Parish merge with another County or Parish, both shall be entitled to this definition even though only one County or Parish may have triggered it.

Creating 26 USC § 45D(e)(6)

Or,

The term “Low-Income Community” shall also mean any county located within a state with a poverty rate higher than 15 percent as of the last annual census of the United States, that was comprised of 30 percent or more of federal lands, with exception to those federal lands owned through the Department of Defense with an active military installation thereon, as of December 31, 2024. Should a County or Parish merge with another County or Parish, both shall be entitled to this definition even though only one County or Parish may have triggered it.

Creating 26 USC § 45D(e)(6)

This makes Grant Parish the only Parish/County/Borough that I know of that would qualify under this Act. However, other counties/parishes may already meet the definition and thus qualify for the tax benefits later described in this Act.

Creating 26 USC 45D(e)(6)(a)

(a) All local government entities, including municipal governments, and county/parish/borough level governments shall have their financial years adjusted to a June 30 close, after which the external audit on their finances shall be prepared and communicated to their voters by mid-October. Also, a copy of the findings of the latest Department of Justice Criminal Division Legal Examination of the internal and external legal functions report shall be mailed to voters, which must be conducted once every two years.

(b) Audits and Examinations of Legal Reasoning. The external financial auditor to all local government entities, local Nonprofit Corporations providing water, and also including municipal governments, and county/parish/burrough level governments shall be picked by the Chairman/Chairwoman of the Public Accounting Oversight Board of the United States of America. The external auditor shall be paid the fair market value of its services as determined by the PCAOB, by the audited entity.

(vii) The elections for the local government issues in a “Low-Income Community” defined in 26 USC § 45D(e)(6); for Non-Profits that provide a utility service in a “Low-Income Community” defined in 26 USC § 45D(e)(6); for local offices and for state offices that apply thereto such as District Attorney or District Judge; and all Federal Offices within a “Low-Income Community” defined in 26 USC § 45D(e)(6) shall be held by an Oregon-style mail-in ballot, with the tabulations provided by the statewide elections supervisor in the applicable State, whom shall also determine voter identification requirements.

2) Amending 26 USC § 45D(e)(5)(B)

For purposes of this paragraph, the term “high migration rural county” means any county which, during the 20-year period ending with the year in which the most recent census was conducted, has a net out-migration of inhabitants from the county of at least 10 percent of the population of the county at the beginning of such period.

For purposes of this paragraph, the term “high migration rural county” means any county which, during the 20-year period ending with the year in which the most recent census was conducted, has a net out-migration of inhabitants from the county of at least 10 percent of the population of the county at the beginning of such period, not counting any individuals in a Federal Installation of Group Quarters in such county.

3) Creating 26 USC § 45D(b)(11)(B)(iv)

“a county described in 26 USC § 45D(e)(6), which shall also be given the same status as if it was a census tract described in 26 USC § 45D(b)(11)(B)(iii)(II)”

4) The new 26 USC 48E(h)(1)(B)(iv)

(iv) The nameplate capacity described in this Section shall not apply to a Low-Income Community described in 26 USC § 45D(e)(6).

5) Creating 26 USC § 48C(g) Additional Allocation for Counties Described in 26 USC § 45D(e)(6)

(1) IN GENERAL

Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this subsection, the Secretary shall establish a program to consider and award certifications for qualified investments eligible for credits under this section to qualifying advanced energy project sponsors.

(2) LIMITATION

The total amount of credits which may be allocated under the program established under paragraph (1) shall not exceed \$37,000,000,000 irrevocably, unless Grant & Winn Parishes merge as provided in Section 4 of this Act; in which case this amount shall increase to \$92,500,000,000; unless Grant, Winn,

& Jackson Parishes merge as provided in Section 4 of this Act; in which case this amount shall increase to \$185,000,000,000.

This would also utilize the same language provided in prior allocations for Certifications, Credit Rate Conditioned Upon Wage and Apprenticeship Requirements, Prevailing Wage Requirements, and Apprenticeship Requirements used in (e) Additional Allocations.

6) Creating 26 USC § 1400Z-1 (b)(1)(c)

“or is located within a county described in 26 USC § 45D(e)(6).

7) Amending 26 USC § 1014 by creating 26 USC § 1014(g) Appertaining to 26 USC § 45D(e)(6) Low-Income Communities.

All property within a Low-Income Community defined in 26 USC § 45D(e)(6) or that could become a Low-Income Community defined in 26 USC § 45D(e)(6) by January 1, 2035 without Congressional Approval as provided in Section 4 of this Act, shall receive a Step Up in Basis to Fair Market Value by presenting an appraisal to the Secretary that conforms with USPAP as of the date of the enactment of this law within 180 days of its enactment, and as of December 31, 2028, and December 31, 2034, by providing an appraisal to the Secretary within 180 days of the preceding dates that conforms with USPAP.

8) Amending 26 USC § 1202 by creating 26 USC 1202(b)(1)(C) Appertaining to 26 USC § 45D(e)(6) Low-Income Communities

(C) Per-Issuer Limitation on Taxpayer’s Eligible Gain in Low-Income Communities defined in 26 USC § 45D(e)(6)

(i) \$10,000,000,000 reduced by the aggregate amount of eligible gain taken into account by the taxpayer under subsection (a) for prior taxable years and attributable to dispositions of stock issued by such corporation provided that the corporation’s assets are solely located in a 26 USC § 45D(e)(6) Low-Income Community.

(ii) \$20,000,000,000 reduced by the aggregate amount of eligible gain taken into account by the taxpayer under subsection (a) for prior taxable years and attributable to dispositions of stock issued by such corporation provided that the corporation’s assets are solely located in a 26 USC § 45D(e)(6) Low-Income Community that are Married Individuals provided in 26 USC § 7703 filing a “Married Filing Jointly” Tax Return.

(9) The Cabotage Provisions of the Jones Act As They Are Applied to 26 USC § 45D(e)(6) Low-Income Communities

The Cabotage Provisions of Section 27 of Public Law 66-261 are hereby amended to create special provisions for shipping between another port in the United States and a port located in a Low-Income Community defined in 26 USC § 45D(e)(6). In such a case --

(a) The vessel was built by a NATO or Major Non-NATO Ally nation, with the exception of Pakistan, that is no more than 3 years old as of the date of the enactment of this Act, or is built is built in a NATO or Major Non-NATO Ally nation after the enactment date this Act, or Canada, or Mexico.

(b) 46 USC § 12112 is hereby amended to allow for a vessel to engage in coastwide trade between another Port in the United States of America and a port owned by the Grant Parish Police Jury, or its lawful successor by Louisiana Home Rule Charter or by provision of Section 4 of this Act, provided that (2)(C) such vessel was built no more than 3 years ago as of the date of the enactment of this Act, or is built in a NATO or Major Non-NATO Ally nation.

(c) Vessels may carry passengers between a Port of the United States of America and a Port that is owned by the Grant Parish Police Jury, or its lawful successor by Louisiana Home Rule Charter or by provision of Section 4 of this Act, may also be built by a NATO or Major Non-NATO Ally nation, with the exception of Pakistan, that is no more than 3 years old as of the date of the enactment of this Act, or is built in a NATO or Major Non-NATO Ally nation after the enactment date this Act, or Canada, or Mexico; and,

(d) The vessel otherwise complies with this Section.

(9) Appertaining to the Sale/Leaseback of FCCP

Provided that the private investor that acquires the premises of FCCP on February 12, 2026 does not sell the property for a period of 15 years, then the sales proceeds shall be exempt from income under 26 USC § 61(a) by the adjusted basis being stepped up to the amount of Sales Proceeds received from the property as if it was acquired from a decedent under 26 USC § 1014.

Section 2: Public Land Sales

To direct the Administrator of General Services, on behalf of the Secretary of Agriculture and the Attorney General of the United States of America, to convey certain Federal property located in the State of Louisiana to Grant Parish, Louisiana and to a private investor.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

Section 1. Real Property Conveyance.

(a) IN GENERAL --. As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act and after completion of the surveys and Appraisals described in this Act, the Administrator of General Services, on behalf of the Secretary of Agriculture and the Attorney General of the United States, shall convey to a private investor, local non-profit corporation Central Grant Water System, Inc., local non-profit corporation Bob Community Waterworks, Inc., the Grant Parish School Board, the Grant Parish Police Jury, the Corporation for Grant Parish (a quasi-local federal corporation yet to be formed by Congressional enactment), the Grant Parish Sheriff's Office, and such entities that exist in Winn Parish, Louisiana, a quitclaim deed for the consideration described in subsection (c), all right, title, interest, except as denoted herein, to each entity specified in subsection (b) from the United States of America.

