

SEC. 1079. FUNDING AND TECHNICAL STEWARDSHIP.

(a) Funding.—Out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, there is appropriated to the Administrator \$76,000,000 to carry out this subtitle, to remain available until September 30, 2029. In addition to amounts appropriated under this subsection, the Administrator is authorized to seek and use amounts made available through the Technology Modernization Fund, subject to the requirements and approval processes applicable to such Fund.

(b) Technology stewardship.—In carrying out this subtitle, the Administrator shall leverage existing government-wide technology services, shared platforms, and best practices to—

(1) reduce duplication, increase reliability, and accelerate deployment; and

(2) reduce long-term costs by enabling the retirement or consolidation of legacy complaint systems, where appropriate and with the consent of participating agencies.

(c) Reporting on expenditures.—The Administrator shall make publicly available high-level information regarding expenditures and cost savings associated with Complaints.gov, consistent with applicable law.

Subtitle H—Truce on Wedge Issues

SEC. 1081. FINDINGS AND PURPOSE.

(a) Findings.—Congress finds the following:

(1) On the 21st century political battlefield, 2 of the most polarizing issues are guns and abortion. Political parties use them as wedge issues, dividing Americans by stoking fears that the other party will take away access to one of these things.

(2) Proponents of restricting access to guns and abortion are a minority of the American people. According to Gallup polls in 2021, just 19 percent of Americans support making all abortion illegal, and 80 percent oppose a handgun ban.

(3) Proponents of restricting access to guns and abortion share a common goal of wanting to prevent needless deaths. Other provisions of this legislative package will reduce the demand for abortion as well as gun deaths, which are mostly suicides.

(4) When *Roe v. Wade* was reversed, Congress' failure to set abortion policy for the last 5 decades had national consequences. Antique legislative provisions such as the Comstock Act came back into relevance, and States adopted sharply divergent rules around abortion access that fragmented national policy.

(5) By declaring a truce on these issues for a period of time, where all sides both give and gain concessions, the United States can better focus on addressing the root causes of needless deaths.

(b) Purpose.—The purpose of this subtitle is to promote domestic tranquility by establishing a truce on the issues of guns and abortion and removing certain inflammatory legislative proposals from consideration for 10 years.

SEC. 1082. CODIFICATION OF THE HYDE AMENDMENT.

(a) In general.—Title 1 of the United States Code is amended by adding at the end the following new chapter:

"CHAPTER 4—ABORTION ACCESS AND FEDERAL FUNDING

"SEC. 301. Definitions.

"SEC. 302. Limitations on Federal funding.

"Sec. 301. Definitions.

"In this chapter:

"(1) Abortion.—The term 'abortion' means a procedure, treatment, drug, device, or other care intended to terminate a pregnancy. The term does not include—

"(A) treatment for an ectopic pregnancy;

"(B) treatment for miscarriage;

"(C) removal of a dead fetus; or

"(D) a procedure, treatment, drug, device, or other care intended to increase the probability of a live birth or preserve the life or health of the fetus.

"(2) Health benefits coverage.—The term 'health benefits coverage' means a package of health care items or services for which payment or reimbursement is provided under a health plan, health insurance coverage, health benefits program, managed care arrangement, contract, or other arrangement.

"(3) Lethal fetal abnormality.—The term 'lethal fetal abnormality' means a physical or genetic condition in a fetus that, in the appropriate medical judgment of the attending health care practitioner, makes it improbable that the infant would survive until the infant's first birthday.

"(4) Physical health exception.—The term 'physical health exception' means a circumstance in which, in the appropriate medical judgment of the attending health care practitioner, an abortion is reasonably necessary to protect the life or physical health of the expectant mother.

"(5) Reserved.

"(6) Qualifying criminal act.—

"(A) In general.—The term 'qualifying criminal act' means any nonconsensual criminal act involving sexual conduct.

"(B) Reliance and documentation.—For purposes of this chapter, an attending health care practitioner may rely in good faith on a statement by the expectant mother that the pregnancy resulted from a qualifying criminal act, and such statement shall be sufficient to

establish that the pregnancy so resulted. No report to law enforcement, criminal charge or prosecution, third-party corroboration, or participation by the expectant mother in any reporting process may be required as a condition of access to, payment for, or health benefits coverage of an abortion under this chapter.