(b) LEGAL DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.----

(1) the Campus of the Federal Correctional Center – Pollock, together with all the real estate, improvements thereupon, structures, and rights thereto, to a private investor – which shall be leased back on a 50-year lease that is annually adjusted for changes in the Traditional Consumer Price Index of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, consisting of 464.08 acres more or less, Section 26, Township 6 North, Range 1 West, to be sold for \$350,000,000, which shall be sold subject to the aforementioned variable-lease terms with the Bureau of Prisons. The Grant Parish Assessor’s Office shall assess the property at 25% of the transaction value contained herein, which shall be upwards, but never downwards, adjusted annually, by the greater of the sales, income, or cost approaches to value as a permanent covenant attached to this property that can only be waived by a majority of the voters of Grant Parish in which 60 percent of said voters turn out to vote, and the Sheriff of Grant Parish shall collect said property taxes, annually, with taxes prorated as if the transaction occurred on January 1, 2026 irrespective of the date of the transfer. The Grant Parish Police Jury, and its successors by Louisiana Home Rule Charter referendum shall forever hold and own the mineral rights to this property, irrespective of its subsequent ownership; and:

(a) the rights to supply the facility with electricity at the greater of the highest rate of electrical charges and fees per kWh exhibited in the last 5 years or the highest rate of electrical charges and fees per kWh exhibited in the last 5 years in Grant Parish, adjusted upwards for the highest wholesale rate of electrical power on the Midcontinent Independent System Operator (MISO) Market applicable to the State of Louisiana on a quarterly basis, year over year, but never downwards; which, shall be reserved 50 percent to the Grant Parish School Board, or to a non-profit sharing the same Board as the Grant Parish School Board, to pay for childcare in Grant Parish, 22.5 percent to a fund to pay children for academic achievement in the fields of school discipline, school attendance, academic performance, and financial literacy, or to a non-profit sharing the same Board as the Grant Parish School Board chartered for the same purposes, – which shall be excluded from income for the purposes of 26 USC 61(a) and 42 USC 1382a, weighted towards childhood poverty, and deposited into a Roth IRA Savings Account in the child’s name, 22.5 percent to the Grant Parish School Board as a sinking fund for the full fair market value of replacement of the renewable energy complex – after which the revenue shall go towards the previously denoted fund for compensation to pupils for Academic Achievement, and 5 percent to Kisatchie-Delta Regional Planning and Development District, Inc. to pay for the hours of its staff as they work on Grant Parish grant applications and economic development issues; and,

(b) the rights to a Payment in Lieu of Taxes (PILOT) Program; which, shall be forever paid by the operator of FCCP with: the first \$500,000 paid to the Office of the Judge of the 35th Judicial District of the State of Louisiana, with the second \$500,000 paid to the Office of the District Attorney of the 35th Judicial District of the State of Louisiana, with the third \$500,000 paid to the Office of the Public Defender of the 35th Judicial District of the State of Louisiana, with the fourth \$300,000 paid to the Office of the Clerk of Court of the 35th Judicial District of the State of Louisiana, with the fifth \$1,700,000 to be held in a Judicial Expense Administration fund to be managed by the Judge, District Attorney, Public Defender, Clerk of Court, of the 35th Judicial District of the State of Louisiana; and the Sheriff of Grant Parish to be spent on such issues that the Grant Parish Judicial System finds worthy to spend money on, such as the unreimbursed health care of prisoners, giving a person the opportunity of a pre-trial intervention for a drug-related arrest through attending a Medication Assisted Treatment focused Drug Rehabilitation Program, etc.; and any amounts exceeding 11% of \$31,818,181.82 of taxable sales to FCCP being deposited into a fund to pay children for academic achievement in the fields of school discipline, school attendance, academic performance, and financial literacy, or to a non-profit sharing the same Board as the Grant Parish School Board chartered for this purpose, – which shall be excluded from income for the purposes of 26 USC 61(a) and Social Security income computations for SNAP and Medicaid benefits, weighted towards childhood poverty, and deposited

into a Roth IRA Savings Account in the child's name. All food sold to FCCP shall be assumed to be "hot" food. The amounts mentioned within this paragraph shall be adjusted upwards, but never downwards, annually by the growth in the traditional, non-chained, Consumer Price Index published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

(2) Eastern Half of Section 33, Township 6 North, Range 1 West, consisting of 320 acres, more or less. The Northwest Quarter and the Eastern Half of the Southwest Quarter of Section 21, Township 6 North, Range 1 West, consisting of 240 acres, more or less, to the Central Water District of Grant Parish, Louisiana. All of the property of the United States of America located in Sections 27 – West of United States Highway 167, Section 28, Section 29, Section 30, Section 31, Section 32, Section 33, Section 34, and Section 35 – West of United States Highway 167, all located in Township 8 North, Range 2 West of Grant Parish, Louisiana are also hereby transferred to the Central Water District of Grant Parish, Louisiana.

(3) All of the property of the United States of America located in Township 6 North, Range 2 East, located in Grant Parish and Rapides Parish to the local non-profit corporation Bob Community Waterworks, Inc.

(4) The Northeast Quarter of Section 22, Township 6 North Range 1 West, and Section 23 Township 6 North, Range 1 West to the Grant Parish School Board, or to a non-profit that shares the same Board as the Grant Parish School Board, 128 acres of land in Section 26 Township 6 North Range 1 West, all consisting of 968 acres, more or less, which shall be utilized for such reasons that the Grant Parish School Board sees fit to conduct – including; but not limited to, a renewable energy development supplying electricity, and any and all state laws with which restrict its ability to place the land in commerce in a manner of its choosing declared null and void, including but not limited to: LA. R.S. 30:1154, LA. R.S. 17:81, the LA R.S. 45:844.41 et. seq.

(5) The Southeast and the Northeast Quarters of the South East Quarter and the Northwest and Northeast Quarters of Section 27, Section 26, and all of that portion of Section 25 that it owns in Township 7 North, Range 2 West, are hereby transferred from the United States of America to local Non-Profit Corporation B22 Sports Complex.

(6) All of the lands owned by the United States of America in Township 9 North, Range 2 West that are east of United States Highway 167, and all of the lands owned by the United States of America in Township 9, Range 1 West, are hereby reserved for a Corporation for Grant Parish, which shall be a quasi-Federal and Locally controlled corporation chartered by the United States Congress. All of the lands owned by the United States of America located east of United States Highway 167, in Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 9, 10, 11, 12, and in Section 15 North of Louisiana Highway 472; all located in Township 8 North, Range 2 West, are also hereby reserved for a Corporation for Grant Parish, which shall be a quasi-Federal and Locally controlled corporation chartered by the United States Congress. Should such Corporation not be enacted within 3 years of the enactment date of this Act, these lands shall revert in ownership to the Grant Parish Police Jury, and its successors by Louisiana Home Rule Charter Referendum. The Grant Parish Police Jury, and its successors by Louisiana Home Rule Charter referendum shall forever hold and own the mineral rights to these lands, irrespective of their subsequent ownership.

(7) Unless previously described in a prior paragraph of this subsection, all of those remaining lands within Grant Parish that are owned by the United States of America, less and except those lands that it owns that are South of Louisiana Highway 8, North of Airbase Road, East of United States Highway

167, and West of United States Highway 165 shall be transferred to the Grant Parish Police Jury, less and except the Timber rights to such properties, which shall be 51 percent owned by the Grant Parish School Board, 24.5 percent owned by the Grant Parish Sheriff's Office, and 24.5 percent owned by a predicated Corporation for Grant Parish, unless it is not created within 3 years of the enactment date of this Act, in which case the rights reserved for it shall revert to the Grant Parish Police Jury, for a period of 60 years following the date of the passage of this Act, subject to the appraised value of the properties described in paragraphs 2-6 receiving priority credits against Fair Market Value received from the net \$350,000,000 generated in property (1). The Grant Parish Police Jury shall own the mineral rights to the properties described in this Paragraph forever. Should such net sales proceeds of \$350,000,000 be less than the appraised Fair Market Value of this paragraph, or in paragraphs (2) -(6) above, the properties in paragraphs (2)-(6) above shall be allowed first priority with the property described in this paragraph (7) being prorated by acre and then being sold to the Grant Parish Police Jury from the remaining credits being leftover from the property being sold in Paragraph (1). As a permanent covenant to these properties, the United States of America also grants to the Grant Parish Police Jury, and to its Successors by Louisiana Home Rule Charter Referendum:

(a) full licensure approval to build up to a 50,000 Megawatt Nameplate Capacity by Alternating Current Geothermal sourced Electricity Powerplant utilizing the new millimeter wave drilling technology, which shall be deemed a technology that has been proven for commercial utilization for the purposes of 26 USC 48 on this property. This licensure maybe transferable to a partnership that is partially owned by the Grant Parish Police Jury and its successors by Louisiana Homerule Charter Referendum.

(8) Should there be any remaining credit from the Sale & Leaseback of FCCP, Winn Parish may also acquire pieces of Kisatchie Forest in the same manner provided above in Winn Parish, with the exception of the geothermal energy rights afforded to Grant Parish. The Winn Parish Police Jury, and its successors by Louisiana Home Rule Charter referendum shall forever hold and own the mineral rights to these lands, irrespective of their subsequent ownership.

(9) SURVEYS REQUIRED.—As soon as practicable after the date of the enactment of this Act, the exact acreages and legal descriptions of the real property to be conveyed under subsection (a)(1)-(8) shall be determined by surveys, paid for by the Secretary of Agriculture, that is satisfactory to the Administrator of General Services. These surveys shall take into account the Appraised Fair Market Value denoted in the succeeding paragraph when computing the amount of acres to be transferred by the priority classes established in the preceding paragraph, and shall be paid for by the Secretary of Agriculture subject to approval by the Administrator of General Services.

(c) Terms And Conditions.---

(1) CONSIDERATION.---

(A) IN GENERAL.--- As soon as practicable after the date of the enactment of this Act, the fair market value of the real property known as Kisatchie National Forest within the borders of Grant Parish, Louisiana, shall be ascertained by an appraisal conducted in conformity with the Uniform Standards for Professional Appraisal Practice as if the property were to be sold within the six months after the date of the enactment of this Act. The value shall than be broken down to a per acre basis from which the credit of \$350,000,000 shall be computed. Should the appraised value of Kisatchie National Forest in Grant Parish be less than \$350,000,000, an appraisal of Kisatchie National Forest in Winn Parish shall also be conducted. As consideration for the conveyance of the property under subsection (b), the

Administrator of General Services shall allow a credit of \$350,000,000 against the property to be transferred in this Act in the priority list described in the prior section (2)-(8), to be determined by the order described in subsection (b). Should such credit be less than allowing for the full conveyance, the priority of the list in subsection (b) shall prevail over this document, and the holder of the class defined in subsection (b) that the \$350,000,000 partially covers shall receive only a portion of the acreage defined in its class, by appraising all of the property in its paragraph by the methods described in this paragraph, and receiving a credit for the lands of its class so that a portion of those acres described can be transferred, unless it would like to purchase all of the land in its class at its fair market value. The interest of the Corporation for Grant Parish shall be held in trust by the Grant Parish Police Jury as its reversionary interest holder should such Corporation not be enacted by the Congress of the United States of America, but shall be forfeit to the Corporation for Grant Parish upon its creation by the Congress of the United States of America.

(B) APPRAISAL.--- The fair market value of the property to be conveyed under subsection (a) shall be also determined based on an appraisal that---

(i) is conducted by a licensed, independent appraiser that is approved by the Grant Parish Police Jury, and its successors by Louisiana Home Rule Charter referendum;

(ii) is approved by the Administrator for General Services;

(iii) is based on the use of the property being “forest;”

(iv) is paid for by the Secretary of Agriculture.

(2) PRE-CONVEYANCE ENTRY.—The Secretary of Agriculture, on terms and conditions the Secretary of Agriculture determines to be appropriate, may authorize the Grant Parish Police Jury and the Grant Parish School Board to enter the property at no charge for pre-construction, construction, and logging activities.

(3) ADDITIONAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS.—The Administrator of General Services may, unless otherwise stipulated, require additional terms and conditions in connection with the conveyance under subsection (a) as the Administrator considers appropriate to protect the interests of the United States, as denoted below.

(a) Proceeds.—Subject to appropriations Acts, the net proceeds from the conveyance of property under subsection (a) shall be available to the Secretary for Agriculture provided:

(i) Proceeds From the Sale of Land.---The proceeds from the sale of land under this section shall be--

(ii) deposited in the Federal Land Disposal Account established by section 206(a) of the Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act (43 USC 2305(a))

(b) Any law of the State of Louisiana or of the United States of America that prohibits the performance of this law is declared null & void when in conflict.

(c) The lands conveyed to the Grant Parish Police Jury, and its successor by Louisiana Home Rule Charter Referendum, shall be used as an “economic development, workforce training, and apprenticeship zone” which shall also all qualify as Foreign Trade Zones through 19 U.S.C. 81a-81u,

and the Secretary of Commerce is directed to grant immediate approval to any other area of Grant Parish that is currently owned by a Grant Parish municipal entity that also desires to be a Foreign Trade Zone, these acres shall be taken exclusively from those Federal lands owned by the United States Department of Agriculture that are north of Louisiana Highway 8, West of United States Highway 167, East of United States Highway 165, or South of Airbase Road. The Central Louisiana Regional Port maybe a perpetual satellite foreign trade zone of the perpetual foreign trade zone of Grant Parish as created in this paragraph, of its own volition.

(i) These lands shall not be sold by the Grant Parish Police Jury, or its successors by Louisiana Home Rule Charter, at a transaction price that is less than thirty times their Fair Market Value as of July 31, 2025, until twenty years after the date of enactment of this Act.

(ii) These lands shall not be leased for less than thirty times the going commercial rate within Grant Parish as of July 31, 2025, until 20 years after the enactment of this Act; and,

(iii) The leasing and selling covenants within this Section may be waived by either a majority vote of the qualifying voters of Grant Parish in an election with a turnout that is no less than 40% of the electorate of registered voters certified by the Louisiana Secretary of State, or---

(1) by the President and Chief Executive Officer of the Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas,

(2) by the Governor of the State of Louisiana in conjunction with a majority vote of the Louisiana Joint Legislative Committee on the Budget for creating 500 or more permanent jobs that pay 150% or greater of the lesser of the Per Capita Average Income at a ratio of four acres or less or less per permanent job,

(3) by the Secretary of the Louisiana Department of Economic Development or the Executive Director for Economic Development District Kisatchie-Delta Regional Planning and Development District, Inc. for creating 400 or more jobs that pay 175% or greater of the Per Capita Average Income at a ratio of five acres or less or less per permanent job,

(4) or by the Grant Parish Police Jury, or its successor by Louisiana Home Rule Charter, for creating 2,000 or more jobs that pay 200% or greater of the Per Capita Average Income at a ratio of four acres or less per permanent job,

(5) or by the President of the United States;

(6) or by selling 10 acres to an individual that has resided and been domiciled in Grant Parish for five years within the last eight years, and has purchased no other acreage provided within these land tracts conveyed to the Grant Parish Police Jury, or its successors by Louisiana Home Rule Charter Referendum, through another entity as provided in 26 USC § 1563, for commercial purposes.

(7) Wages for permanent jobs shall be calculated using the lesser of 1) the regional average per capita income of the Economic Development District Kisatchie-Delta Regional Planning and Development District, Inc.; or 2) the Louisiana average per capita income. All jobs contemplated in this Act shall be filled by humans.

(f) The Grant Parish Police Jury, the Grant Parish School Board, the Grant Parish Sheriff's Office, and the Corporation for Grant Parish are prohibited from cutting the following types of trees, on the acreage

contemplated within this Act for Commercial Purposes, except in the aftermath of a Natural Disaster or an Act of God: Oak, Bald Cypress, Pecan, Dogwood, Chestnut, Hickory, and Walnut.

(g) any local and/or state law or regulation that may interfere with a Party to this Act ability to use the lands transferred to it in this Act in what it deems to be its “Highest & Best Use” are hereby declared null and void including but not limited to LA. R.S. 30:1154, LA. R.S. 17:81, the LA R.S. 45:844.41 et. seq., and other comparable state laws that may interfere with the efficient execution of the Provisions of this Act are hereby declared null and void within the boundaries of the land being transferred as a perpetual property covenant attached to the properties being transferred, with the exception of the private investor.

(h) 7 CFR 12 shall perpetually not apply to the lands being transferred through this Act, and its application shall also be repealed within the present borders of Grant Parish, and its successors by Home Rule Charter, and within its borders as of January 1, 2028, and January 1, 2033.

(i) All local government entities, including municipal governments, and Grant Parish government entities shall have their financial years adjusted to a June 30 close, after which the external audit on their finances shall be prepared and mailed to their voters by mid-October. Also, a copy of the findings of the latest Department of Justice Criminal Division Legal Examination of the internal and external legal functions report on the government entities of Grant Parish shall be mailed to voters, which must be conducted once every two years.

(j) All elections in Grant Parish shall be conducted by an “Oregon-style” mail-in ballot, by such means of voter identification provided for under applicable Louisiana law.

(k) This Paragraph shall control over this Act: All properties of the United States Department of Defense and its sub-entities in Grant Parish, Rapides Parish, or Winn Parish shall not be transferred according to the provisions of this Act.

(l) The Grant Parish School Board, the Grant Parish Police Jury, the Grant Parish Sheriff’s Office, the Grant Parish Assessor’s Office, and instruments of the 35th Judicial District of the State of Louisiana; and their successors, shall be eligible to receive from the United States Department of Justice, United States Department of Defense, United States Department of Agriculture, United States Department of Transportation, United States Department of the Interior, the United States Environmental Protection Agency, the United States Department of Energy, the United States Department of Education, and the United States Department of Commerce, and their sub-entities appertaining thereto, technical services and assistance on such matters as they see fit to request technical assistance on; which, shall be provided in a timely manner.

(m) Should the Kisatchie-Delta Regional Planning and Development District, Inc. be dissolved by the State of Louisiana, its rights and responsibilities under this Act shall be performed by the Corporation for Grant Parish, and in the case that there is not Corporation for Grant Parish established by Congress, its rights and responsibilities under this Act shall be performed by the Grant Parish Chamber of Commerce.