"(7) Reserved.

"(8) State.—The term 'State' includes the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, each other territory or possession of the United States, and any political subdivision of any of the foregoing.

"Sec. 302. Limitations on Federal funding.

"(a) Prohibition on Federal funding for abortions.—No funds authorized or appropriated by Federal law, and none of the funds in any trust fund to which funds are authorized or appropriated by Federal law, shall be expended for any abortion, except as provided in subsection (c).

"(b) Health benefits coverage.—No funds authorized or appropriated by Federal law, and none of the funds in any trust fund to which funds are authorized or appropriated by Federal law, shall be expended for health benefits coverage that includes coverage of abortion, except as provided in subsection (c).

"(c) Exceptions.—The limitations established in subsections (a) and (b) shall not apply to an abortion, or to health benefits coverage to the extent such coverage provides for an abortion—

"(1) if a physical health exception applies;

"(2) if the pregnancy resulted from rape, incest, or another qualifying criminal act; or

"(3) if a lethal fetal abnormality has been diagnosed.

"(d) State and local funding not prohibited.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit a State or political subdivision of a State from expending funds that are not Federal funds and are not derived from Federal funds for an abortion or for health benefits coverage that includes coverage of abortion."

(b) Clerical amendment.—The table of chapters for title 1, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new item:

"4. Abortion Access and Federal Funding.....301".

SEC. 1083. AMENDING THE COMSTOCK ACT.

(a) Federal officers aiding importation.—[Section 552 of title 18](#), United States Code, is amended by striking "or means for procuring abortion,".

(b) Nonmailable matter.—[Section 1461 of title 18](#), United States Code, is amended—

(1) in the first unnumbered paragraph to read as follows:

"Every obscene, lewd, lascivious, indecent, filthy or vile article, matter, thing, device, or substance is declared to be nonmailable matter and shall not be conveyed in the mails or delivered from any post office or by any letter carrier."; and

(2) by striking the second through seventh unnumbered paragraphs.

(c) Importation or transportation.—[Section 1462 of title 18](#), United States Code, is amended—

(1) in the first undesignated paragraph by striking "section 230(e)(2)" and inserting "section 230(f)(2)"; and

(2) by striking "(c) any drug, medicine, article, or thing designed, adapted, or intended for producing abortion, or for any indecent or immoral use; or any written or printed card, letter, circular, book, pamphlet, advertisement, or notice of any kind giving information, directly or indirectly, where, how, or of whom, or by what means any of such mentioned articles, matters, or things may be obtained or made; or".

(d) Tariff Act of 1930.—Section 305(a) of the Tariff Act of 1930 ([19 U.S.C. 1305\(a\)](#)) is amended—

(1) by striking "or any drug or medicine or any article whatever for causing unlawful abortion,"; and

(2) by striking "That the drugs hereinbefore mentioned, when imported in bulk and not put up for any of the purposes hereinbefore specified, are excepted from the operation of this subdivision: Provided further,".

SEC. 1084. RATIFICATION OF FDA REMS AUTHORITY ON MIFEPRISTONE.

(a) Definitions.—In this section:

(1) Medication-abortion regimen.—The term "medication abortion regimen" means the use of mifepristone, misoprostol, or both, pursuant to a valid prescription and applicable requirements of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, for medical termination of pregnancy or pregnancy related care.

(2) Mifepristone.—The term "mifepristone" means Mifeprex, mifepristone tablets, 200 milligrams, or any approved generic equivalent, when used for medical termination of pregnancy through 10 weeks gestation or pregnancy related care.

(b) Ratification.—Congress ratifies, approves, and confirms the approval, labeling, Risk Evaluation and Mitigation Strategy, prescriber certification requirements, pharmacy certification requirements, patient agreement requirements, medication guide, dispensing requirements, and related protocols for mifepristone, as in effect on April 30, 2026.

(c) Statutory floor.—The Secretary of Health and Human Services, acting through the Commissioner of Food and Drugs, shall ensure that any approval, labeling, Risk Evaluation and Mitigation Strategy, prescriber certification requirement, pharmacy certification requirement, patient agreement requirement, medication guide, dispensing requirement, or related protocol for mifepristone is not more restrictive than the approval, labeling, Risk Evaluation and Mitigation

Strategy, requirement, guide, or protocol described in subsection (b), unless Congress expressly authorizes such restriction after the date of enactment of this Act.