(n) During the thirty-year period following the enactment date of this law, those forests that were transferred from the United States Department of Agriculture shall continue to be maintained as if they were National Forest, with all of the expenses appertaining thereto, provided that they have not been subsequently developed or logged.

Section 3 – Threading the Needle on Grant Parish Being Both “Urban County & Rural Area”

42 USC §5302. General provisions

(6)(A) The term “urban county” means any county within a metropolitan area which—(i) is authorized under State law to undertake essential community development and housing assistance activities in its unincorporated areas, if any, which are not units of general local government; and,

(iii) controlling over this Title where in conflict, a Low-Income Community described in 26 USC § 45D(e)(6) shall be allowed to be both “urban county” and a “rural area” as provided in 7 USC § 918(c)(5).

Section 4 – Providing for the Merger of Grant Parish & Winn Parish

Should the Low Income Community described by 26 USC § 45D(e)(6) be created appertaining to Grant Parish, Louisiana than the new 26 USC § 45D(e)(6) shall provide that:

(F) Should the voters of Grant, Winn, and Jackson Parish wish that their Parishes should merge during a Home Rule Charter process, they shall be permitted to do so provided:

(i) that the Home Rule Charter Commissions elected by their voters jointly provide for their merger;

(ii) that the joint Home Rule Charter was approved by the majority of voters in Grant Parish, Winn Parish and Jackson Parish – if Winn Parish, and Jackson Parish if applicable, has voted in the majority;

(iii) that the elections providing for the approval was conducted with mail-in ballots permitted provided that the voter has provided the same documentation of identity utilized for Louisiana Absentee Ballots;

(iv) that at least 40% of the electorate of each parish shall have participated in each election; and,

(v) thus the former territory of Winn Parish and Jackson Parish shall then be included in Grant Parish for the purposes of 26 USC § 45D(e)(6) and 50 USC § 4533(a)(1)(E)(i);

(vi) Jackson Parish may only merge with Grant Parish through the process if Winn Parish is also merging with Grant Parish through this process.

(vii) Should the registered voters decide to adopt the name of Winn Parish in a formal referendum that also merges Grant & Winn Parishes, the name “Grant” shall be struck from this Act in all locations and replaced with the name “Winn.”

(ix) Should the merged Parish provided in vii above elects to be called “Winn Parish,” it may also elect to be referred to as the “Free State of Winn” in all official documents and laws of the United States of America and the State of Louisiana.

Section 5 – Adjusting the Borders of United States Postal Zip Codes 71423, 71467, 71417, & 71407

ZIP CODES AND RETAIL HOURS. (a) ZIP CODES.—Not later than 30 days from the enactment date of this Act, the United States Postal Service shall adjust the boundaries of ZIP Codes 71423, 71467, 71361, and 71407 as provided below:

A) ZIP CODE 71423 is adjusted by moving all of the territory that is west of United States Highway 167 and south of Parish Road 116 until it intersects with Brunson Road, and then south of Brunson Road to ZIP Code 71407, and all of the territory that is east of United States Highway 167 and south of

Big Creek into Zip Code 71407; unless its territory in Rapides Parish, which shall be moved to Zip Code 71361 instead.

B) ZIP Code 71361 is adjusted by transferring all of the territory that is in Grant Parish to ZIP Code 71407.

C) Zip Code 71417 is adjusted by moving all of its territory that is inside the area of Louisiana Highways 8 & 123 to Zip Code 71407.

D) Zip Code 71467 is adjusted by moving all of its territory that is south of Big Creek and west of Mary Barron Road and west of South Firetower Road where it is south of Dyson Creek Road to Zip Code 71407, between those points where Mary Barron Road intersects Dyson Creek Road and South Firetower Road intersects Dyson Creek Road, Dyson Creek Road shall serve as the boundary. That portion of Zip Code 71467 that lay south of Louisiana Highway 8, and west of the old Louisiana & Arkansas Railroad tracts is transferred to Zip Code 71407.

E) That Portion of Zip Code 71404 that lies within Grant Parish – without consideration of any mergers contemplated in Section 9 - is hereby transferred to Zip Code 71423.

F) RETAIL HOURS.—The hours of the Bentley, Louisiana Post Office appertaining to Zip Code 71407 shall be from 8:00 AM to 5:00 PM, with one hour set aside for lunch, Monday through Friday. On Saturday, from 8:00 AM to 2:00 PM, with 30 minutes set aside for lunch. On the date that Form 1040 Tax Returns are due to be mailed by the Internal Revenue Service, the hours of the Bentley Post Office shall be from 8:00 AM to 8:00 PM.

Section 6 – Adjustment of the Territories of the Federal Reserve Banks of Dallas & Atlanta

12 USC § 248 Enumerated Powers

The Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System shall be authorized and empowered:

(j) Exercising supervision over reserve banks

(A) The Board of Governors shall direct the Boards, Presidents and Chief Executive Officers of the Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta to transfers those counties under its jurisdiction in the State of Mississippi and those parishes under its jurisdiction in the State of Louisiana to the Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas, which shall accept them and all of the Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta's assets in the area to be transferred; including its branch in New Orleans, and the Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas shall set up a branch in Dry Prong, Louisiana costing no less than 500 million dollars to construct, and shall enter into a 99 year lease on land owned by the B22 Fit providing that the ground rent shall initially be set at the greater of \$2,000,000 per year or the Fair Market Value of Rent on the Property and upwardsly adjusted annually by the fair market value of rent in Grant Parish provided by an outside appraiser. The improvements made by the Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas on this land shall be assessed at 25% of their fair market value by the Assessor of Grant Parish, annually.

(i) The territory of the New Orleans branch shall retain the following Counties in Mississippi, the remainder of which shall be transferred to the Dry Prong branch: Walthall, Marion, Lamar, Forrest, Perry, Greene, Pearl River, Stone, George, Hancock, Harrison, and Jackson; and shall retain the parishes in Louisiana Pointe Coupee Parish, Assumption Parish, that portion of St. Martin Parish that

lay south of Iberia Parish, St. Mary Parish, and every that lay east of these areas with the remainder transferred to the Dry Prong, Louisiana branch.

(ii) The transfer of these areas from the Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta to the Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas shall occur within 60 days of the enactment date of this Act and the transfer of these counties and parishes shall occur within 90 days within the completion of the Dry Prong, LA branch.

(iii) The Comptroller of the Currency shall create and staff an office for Bank Supervision within the Dry Prong, Louisiana Branch of the Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas and provide for its territory within 90 days of its completion.

(iv) The Board of Directors and the Chairman of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation shall close the Baton Rouge and Shreveport Field Offices of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation and shall create and staff the an office in Dry Prong, Louisiana with the former territory of the Shreveport and Baton Rouge Field Offices transferred to it and it shall be located in the Dry Prong, Louisiana Branch of the Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas.

(v) The Headquarters and staff appertaining to the headquarters of the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau in Washington, D.C. shall be transferred to the Dry Prong, Louisiana Branch of the Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas within 90 days of its completion.

Section 7 – Providing for United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Loans & Grants

§ 918a. Energy generation, transmission, and distribution facilities efficiency grants and loans in rural communities with extremely high energy costs

7 USC § 918a(a)(1)

in coordination with State rural development initiatives, make grants and loans to persons, States, political subdivisions of States, and other entities organized under the laws of States to acquire, construct, extend, upgrade, and otherwise improve energy generation, transmission, or distribution facilities serving communities in which the average residential expenditure for home energy is at least 275 percent of the national average residential expenditure for home energy (as determined by the Energy Information Agency using the most recent data available);

7 USC § 918a(a)(1) in coordination with State rural development initiatives, make grants and loans to persons, States, political subdivisions of States, and other entities organized under the laws of States to acquire, construct, extend, upgrade, and otherwise improve energy generation, transmission, or distribution facilities serving communities in which the average residential expenditure for home energy is at least 275 percent of the national average residential expenditure for home energy (as determined by the Energy Information Agency using the most recent data available), or is a Low-Income Community described in 26 USC § 45D(e)(6);

7 USC § 918b. Acquisition of existing systems in rural communities with high energy costs

On and after November 28, 2001, notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Administrator of the Rural Utilities Service shall use the authorities provided in the Rural Electrification Act of 1936 [7

U.S.C. 901 et seq.] to finance the acquisition of existing generation, transmission and distribution systems and facilities serving high cost, predominantly rural areas by entities capable of and dedicated to providing or improving service in such areas in an efficient and cost effective manner.

On and after November 28, 2001, notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Administrator of the Rural Utilities Service shall use the authorities provided in the Rural Electrification Act of 1936 [7 U.S.C. 901 et seq.] to finance the acquisition of existing generation, transmission and distribution systems and facilities serving high cost, predominantly rural areas, or Low-Income Communities described in 26 USC § 45D(e)(6), by entities capable of and dedicated to providing or improving service in such areas in an efficient and cost effective manner.

7 USC§ 918c. Rural and remote communities electrification grants

7 USC § 918(c)(5) The term “rural area” means a city, town, or unincorporated area that has a population of not more than 10,000 inhabitants.