(d) Minimum access requirements.—The protections under subsections (b) and (c) include, at a minimum, requirements that mifepristone—

(1) shall not be subject to an in-person consultation, in-person prescribing, or in-person dispensing requirement;

(2) may be prescribed by a certified prescriber after telehealth or other lawful remote clinical consultation, subject to applicable Federal requirements governing prescribing and patient safety;

(3) may be dispensed by or under the supervision of a certified prescriber or by a certified pharmacy on a prescription issued by a certified prescriber; and

(4) may be dispensed by a certified pharmacy to a patient in person, by mail, or by other lawful delivery service.

(e) Protection of medication abortion regimen.—A State may not prohibit, restrict, penalize, or otherwise treat as unlawful the prescribing, dispensing, mailing, delivery, receipt, possession, or use of a medication abortion regimen.

(f) Preservation of less restrictive access.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit the Secretary of Health and Human Services, acting through the Commissioner of Food and Drugs, from removing, reducing, simplifying, or making less restrictive any approval condition, labeling requirement, Risk Evaluation and Mitigation Strategy, certification requirement, patient agreement requirement, medication guide, dispensing requirement, or related protocol for mifepristone.

(g) Safety authority.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to prevent the Secretary of Health and Human Services, acting through the Commissioner of Food and Drugs, from requiring adverse event reporting, manufacturing controls, labeling updates, medication guide updates, drug interaction warnings, contraindication warnings, or other drug-specific patient safety measures, if such measures do not impose a restriction prohibited under subsection (c), (d), or (e).

(h) Rule of construction.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to authorize the sale, dispensing, mailing, delivery, receipt, possession, or use of mifepristone, misoprostol, or any medication abortion regimen except pursuant to a valid prescription and applicable requirements of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act.

SEC. 1085. ESTABLISHING A 12-WEEK FLOOR FOR ABORTION ACCESS.

(a) Definitions.—Section 301 of title 1, United States Code, as added by section 1082 of this Act, is amended—

(1) by striking paragraph (5) and inserting the following:

"(5) Probable gestational age.—The term 'probable gestational age' means the gestational age that the fetus will probably have when the abortion is planned to be performed, as determined in the reasonable medical judgment of the attending health care practitioner.";

(2) by striking paragraph (7) and inserting the following:

"(7) Reasonable window of opportunity to make an informed decision.—The term 'reasonable window of opportunity to make an informed decision' means a period of not less than 7 days after the expectant mother first has actual knowledge of the pregnancy, provided that a choice to terminate the pregnancy should then be exercised within 3 business days."; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

"(9) Undue burden.—The term 'undue burden' means a burden, including an unnecessary health regulation, that has the purpose or effect of placing a substantial obstacle in the path of an expectant mother seeking to obtain an abortion."

(b) National floor for abortion access.—Chapter 4 of title 1, United States Code, as added by section 1082 of this Act, is amended by adding at the end the following:

"Sec. 303. National floor for abortion access.

"(a) Protection for contraception.—A State shall not prohibit an individual from obtaining or using contraceptives or contraceptive care.

"(b) Protection before 12 weeks.—A State shall not prohibit or impose an undue burden on the ability of an expectant mother to obtain an abortion if the probable gestational age is not more than 12 weeks.

"(c) Exceptions after 12 weeks.—A State may regulate abortion after the probable gestational age exceeds 12 weeks, except that a State shall not prohibit an abortion—

"(1) if a physical health exception applies;

"(2) if the pregnancy resulted from a qualifying criminal act and—

"(A) the probable gestational age is not more than 20 weeks; or

"(B) the expectant mother has not had a reasonable window of opportunity to make an informed decision; or

"(3) if a lethal fetal abnormality has been diagnosed.

"(d) Health and safety regulations.—A State may enact regulations to further the health or safety of an expectant mother seeking an abortion if such regulations are consistent with this section.

"(e) Post-procedure reporting.—A State may require post-procedure reporting by the attending health care practitioner only if the reporting does not delay care for, require participation by, or impose any penalty on the expectant mother.