7 USC § 918(c)(5) The term “rural area” means a city, town, or unincorporated area that has a population of not more than 10,000 inhabitants, or is a Low-Income Community described in 26 USC § 45D(e)(6).

7 USC § 924. Definition of telephone service and rural area

7 USC § 924(b) As used in this subchapter, the term “rural area” shall be deemed to mean any area of the United States not included within the boundaries of any incorporated or unincorporated city, village, or borough having a population in excess of 5,000 inhabitants.

7 USC § 924. (b) Definition of telephone service and rural area

(b) As used in this subchapter, the term “rural area” shall be deemed to mean any area of the United States not included within the boundaries of any incorporated or unincorporated city, village, or borough having a population in excess of 5,000 inhabitants, or a Low-Income Community described in 26 USC § 45D(e)(6).

7 USC § 950bb. Access to broadband telecommunications services in rural areas

7 USC § 950 bb(b)(3)(A)(ii) a city, town, or incorporated area that has a population of greater than 20,000 inhabitants.

(ii) a city, town, or incorporated area that has a population of greater than 20,000 inhabitants, but including a Low-Income Community described in 26 USC § 45D(e)(6).

7 USC § 1926. Water and waste facility loans and grants

(a) In general

(2) WATER, WASTE DISPOSAL, AND WASTEWATER FACILITY GRANTS.—

(A) AUTHORITY.— (i) IN GENERAL. The Secretary is authorized to make grants to such associations to finance specific projects for works for the development, storage, treatment, purification, or distribution of water or the collection, treatment, or disposal of waste in rural areas.

7 USC § 1926(a)(2)(A)(i) IN GENERAL. *The Secretary is authorized to make grants to such associations to finance specific projects for works for the development, storage, treatment, purification, or distribution of water or the collection, treatment, or disposal of waste in rural areas, or a Low-Income Community described in 26 USC § 45D(e)(6).*

(iii) GRANT RATE.—*The Secretary shall fix the grant rate for each project in conformity with regulations issued by the Secretary that shall provide for a graduated scale of grant rates establishing higher rates for projects in communities that have lower community population and income levels, with a Low-Income Community described in 26 USC § 45D(e)(6) matching the highest grant rates provided by The Secretary.*

7 USC § 1926(a)

(C) SPECIAL EVALUATION ASSISTANCE FOR RURAL COMMUNITIES AND HOUSEHOLDS PROGRAM.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may establish the Special Evaluation Assistance for Rural Communities and Households (SEARCH) program, to make predevelopment planning grants for feasibility studies, design assistance, and technical assistance, to financially distressed communities in rural areas with populations of 2,500 or fewer inhabitants for water and waste disposal projects described in paragraph (1), this paragraph, and paragraph (24).

7 USC § 1926(a)(C)(i) IN GENERAL.—*The Secretary may establish the Special Evaluation Assistance for Rural Communities and Households (SEARCH) program, to make predevelopment planning grants for feasibility studies, design assistance, and technical assistance, to financially distressed communities in rural areas with populations of 2,500 or fewer inhabitants, or a Low-Income Community described in 26 USC § 45D(e)(6), for water and waste disposal projects described in paragraph (1), this paragraph, and paragraph (24).*

7 USC § 1926(a)(13) IN GENERAL. In the making of loans and grants for community waste disposal and water facilities under paragraphs (1) and (2) of this subsection the Secretary shall accord highest priority to the application of any municipality or other public agency (including an Indian tribe on a Federal or State reservation or other federally recognized Indian tribal group) in a rural community having a population not in excess of five thousand five hundred and which, in the case of water facility loans, has a community water supply system, where the Secretary determines that due to unanticipated diminution or deterioration of its water supply, immediate action is needed, or in the case of waste disposal, has a community waste disposal system, where the Secretary determines that due to unanticipated occurrences the system is not adequate to the needs of the community. The Secretary shall utilize the Soil Conservation Service in rendering technical assistance to applicants under this paragraph to the extent he deems appropriate.

7 USC § 1926(a)(13) IN GENERAL. *In the making of loans and grants for community waste disposal and water facilities under paragraphs (1) and (2) of this subsection the Secretary shall accord highest priority to the application of any municipality or other public agency (including an Indian tribe on a Federal or State reservation or other federally recognized Indian tribal group) in a rural community having a population not in excess of five thousand five hundred, or is a Low-Income Community described in 26 USC § 45D(e)(6), and which, in the case of water facility loans, has a community water supply system, where the Secretary determines that due to unanticipated diminution or deterioration of its water supply, immediate action is needed, or in the case of waste disposal, has a community waste*

disposal system, where the Secretary determines that due to unanticipated occurrences the system is not adequate to the needs of the community. The Secretary shall utilize the Soil Conservation Service in rendering technical assistance to applicants under this paragraph to the extent he deems appropriate.

Community Facilities Grant Program

7 USC § 1926(a)(19) (A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may make grants, in a total amount not to exceed \$10,000,000 for any fiscal year, to associations, units of general local government, nonprofit corporations, Indian tribes (as such term is defined under section 450b(e) of title 25),¹ and federally recognized Indian tribes to provide the Federal share of the cost of developing specific essential community facilities in rural areas.

7 USC § 1926(a)(19)(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may make grants, in a total amount not to exceed \$10,000,000 for any fiscal year, to associations, units of general local government, nonprofit corporations, Indian tribes (as such term is defined under section 450b(e) of title 25),¹ and federally recognized Indian tribes to provide the Federal share of the cost of developing specific essential community facilities in rural areas, or a Low-Income Community described in 26 USC § 45D(e)(6).

(B) FEDERAL SHARE.— (iii) GRADUATED SCALE.—The Secretary shall provide for a graduated scale for the amount of the Federal share provided under this paragraph, with higher Federal shares for facilities in communities that have lower community population and income levels, as determined by the Secretary.

7 USC § 1926(a)(19)(B)(iii) GRADUATED SCALE.—The Secretary shall provide for a graduated scale for the amount of the Federal share provided under this paragraph, with higher Federal shares for facilities in communities that have lower community population and income levels, as determined by the Secretary, or with a Low-Income Community described in 26 USC § 45D(e)(6) receiving the highest Federal share of the cost of the facility under this paragraph.

7 USC § 1926(a)(20) COMMUNITY FACILITIES GRANT PROGRAM FOR RURAL COMMUNITIES WITH EXTREME UNEMPLOYMENT AND SEVERE ECONOMIC DEPRESSION.—

(B) GRANT AUTHORITY.—The Secretary may make grants to associations, units of general local government, nonprofit corporations, and Indian tribes (as defined in section 450b of title 25) in a State to provide the Federal share of the cost of developing specific essential community facilities in rural communities with respect to which the not employed rate is greater than the lesser of—

(B) GRANT AUTHORITY.—The Secretary may make grants to associations, units of general local government, nonprofit corporations, and Indian tribes (as defined in section 450b of title 25) in a State to provide the Federal share of the cost of developing specific essential community facilities, or in a Low-Income Community described in 26 USC § 45D(e)(6), in rural communities with respect to which the not employed rate is greater than the lesser of—

7 USC § 1926(a)(21) COMMUNITY FACILITIES GRANT PROGRAM FOR RURAL COMMUNITIES WITH HIGH LEVELS OF OUT-MIGRATION OR LOSS OF POPULATION.—

(B) PRIORITY.—

(I) had a net out-migration of inhabitants, or other population loss, from the rural area that equals or exceeds 5 percent of the population of the rural area; or

(I) had a net out-migration of inhabitants, or other population loss, from the rural area or a Low-Income Community described in 26 USC § 45D(e)(6) that equals or exceeds 5 percent of the population of the rural area not inclusive of its incarcerated population; or

§ 1926a. Emergency and imminent community water assistance grant program

(a) In general

The Secretary shall provide grants in accordance with this section to assist the residents of rural areas and small communities to secure adequate quantities of safe water—

(1) after a significant decline in the quantity or quality of water available from the water supplies of such rural areas and small communities, or when such a decline is imminent; or

The Secretary shall provide grants in accordance with this section to assist the residents of rural areas and small communities, or a Low-Income Community described in 26 USC § 45D(e)(6), to secure adequate quantities of safe water—

(1) after a significant decline in the quantity or quality of water available from the water supplies of such rural areas and small communities, or a Low-Income Community described in 26 USC § 45D(e)(6), or when such a decline is imminent; or

(e) Restrictions

(1) Maximum population and income

No grant provided under this section shall be used to assist any rural area or community that—

(A) includes any area in any city or town with a population in excess of 10,000 inhabitants according to the most recent decennial census of the United States; or

(B) has a median household income in excess of the State nonmetropolitan median household income according to the most recent decennial census of the United States.

(2) Set-aside for smaller communities Not less than 50 percent of the funds allocated under this section shall be allocated to rural communities with populations that do not exceed 3,000 inhabitants.

(e) Restrictions

(1) Maximum population and income

No grant provided under this section shall be used to assist any rural area or community that—

(A) includes any area in any city or town with a population in excess of 10,000 inhabitants unless it is a Low-Income Community described in 26 USC § 45D(e)(6), not inclusive of its incarcerated population, according to the most recent decennial census of the United States; or

(B) has a median household income in excess of the State nonmetropolitan median household income according to the most recent decennial census of the United States.