"(f) Conscience protections.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to have any effect on laws regarding conscience protection.

"(g) Enforcement.—The Attorney General of the United States or any person adversely affected by a State law, regulation, policy, or practice in contravention of this section may seek declaratory or injunctive relief in a Federal district court or State court. In any action or proceeding under this section, the court, in its discretion, may allow the prevailing party, other than the United States, a reasonable attorney's fee as part of the costs."

(c) Conforming amendment.—The table of sections for chapter 4 of title 1, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new item:

"SEC. 303. National floor for abortion access."

SEC. 1086. CLOSING THE BUMP STOCK LOOPHOLE.

(a) In general.—[Section 5845](#) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended—

(1) in subsection (a) by striking "and (8) a destructive device" and inserting "(8) a destructive device; and (9) a bump stock"; and

(2) by adding at the end the following new subsections:

"(n) Bump stock.—The term 'bump stock' means any of the following:

"(1) Any manual, power driven, or electronic device that is designed such that when the device is attached to a semiautomatic weapon, the device eliminates the need for the operator of a semiautomatic weapon to make a separate movement for each individual function of the trigger and—

"(A) materially increases the rate of fire of the semiautomatic weapon, or

"(B) approximates the action or rate of fire of a machinegun.

"(2) Any part or combination of parts that is designed and functions to eliminate the need for the operator of a semiautomatic weapon to make a separate movement for each individual function of the trigger and—

"(A) materially increases the rate of fire of a semiautomatic weapon, or

"(B) approximates the action or rate of fire of a machinegun.

"(3) Any semiautomatic weapon that has been modified in any way that eliminates the need for the operator of the semiautomatic weapon to make a separate movement for each individual function of the trigger and—

"(A) materially increases the rate of fire of the semiautomatic weapon, or

"(B) approximates the action or rate of fire of a machinegun.

"(o) Semiautomatic weapon.—The term 'semiautomatic weapon' means any repeating weapon that—

"(1) utilizes a portion of the energy of a firing cartridge or shell to extract the fired cartridge case or shell casing and chamber the next round, and

"(2) requires a separate function of the trigger to fire each cartridge or shell."

(b) Amendments to title 18, United States Code.—

(1) [Section 921\(a\) of title 18](#), United States Code, is amended—

(A) in paragraph (3) by inserting "bump stock," before "firearm muffler";

(B) by inserting after paragraph (30) the following new paragraph—

"(31) The term 'bump stock' has the meaning given such term in section 5845(n) of the National Firearms Act ([26 U.S.C. 5845\(n\)](#))."

(2) [Section 922 of title 18](#), United States Code, is amended—

(A) in each of subsections (a)(4) and (b)(4), by inserting "bump stock," before "machinegun";

(B) in subsection (o)(2)(A) by striking the word "or" at the end;

(C) in subsection (o)(2)(B) by striking the period at the end and inserting "; or"; and

(D) by inserting after subsection (o)(2)(B) the following new subparagraph:

"(C) the otherwise lawful possession of a bump stock that, on or before March 1, 2027, is registered to the possessor in accordance with [section 5841](#) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986."

(c) Effective date.—

(1) In general.—The amendments made by this section shall take effect on the date of the enactment of this Act.

(2) Application to possession on date of enactment.—Notwithstanding paragraph (1), any person on the date of the enactment of this Act possessing a bump stock as defined in [section 5845\(n\)](#) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (as amended by this Act) shall, not later than March 1, 2027, register such bump stock in accordance with [section 5841](#) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 and include with such registration the information required under section 5841(a) of such Code. Such registration shall become a part of the National Firearms Registration and Transfer Record required to be maintained by such section. The prohibition on possession of an unregistered firearm under section 5861 of such Code shall not apply to a bump stock described in this Act until March 1, 2027.

SEC. 1087. UNIVERSAL BACKGROUND CHECKS ON FIREARMS TRANSFERS.

(a) In general.—[Section 922 of title 18](#), United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(aa) (1) (A) It shall be unlawful for any person who is not a licensed importer, licensed manufacturer, or licensed dealer to transfer a firearm to any other person who is not so licensed, unless a licensed importer, licensed manufacturer, or licensed dealer has first taken possession of the firearm for the purpose of complying with subsection (t).