(2) Set-aside for smaller communities

Not less than 50 percent of the funds allocated under this section shall be allocated to a Low-Income Community described in 26 USC § 45D(e), or rural communities with populations that do not exceed 3,000 inhabitants, not inclusive of its incarcerated population.

7 USC § 1926c Water and waste facility loans and grants to alleviate health risks

(a) Loans and grants to persons other than individuals

(2) Certain areas targeted

(A) In general

Loans and grants under paragraph (1) shall be made only if the loan or grant funds will be used primarily to provide water or waste services, or both, to residents of a county—

(A) In general

Loans and grants under paragraph (1) shall be made only if the loan or grant funds will be used primarily to provide water or waste services, or both, to residents a Low-Income Community described in 26 USC § 45D(e)(6), or of a county—

7 USC § 1926e. Grants to nonprofit organizations to finance the construction, refurbishing, and servicing of individually-owned household water well systems in rural areas for individuals with low or moderate incomes

(a) Definition of eligible individual

In this section, the term “eligible individual” means an individual who is a member of a household the members of which have a combined income (for the most recent 12-month period for which the information is available) that is not more than 100 percent of the median nonmetropolitan household income for the State or territory in which the individual resides, according to the most recent decennial census of the United States.

(a) Definition of eligible individual

In this section, the term “eligible individual” means an individual that who is a member of a household the members of which have a combined income (for the most recent 12-month period for which the information is available) that is not more than 100 percent of the median nonmetropolitan household income for the State or territory in which the individual resides, or not more than 200 percent of the median nonmetropolitan household income in a Low-Income Community described in 26 USC § 45D(e)(6) for the State or territory in which the individual resides, according to the most recent decennial census of the United States.

7 USC § 1932 Assistance for rural entities

(a) Loans to private business enterprises

(2) Loan purposes

(A) improving, developing, or financing business, industry, and employment and improving the economic and environmental climate in rural communities, including pollution abatement and control;

(A) improving, developing, or financing business, industry, and employment and improving the economic and environmental climate a Low-Income Community described in 26 USC § 45D(e)(6) or in rural communities, including pollution abatement and control;

(4) Maximum amount of principal

No loan may be made, insured, or guaranteed under this subsection that exceeds \$25,000,000 in principal amount.

No loan may be made, insured, or guaranteed under this subsection that exceeds \$25,000,000 in principal amount, unless it is in a Low-Income Community described in 26 USC § 45D(e)(6) in which case it may not exceed \$100,000,000.

Rural Business Enterprise Grants

7 USC § 1932(c)(1)(B)(i)(II)

(II) in a city, town, or unincorporated area that has a population of not more than 5,000 inhabitants.

7 USC § 1932(c)(1)(B)(i)(II)

(II) in a city, town, or unincorporated area that has a population of not more than 5,000 inhabitants, unless it is in a Low Income Community described in 26 USC § 45D(e)(6).

Rural Cooperative Development Grants

7 USC § 1932(e)(4)(A)

A provision that substantiates that the center will effectively serve rural areas in the United States.

7 USC § 1932(e)(4)(A): A provision that substantiates that the center will effectively serve rural areas in the United States, or a Low-Income Community defined in 26 USC § 45D(e)(6).

Rural Cooperative Development Grants

7 USC § 1932(e)(4)(A)

A provision that substantiates that the center will effectively serve rural areas in the United States.

The new 7 USC § 1932(e)(5)(G): Or are exclusively serving a Low-Income Community defined in 26 USC § 45D(e)(6).

7 USC § 1932(e)(5)(G): Or are exclusively serving a Low-Income Community defined in 26 USC § 45D(e)(6).

7 USC § 1932(e)(8)

Technical assistance to prevent excessive unemployment or underemployment In carrying out this subsection, the Secretary may provide technical assistance to alleviate or prevent conditions of excessive unemployment, underemployment, outmigration, or low employment growth in economically distressed rural areas that the Secretary determines have a substantial need for the assistance. The assistance may include planning and feasibility studies, management and operational assistance, and studies evaluating the need for development potential of projects that increase employment and improve economic growth in the areas.

7 USC § 1932(e)(8):

Technical assistance to prevent excessive unemployment or underemployment In carrying out this subsection, the Secretary may provide technical assistance to alleviate or prevent conditions of excessive unemployment, underemployment, outmigration, or low employment growth in economically distressed rural areas, or Low Income Communities defined in 26 USC § 45D(e)(6), that the Secretary determines have a substantial need for the assistance. The assistance may include planning and feasibility studies, management and operational assistance, and studies evaluating the need for development potential of projects that increase employment and improve economic growth in the areas.

7 USC § 1932(g) Business and industry direct and guaranteed loans

7 USC § 1932(g)(5)

The Secretary may assess a 1-time fee for any guaranteed business and industry loan in an amount that does not exceed 2 percent of the guaranteed principal portion of the loan.

7 USC § 1932(g)(5):

The Secretary may assess a 1-time fee for any guaranteed business and industry loan in an amount that does not exceed 2 percent of the guaranteed principal portion of the loan, unless it is in a Low Income Community described in 26 USC § 45D(e)(6) in which case the Secretary may assess a 1-time fee for any guaranteed business and industry loan in an amount that does not exceed 0.75 percent of the guaranteed principal portion of the loan and may not charge an annual fee of more than 0.1% on such a loan.

7 USC § 1932(g)(6) Loan guarantees in non-rural areas

(B) Principal amounts

The principal amount of a business and industry loan guaranteed under this paragraph may not exceed \$25,000,000.

The principal amount of a business and industry loan guaranteed under this paragraph may not exceed \$25,000,000, unless it is in a Low Income Community described in 26 USC § 45D(e)(6) in which case it may not exceed \$100,000,000.

7 USC § 1932(g)(6)(8)

Limitations on loan guarantees for cooperative organizations

(A) Principal amount

(i) In general

Subject to clause (ii), the principal amount of a business and industry loan made to a cooperative organization and guaranteed under this subsection shall not exceed \$40,000,000.

Subject to clause (ii), the principal amount of a business and industry loan made to a cooperative organization and guaranteed under this subsection shall not exceed \$40,000,000, unless it is in a Low Income Community described in 26 USC § 45D(e)(6) in which case it may not exceed \$100,000,000.

7 USC § 1932(g)(6)(8)(B)

(B) Applications

If a cooperative organization submits an application for a guarantee under this subsection of a business and industry loan with a principal amount that is in excess of \$25,000,000, the Secretary—

- (i) shall review and, if appropriate, approve the application; and
- (ii) may not delegate the approval authority.

If a cooperative organization submits an application for a guarantee under this subsection of a business and industry loan with a principal amount that is in excess of \$25,000,000, unless it is in a Low Income Community described in 26 USC § 45D(e)(6) in which case it may not exceed \$100,000,000, the Secretary—

- (i) shall review and, if appropriate, approve the application; and
- (ii) may not delegate the approval authority

(C) Maximum amount

The total amount of business and industry loans made to cooperative organizations and guaranteed for a fiscal year under this subsection with principal amounts that are in excess of \$25,000,000 may not exceed 10 percent of the business and industry loans guaranteed for the fiscal year under subsection (a)(2)(A) of this section.

The total amount of business and industry loans made to cooperative organizations and guaranteed for a fiscal year under this subsection with principal amounts that are in excess of \$25,000,000 may not exceed 10 percent of the business and industry loans guaranteed for the fiscal year under subsection (a)(2)(A) of this section, unless it is in a Low-Income Community described in 26 USC § 45D(e)(6) in which case it may not exceed \$100,000,000.

7 USC § 1932(g)(6)(9) Locally or regionally produced agricultural food products

(A) Definitions In this paragraph:

(ii) Underserved community

The term “underserved community” means a community (including an urban or rural community and an Indian tribal community) that has, as determined by the Secretary—

(I) limited access to affordable, healthy foods, including fresh fruits and vegetables, in grocery retail stores or farmer-to-consumer direct markets; and

(II) a high rate of hunger or food insecurity or a high poverty rate.

The term “underserved community” means, a Low-Income Community described in 26 USC § 45D(e)(6) or a community (including an urban or rural community and an Indian tribal community) that has, as determined by the Secretary—

(I) limited access to affordable, healthy foods, including fresh fruits and vegetables, in grocery retail stores or farmer-to-consumer direct markets; and

(II) a high rate of hunger or food insecurity or a high poverty rate.

USC § 1991(a)(13)(A)(ii):

(ii) any urbanized area contiguous and adjacent to a city or town described in clause (I)

7 § 1991(a)(13)(A)(ii) any urbanized area contiguous and adjacent to a city or town described in clause (I), unless it is a Low-Income Community described in 26 USC § 45D(e)(6).

7 USC § 1991(a)(13)(B)

(B) WATER AND WASTE DISPOSAL GRANTS AND DIRECT AND GUARANTEED LOANS.—For the purpose of water and waste disposal grants and direct and guaranteed loans provided under paragraphs (1), (2), and (24) of section 1926(a) of this title, the terms “rural” and “rural area” mean a city, town, or unincorporated area that has a population of no more than 10,000 inhabitants.