"(B) Upon taking possession of a firearm under subparagraph (A), a licensee shall comply with all requirements of this chapter as if the licensee were transferring the firearm from the inventory of the licensee to the unlicensed transferee.

"(C) If a transfer of a firearm described in subparagraph (A) will not be completed for any reason after a licensee takes possession of the firearm (including because the transfer of the firearm to, or receipt of the firearm by, the transferee would violate this chapter), the return of the firearm to the transferor by the licensee shall not constitute the transfer of a firearm for purposes of this chapter.

"(2) Paragraph (1) shall not apply to—

"(A) a law enforcement agency or any law enforcement officer, armed private security professional, or member of the armed forces, to the extent the officer, professional, or member is acting within the course and scope of employment and official duties;

"(B) a transfer or exchange (which, for purposes of this subsection, means an in-kind transfer of a firearm of the same type or value) that is a loan or bona fide gift between spouses, between domestic partners, between parents and their children, including step-parents and their step-children, between siblings, between aunts or uncles and their nieces or nephews, or between grandparents and their grandchildren, if the transferor has no reason to believe that the transferee will use or intends to use the firearm in a crime or is prohibited from possessing firearms under State or Federal law;

"(C) a transfer to an executor, administrator, trustee, or personal representative of an estate or a trust that occurs by operation of law upon the death of another person;

"(D) a temporary transfer that is necessary to prevent imminent death or great bodily harm, including harm to self, family, household members, or others, if the possession by the transferee lasts only as long as immediately necessary to prevent the imminent death or great bodily harm, including the harm of domestic violence, dating partner violence, sexual assault, stalking, and domestic abuse;

"(E) a transfer that is approved by the Attorney General under [section 5812](#) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986; or

"(F) a temporary transfer if the transferor has no reason to believe that the transferee will use or intends to use the firearm in a crime or is prohibited from possessing firearms under State or Federal law, and the transfer takes place and the transferee's possession of the firearm is exclusively—

"(i) at a shooting range or in a shooting gallery or other area designated for the purpose of target shooting;

"(ii) while reasonably necessary for the purposes of hunting, trapping, pest control on a farm or ranch, or fishing, if the transferor—

"(I) has no reason to believe that the transferee intends to use the firearm in a place where it is illegal; and

"(II) has reason to believe that the transferee will comply with all licensing and permit requirements for such hunting, trapping, pest control on a farm or ranch, or fishing; or

"(iii) while in the presence of the transferor.

"(3) It shall be unlawful for a licensed importer, licensed manufacturer, or licensed dealer to transfer possession of, or title to, a firearm to another person who is not so licensed unless the importer, manufacturer, or dealer has provided such other person with a notice of the prohibition under paragraph (1), and such other person has certified that such other person has been provided with this notice on a form prescribed by the Attorney General.

"(4) The Attorney General shall make available to any person licensed under this chapter both Spanish and English versions of the form required for the conduct of a background check under subsection (t) and this subsection, and the notice and form required under paragraph (3) of this subsection.

"(5) (A) Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, the Attorney General may implement this subsection with regulations, including interim final rules. An interim final rule issued under this paragraph may take effect upon publication in the Federal Register, shall have the force and effect of law, and may be issued without regard to [section 553 of title 5](#), United States Code. The Attorney General shall provide a public comment period of not less than 60 days after publication of any interim final rule issued under this paragraph and, if an interim final rule is issued, shall issue final rules not later than 180 days after the date on which the interim final rule is issued.

"(B) Regulations promulgated under this paragraph may not include any provision requiring licensees to facilitate transfers in accordance with paragraph (1).

"(C) Regulations promulgated under this paragraph may not include any provision requiring persons not licensed under this chapter to keep records of background checks or firearms transfers.

"(D) Regulations promulgated under this paragraph may not include any provision placing a cap on the fee licensees may charge to facilitate transfers in accordance with paragraph (1).

"(E) Regulations promulgated under this paragraph shall include, in the case of a background check conducted by the national instant criminal background check system in response to a contact from a licensed importer, licensed manufacturer, or licensed dealer, which background check indicates that the receipt of a firearm by a person would violate [subsection \(g\)\(5\)](#), a requirement that the system notify U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement."