7 USC § 1991(a)(13)(B)

(B) WATER AND WASTE DISPOSAL GRANTS AND DIRECT AND GUARANTEED LOANS.—For the purpose of water and waste disposal grants and direct and guaranteed loans provided under paragraphs (1), (2), and (24) of section 1926(a) of this title, the terms “rural” and “rural area” mean a city, town, or unincorporated area that has a population of no more than 10,000 inhabitants, unless it is a Low Income Community described in 26 USC 45D(e)(6).

7 USC § 1991(a)(13)(C)

(C) COMMUNITY FACILITY LOANS AND GRANTS.—For the purpose of community facility direct and guaranteed loans and grants under paragraphs (1), (19), (20), (21), and (24) of section 1926(a) of this title, the terms “rural” and “rural area” mean any area other than a city, town, or unincorporated area that has a population of greater than 20,000 inhabitants.

7 USC § 1991(a)(13)(C)

(C) COMMUNITY FACILITY LOANS AND GRANTS.—For the purpose of community facility direct and guaranteed loans and grants under paragraphs (1), (19), (20), (21), and (24) of section 1926(a) of this title, the terms “rural” and “rural area” mean any area other than a city, town, or unincorporated

area that has a population of greater than 20,000 inhabitants excluding its incarcerated population, unless it is a Low Income Community described in 26 USC § 45D(e)(6).

7 USC § 1991(a)(13)(H)

The Secretary shall designate any Low Income Community defined in 26 USC § 45D(e)(6) as a Rural Area.

7 USC § 1991(a)(13)(H)

The Secretary shall designate any Low Income Community defined in 26 USC § 45D(e)(6) as a Rural Area.

7 USC § 2003(e)(1)

As used in this section, the term “socially disadvantaged group” means a group whose members have been subjected to racial, ethnic, or gender prejudice because of their identity as members of a group without regard to their individual qualities.

7 USC § 2003(e)(1)

As used in this section, the term “socially disadvantaged group” means a group whose members have been subjected to racial, ethnic, or gender prejudice because of their identity as members of a group without regard to their individual qualities, or an individual residing in a Low Income Community defined 26 USC § 45D(e)(6).

SUBCHAPTER V—RURAL COMMUNITY ADVANCEMENT PROGRAM

7 USC § 2009c Strategic Plans

7 USC § 2009c(2): Rural Area

Assistance under this subchapter may only be provided in a rural area.

7 USC § 2009c(2): Rural Area

Assistance under this subchapter may only be provided in a rural area, or within a Low-Income Community described in 26 USC § 45D(e)(6).

7 USC § 2009c (3) Small communities

In carrying out this subchapter in a State, the Secretary shall give priority to communities with the smallest populations and lowest per capita income.

7 USC § 2009c (3) Small communities

In carrying out this subchapter in a State, the Secretary shall give priority to communities with the smallest populations and lowest per capita income, or within a Low-Income Community described in 26 USC § 45D(e)(6).

These legislative changes make us qualify for well, almost everything we need.

Section 8 – Forgiving Certain Federal Loans in Grant Parish

5 USC § 636m Loan Forgiveness

15 USC § 636m(m)

All loans made by the Administrator pursuant to its power under 15 USC § 636 to a borrower that has resided within a Low-Income Community defined through 26 USC § 45D(e)(6) provided within this Act are hereby forgiven and shall be exempt from classification under 26 USC § 61(a), and the limitations of 15 USC § 636m(d) are also waived on this forgiveness; and, all payments made pursuant to this Subsection are hereby refunded and shall be exempt from classification under 26 USC § 61(a) and the Deductions made with the payments pursuant to 26 USC § 163 shall not be adjusted by the Commissioner of the Internal Revenue Service.

20 USC § 1087e Repayment Plan for Residents of 26 USC § 45D(e)(6) Low-Income Communities

(q) The Secretary shall cancel the balance of interest, principal, and fees due, on any loan described by this Section appertaining to any borrower that was living in a Low-Income Community as described in 26 USC § 45D(e)(6), as of June 30, 2025; and is living in such a Low-Income Community as described in 26 USC § 45D(e)(6) as of June 30, 2027 and June 30, 2030.

(r) IN GENERAL

(1) The Secretary shall cancel the balance of interest and principal due, in accordance with paragraph (2), on any eligible Federal Direct Loan not in default for a borrower who –

(A) 26 USC § 45D(e)(6) has made 60 monthly payments on the eligible Federal Direct Loan after October 1, 2007, pursuant to any one or a combination of the following–

- (i) payments under an income-based repayment plan under section 1098e of this title;*
- (ii) payments under a standard repayment plan under subsection (d)(1)(A), based on a 10-year repayment period,*
- (iii) monthly payments under a repayment plan under subsection (d)(1) or (g) of not less than the monthly amount calculated under subsection (d)(1)(A), based on a 10-year repayment period; or*
- (iv) payments under an income contingent repayment plan under subsection (d)(1)(D); and*

(B)

- (i) is, was, or has been employed in a public service job at the time of such forgiveness;*
- (ii) is, was, or has been employed in a public sector job during the period in which the borrower makes each of the 60 payments described in subparagraph (A);*
- (iii) has been a resident and domiciled in a Low-Income Community defined in 26 USC § 45D(e)(6) for 60 months in the last 84 months, or shall be a resident for the lesser of the remaining months needed to claim being domiciled and domiciled in a 26 USC § 45D(e)(6) for 60 months in an 84 month period, or 60 months.*

(2) Loan cancellation amount

After the conclusion of the employment and residency period described in paragraph (1), the Secretary shall cancel the obligation to repay the balance of principal, interest, and fees due as of the time of such cancellation, on the eligible Federal Direct Loans made to the borrower under this part; which shall be exempt from classification as Income under 26 USC § 61(a).

Section 9 – Providing for the Federal Bankruptcy Code in Grant Parish

11 USC § 522 is hereby amended for Grant Parish.

(r) The following appertains to those that reside in Low-Income Community described in 26 USC § 45D(e)(6).

(1) Notwithstanding section 541 of this title, an individual debtor may exempt from property of the estate the property listed in either paragraph (2) or, in the alternative, paragraph (3) of this subsection. In joint cases filed under section 302 and individual cases filed under section 301 or 303 of this title by or against debtors who are husband and wife, and whose estates are ordered to be jointly administered under Rule 1015(b) of the Federal Rules of Bankruptcy Procedure, one debtor may not elect to exempt property listed in paragraph (2) and the other debtor elect to exempt property listed in paragraph (3) of this subsection. If the parties cannot agree on the alternative to be elected, they shall be deemed to elect paragraph (2), where such election is permitted under the law of the jurisdiction where the case is filed.

(2) Property listed in this paragraph is property that is specified under subsection (d).

(3) Property listed in this paragraph is—

(A) subject to subsections (o) and (p), any property that is exempt under Federal law, other than subsection (d) of this section, or State or local law that is applicable on the date of the filing of the petition to the place in which the debtor's domicile has been located for the 365 days immediately preceding the date of the filing of the petition or if the debtor's domicile has not been located in a single State for such 365-day period, the place in which the debtor's domicile was located for 180 days immediately preceding the 365-day period or for a longer portion of such 180-day period than in any other place;

(B) any interest in property in which the debtor had, immediately before the commencement of the case, an interest as a tenant by the entirety or joint tenant to the extent that such interest as a tenant by the entirety or joint tenant is exempt from process under applicable nonbankruptcy law; and

(C) retirement funds to the extent that those funds are in a fund or account that is exempt from taxation under section 401, 403, 408, 408A, 414, 457, or 501(a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

If the effect of the domiciliary requirement under subparagraph (A) is to render the debtor ineligible for any exemption, the debtor may elect to exempt property that is specified under subsection (d).

(4) For purposes of paragraph (3)(C) and subsection (d)(12), the following shall apply:

(A) If the retirement funds are in a retirement fund that has received a favorable determination under section 7805 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, and that determination is in effect as of the date of the filing of the petition in a case under this title, those funds shall be presumed to be exempt from the estate.

(B) If the retirement funds are in a retirement fund that has not received a favorable determination under such section 7805, those funds are exempt from the estate if the debtor demonstrates that—

(i) no prior determination to the contrary has been made by a court or the Internal Revenue Service; and

(ii)

(I) the retirement fund is in substantial compliance with the applicable requirements of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986; or

(II) the retirement fund fails to be in substantial compliance with the applicable requirements of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 and the debtor is not materially responsible for that failure.

(C) A direct transfer of retirement funds from 1 fund or account that is exempt from taxation under section 401, 403, 408, 408A, 414, 457, or 501(a) of the Internal Revenue Code, under section 401(a)(31) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, or otherwise, shall not cease to qualify for exemption under paragraph (3)(C) or subsection (d)(12) by reason of such direct transfer.