(b) Penalty.—[Section 924\(a\)\(5\) of title 18](#), United States Code, is amended by striking "or (t)" and inserting ", (t), or (aa)".

(c) Rule of construction.—Nothing in this section, or any amendment made by this section, shall be construed to—

(1) authorize the establishment, directly or indirectly, of a national firearms registry; or

(2) interfere with the authority of a State, under [section 927 of title 18](#), United States Code, to enact a law on the same subject matter as this section.

(d) Effective date.—This section and the amendments made by this section shall take effect on January 1, 2027.

SEC. 1088. 10-YEAR PROHIBITION ON CERTAIN WEDGE ISSUE LEGISLATION.

(a) Definitions.—In this section:

(1) Covered legislation.—The term "covered legislation" means a covered measure in the form of a bill or joint resolution.

(2) Covered measure.—The term "covered measure" means a bill, joint resolution, amendment, motion, or conference report that would—

(A) amend, repeal, supersede, or otherwise impair—

(i) chapter 4 of title 1, United States Code, as added by section 1082;

(ii) section 1084 or 1085; or

(iii) any amendment made by section 1083;

(B) establish a new prohibition on, or material restriction of, access to abortion, medication abortion, abortion-related material, contraception, miscarriage management, ectopic pregnancy treatment, or emergency pregnancy-related care as protected by Federal law immediately following enactment of this Act;

(C) amend, repeal, supersede, or otherwise impair—

(i) section 1086 or 1087;

(ii) subsection (aa) of section 922 of title 18, United States Code, as added by section 1087; or

(iii) any amendment made by section 1086 or 1087; or

(D) establish a new prohibition on, or material restriction of, the manufacture, sale, transfer, receipt, ownership, or possession of a firearm, as defined in [section 921\(a\)\(3\) of title 18](#), United States Code, by, to, or with respect to a person who is not prohibited from possessing a firearm under Federal law immediately following enactment of this Act.

(3) Member of Congress.—The term "Member of Congress" means a Senator, Representative in Congress, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner.

(b) Criminal offense.—A Member of Congress who knowingly introduces, sponsors, or cosponsors covered legislation commits a Class C misdemeanor.

(c) Point of order.—It shall not be in order in the House of Representatives or the Senate to consider a covered measure.

(d) Internal discipline.—A Member of Congress who knowingly introduces, sponsors, or cosponsors covered legislation engages in disorderly behavior for purposes of Article I, Section 5, Clause 2 of the Constitution of the United States and may be punished by the House of Representatives or the Senate, as applicable, in the manner and to the extent determined by that House.

(e) No inquiry into motive.—

(1) Criminal and disciplinary proceedings.—No prosecution or disciplinary proceeding under this section shall require proof of the motive, purpose, viewpoint, or legislative intent of any Member of Congress. A prosecution under subsection (b) or disciplinary proceeding under subsection (d) shall be determined solely by whether the legislation is covered legislation and whether the Member knowingly introduced, sponsored, or cosponsored such legislation.

(2) Points of order.—No point of order under this section shall require proof of the motive, purpose, viewpoint, or legislative intent of any Member of Congress. A point of order under subsection (c) shall be determined solely by whether the measure is a covered measure.

(f) Exercise of rulemaking and disciplinary power.—Subsections (c) and (d) are enacted pursuant to Article I, Section 5, Clause 2 of the Constitution of the United States—

(1) as an exercise of the rulemaking and disciplinary power of the House of Representatives and the Senate, respectively, and as such shall be considered as part of the rules of each House, respectively, and shall supersede other rules only to the extent that they are inconsistent with such rules; and

(2) with full recognition of the Constitutional right of either House to change the rules or discipline its Members, so far as relating to the procedure or Members of that House, in the same manner and to the same extent as in the case of any other rule or disciplinary power of that House.

(g) Construction and severability.—If subsection (b), or the application of subsection (b) to any person or circumstance, is held to be invalid or unenforceable, the remaining provisions of this section, including subsections (c), (d), (e), (f), and (h), and the application of such provisions to any other person or circumstance, shall not be affected.

(h) Sunset.—This section is repealed at 12:01 a.m. on October 30, 2036.