(D)

(i) Any distribution that qualifies as an eligible rollover distribution within the meaning of section 402(c) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 or that is described in clause (ii) shall not cease to qualify for exemption under paragraph (3)(C) or subsection (d)(12) by reason of such distribution.

(ii) A distribution described in this clause is an amount that—

(I) has been distributed from a fund or account that is exempt from taxation under section 401, 403, 408, 408A, 414, 457, or 501(a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986; and

(II) to the extent allowed by law, is deposited in such a fund or account not later than 60 days after the distribution of such amount.

(c) Unless the case is dismissed, property exempted under this section is not liable during or after the case for any debt of the debtor that arose, or that is determined under section 502 of this title as if such debt had arisen, before the commencement of the case, except—

(1) a debt of a kind specified in paragraph (1) or (5) of section 523(a) (in which case, notwithstanding any provision of applicable nonbankruptcy law to the contrary, such property shall be liable for a debt of a kind specified in such paragraph);

(2) a debt secured by a lien that is—

(A)

(I) not avoided under subsection (f) or (g) of this section or under section 544, 545, 547, 548, 549, or 724(a) of this title; and

(ii) not void under section 506(d) of this title; or

(B) a tax lien, notice of which is properly filed;

(3) a debt of a kind specified in section 523(a)(4) or 523(a)(6) of this title owed by an institution-affiliated party of an insured depository institution to a Federal depository institutions regulatory agency acting in its capacity as conservator, receiver, or liquidating agent for such institution; or

(4) a debt in connection with fraud in the obtaining or providing of any scholarship, grant, loan, tuition, discount, award, or other financial assistance for purposes of financing an education at an institution of higher education (as that term is defined in section 101 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. § 1001)).

(d) The following property may be exempted under subsection (r)(2) of this section:

(1) The debtor's aggregate interest, in real property or personal property that the debtor or a dependent of the debtor uses as a residence with the contiguous 2,000 acres upon which it sits – which may be bisected by creeks, streams, highways, roads, power lines, and pipelines–, or in a cooperative that owns property that the debtor or a dependent of the debtor uses as a residence, two smartphones, two motor vehicles, ten guns – with their attached scopes and 2,000 rounds of ammunition, a wedding ring, and a burial plot shall be given an unlimited exemption in bankruptcy in this Section.

(2) The debtor's interest, not to exceed \$10,000,000, crops and animals, and farming equipment.

(3) The debtor's aggregate interest, not to exceed \$50,000, in outdoor recreational vehicles,

(3) The debtor's interest, not to exceed \$10,000 in value in any particular item or \$200,000 in aggregate value, in household furnishings, household goods, wearing apparel, appliances, or books.

(4) The debtor's aggregate interest, not to exceed \$250,000, in value, in jewelry held primarily for the personal, family, or household use of the debtor or a dependent of the debtor.

(5) *The debtor's aggregate interest, not to exceed \$250,000 in value, in any implements, professional books, or tools, of the trade of the debtor or the trade of a dependent of the debtor.*

(6) *Any unmaturred life insurance contract owned by the debtor, other than a credit life insurance contract,*

(7) *The debtor's aggregate interest less any amount of property of the estate transferred in the manner specified in section 542(d) of this title, in any accrued dividend or interest under; or loan value of, any unmaturred life insurance contract owned by the debtor under which the insured is the debtor or an individual of whom the debtor is a dependent.*

(8) *Professionally prescribed health aids for the debtor, or a dependent of the debtor.*

(9) *The debtor's right to receive—*

(A) *a social security benefit, unemployment compensation, or a local public assistance benefit;*

(B) *veterans benefit;*

(C) *a disability, illness, or unemployment benefit;*

(D) *alimony, support, or separate maintenance, to the extent reasonably necessary for the support of the debtor and any dependent of the debtor;*

(E) *a payment under a stock bonus, pension, profitsharing, annuity, or similar plan or contract on account of illness, disability, death, age, or length of service, to the extent reasonably necessary for the support of the debtor and any dependent of the debtor, unless—*

(i) *such plan or contract was established by or under the auspices of an insider that employed the debtor at the time the debtor's rights under such plan or contract arose;*

(ii) *such payment is on account of age or length of service; and*

(iii) *such plan or contract does not qualify under section 401(a), 403(a), 403(b), or 408 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.*

(10) *The debtor's right to receive, or property that is traceable to—*

(A) *an award under a crime victim's reparation law;*

(B) *a payment on account of the wrongful death of an individual of whom the debtor was a dependent, to the extent reasonably necessary for the support of the debtor and any dependent of the debtor;*

(C) *a payment under a life insurance contract that insured the life of an individual of whom the debtor was a dependent on the date of such individual's death, to any dependent of the debtor;*

(D) *a payment, not to exceed \$5,000,000, on account of personal bodily injury, not including pain and suffering or compensation for actual pecuniary loss, of the debtor or an individual of whom the debtor is a dependent; or*

(E) *a payment in compensation of loss of future earnings of the debtor or an individual of whom the debtor is or was a dependent, to the extent reasonably necessary for the support of the debtor and any dependent of the debtor*

(12)

Retirement funds to the extent that those funds are in a fund or account that is exempt from taxation under section 401, 403, 408, 408A, 414, 457, or 501(a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

(13) *Any debt discharged here shall be exempt from being classified as Income under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.*

(13) *Those amounts that are less a full exemption in (d)(1) shall be increased annually on March 31 by the greater of the Traditional - Non-Chained Consumer Price Index with the prior year end mentioned as the reference point published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, or the price of an ounce of Gold as published on the Commodity Exchange (COMEX), a division of the New York Mercantile Exchange (NYMEX) on March 31 using the prior year as the reference points.*

(p)(1) add (E): Unless it has moved to a Low-Income Community provided in 26 USC§ 45D(e)(6), in which case the 1215 day period mentioned above shall be reduced to 730 days and the \$125,000 in value shall be increased to \$1,000,000.

11 USC § 523

(C) this paragraph shall not apply to debtors residing and domiciled in a Low-Income Community 26 USC § 45D(e)(6) for the last 5 of 7 years.

Section 10 – Amending the Civil Rights Act of 1964 Law on Public Accommodation to Exclude Churches

42 USC § 2000a

42 USC § 2000(f) Exemption for Churches

All religious houses of worship are hereby exempted from Title II of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. This section shall not be construed to apply to religious houses of worship that run afoul of this Section in any manner whatsoever.

Section 11 – Dissolving Creola, Louisiana, And Providing for the Liquidation of its Assets

1) A public referendum on the dissolution of the Village of Creola shall occur at the next election date in the State of Louisiana after the enactment of this Act.

2) All registered voters in Grant Parish shall serve as the electorate for the vote on whether to dissolve the Village of Creola with the question posed on the Ballot being: “Is it Your Will that the Village of Creola Shall Be Dissolved?” With the sole choices being “Yes” or “No”.

3) If the vote is in the negative that the Village of Creola shall not be dissolved, no further action shall be taken.

4) If the vote is in the affirmative that the Village of Creola shall be dissolved, then on the earlier date of Certification of the Election by the Louisiana Secretary of State, or one week after the election providing for the dissolution of Creola, all of its elected offices shall be dissolved, where they do not conflict with this Act.

5) All of the Louisiana Alcohol & Tobacco Control license holders shall retain their rights to continue to sell alcohol for a period of 5 years after the enactment date of this law, but shall thereafter or in the interregnum may campaign for the their areas to have a referendum on whether to sell alcohol or not as provided in Louisiana Law.

6) Any other municipality in the Parish of Grant that has speeding fines revenue equal to or greater than 75% or more greater than the sales tax revenue of said municipality shall be certified as such at its annual audit, and then a referendum on the dissolution of the municipality may be held through the same mechanics of this Section provided that 40% of the electorate has signed a petition to place the question on the ballot; unless,

a) in the case of the Town of Pollock, the question may only be posed if it was certified having speeding fines revenue equal to or greater than 75% of more of the sales tax revenue and revenues derived from the sale of water in the prior year.

Section 12 --Certain Directives to the United States Census Bureau

- 1) The United States Census Bureau shall separate FCCP into its own Special Use Census Tract for Data Reporting Purposes with immediate effect.*
- 2) The Census Bureau shall shrink the size of all of the Census Tracts that contain the territory of Kisatchie National Forest, as of December 31, 2024 to a population that does not exceed 1,999 people.*
- 3) The Census Bureau shall audit all of its ACS Datasets to Census Tracts 204.03, 204.04, 204.05, and 204.06, and shall recompute the data to achieve a Margin of Error of less than 10% and post such data online within 90 days of the enactment of this Act.*
- 4) That area between Landfill Road and Albert Slayter Road shall be transferred to Census Tract 201.*

Section 13 – Other Matters

- 1) All leases for water rights to an entity outside of Grant Parish for less than \$1,000 and greater in length than one month are declared null and void; and to be renegotiated – if possible – by their parties.*
- 2) All of the roofs of new construction or new reconstruction in Grant Parish shall be 22 gauge or thicker; that is white painted metal, or copper.*
- 3) Should any part of this Act be declared unconstitutional, the rest of this Act shall remain in effect.*