The Whole Plant Act

Amendment Package: H.R. 10923, the Public Health and Research Reforms in Controlled Substances Act of 2026

The Federal Whole Plant Act expressed as targeted amendments to H.R. 10923, the Public Health and Research Reforms in Controlled Substances Act of 2026, introduced by Representative Cohen on October 29, 2026 and referred to the Committee on Energy and Commerce and, in addition, to the Committees on the Judiciary, Oversight and Government Reform, Natural Resources, Agriculture, and Transportation and Infrastructure. This package is derived from and congruent with the standalone Federal Whole Plant Act. Where this package and that bill would differ, the standalone bill governs, except that subsections (a) and (d) of Section 9 are specific to this bill. It keeps what H.R. 10923 gets right and fills each gap with the Whole Plant Act's own provision. Every change is optional, and each section stands on its own.

H.R. 10923 is a descheduling vehicle and does not try to regulate products. This package treats it that way. It does not touch the bill's scheduling reforms, and it adds the Whole Plant Act as the regulatory and public-domain companion to the bill's removal of marijuana and tetrahydrocannabinols. Descheduling and the public domain run in parallel.

Read against the introduced text of H.R. 10923 as printed, end to end. Section references to H.R. 10923 are to the sections of that bill, and to the sections of the Controlled Substances Act as the bill would amend them. Not legal advice. Legislative counsel should confirm every reference against the code in force on the day of markup.

Section 1. Short title

This package may be cited as the Whole Plant Act amendments to H.R. 10923.

Section 2. Advances retained

The following provisions of H.R. 10923 are retained in substance.

The removal of marihuana and tetrahydrocannabinols from the schedules, retroactive to offenses, pending cases, convictions and juvenile adjudications, with both deemed not to meet the requirements for any schedule (CSA 202(c)(6)). The words "marihuana and tetrahydrocannabinols" reach every tetrahydrocannabinol however produced, which is the scope the Whole Plant Act's classification by intoxicating potential assumes.

The move of scheduling and research authority to the Secretary of Health and Human Services (secs. 103, 106 to 108).

The test of "the potential for development of a substance use disorder" in place of "a potential for abuse," the fourteen factors, including routes of administration, pharmacological effects, "self-reported therapeutic use," economic costs, and the threat to public health that scheduling itself creates, and the definitions of threat to public health and therapeutic value that give those factors content (secs. 102, 103, CSA 102(60) to (72), 201(c)).

The multicriteria decision analysis, published with its evidence, weights, unaggregated scores, uncertainty ranges and sensitivity analyses (CSA 201(b)(1)(C)).

The research registration for scientific investigators, the 45-day expedited path, the 15-day pilot path, and supply of substances for approved research, and the rule that an institution of higher education may register to conduct research (secs. 107(6), 108(10)).

The striking of marijuana from the felony drug offense definition and from the penalty, paraphernalia, wiretap, school-zone and under-21 provisions (secs. 102(11), 115 to 120, 401(b)).

The guideline revision and resentencing, including the Bureau of Prisons list and motions (secs. 501, 502).

The preservation of the authority of the FDA and HHS over cannabis products, and the three public meetings (secs. 402, 403), which this package builds on rather than displaces.

The emerging-threat classification system, its public dashboard, and its attention to reference standards and laboratory capacity (title III, ONDCP Act sec. 709(f)(3)(F)(iii), 709(i), 709(j)), and its rule that a classification does not schedule a substance or determine FDA status (sec. 709(l)).

The remaining sections amend H.R. 10923 to fix when removal takes effect, give products a framework, keep the plant public, protect the person, and keep the states' authority.

Section 3. Definitions

A term used in this package has the meaning given it in Section 3 of the Federal Whole Plant Act, which governs. The following carry the operative weight of this package.

"Cannabis" means the plant Cannabis sativa L., every part of the plant whether growing or not, and its seeds, without regard to delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol concentration.

"Labeled dose" means the dose stated on a product's label as a single serving. A stated dose smaller than the amount the product is designed and marketed to be taken at one time is not a labeled dose.

"Intoxicating potential" means the capacity of a product to produce intoxication at its labeled dose, determined by cannabinoid content, associated-compound content, the interaction of the product's constituents, and formulation and route of administration.

"Whole-plant preparation" means a preparation of cannabis characterized as the entire botanical mixture, including its cannabinoids and associated compounds and the interaction among them.

"Public-domain record" means the reference standard and registry under Section 8 of this package.

Section 4. Removal by law, on a set trigger

Strike paragraph (6) of section 202(c) of the Controlled Substances Act, as added by section 104(3) of the bill, and insert:

"(6)(A) Marihuana and tetrahydrocannabinols are removed from the schedules under this title by operation of law. The removal takes effect on the date provided in subparagraph (B), and does not require a proceeding or order under section 201, a recommendation under section 201(b), or notice and hearing under paragraph (2).

"(B) The removal takes effect on the first day of the first month beginning 180 days after the date of enactment of the Public Health and Research Reforms in Controlled Substances Act of 2026.

"(C) The removal is retroactive and applies to any offense committed, case pending, conviction entered, and, in the case of a juvenile, any offense committed, case pending, or adjudication of juvenile delinquency entered before, on, or after the date of enactment of the Public Health and Research Reforms in Controlled Substances Act of 2026. For the purposes of this title, marihuana and tetrahydrocannabinols are each deemed to be a drug or other substance that does not meet the requirements for inclusion in any schedule."

In section 601(b) of the bill, insert at the end: "This subsection does not apply to marihuana or tetrahydrocannabinols after the removal under section 202(c)(6) of the Controlled Substances Act takes effect."

Removal takes effect on a fixed date, the first day of the first month beginning 180 days after enactment (Federal Sec. 5(1), 15(2)(b)). The record provisions in Section 8 run alongside removal, each part prior art as it publishes, and nothing holds removal for them; the patent risk is met directly by the remedies limit and prior-use rule in Section 8 (Federal Sec. 6(14), 6(15), 15(7)). The bill's text directing the Secretary to remove becomes a removal, the committee's power to block a removal it recommends against no longer reaches this one, and the open question of whether the removal needs its own hearing is closed.

Section 5. Tetrahydrocannabinols however produced

Retain the removal of "tetrahydrocannabinols" without distinction. Add to title VII the Whole Plant Act's classification and testing rule:

"Every product containing a cannabinoid intended for use in or on the body is classified as intoxicating or non-intoxicating by its intoxicating potential at its labeled dose, without regard to whether a cannabinoid it contains is naturally occurring, derived from cannabis, or produced by conversion or synthesis. Where a product contains a cannabinoid produced by conversion or synthesis, the manufacturer shall disclose the method to the testing laboratory and on the label; testing includes the products of the conversion or synthesis other than the intended cannabinoid; a product that is an identified cannabinoid, including an isomer of the intended cannabinoid, is reported by name and counted in the product's classification, and is not treated as an impurity by reason of how it formed; any other reaction product, and residual reagents, catalysts, acids, and solvents, is held to the standard for contaminants; and a product containing an unidentified product of the conversion or synthesis above the level the Secretary sets by rule may not be sold. A constituent that occurs naturally in cannabis is not treated as a contaminant by reason of being uncharacterized. Decarboxylation of a naturally occurring cannabinoid acid by heat alone is not a conversion."

Removal does not affect the approval of any drug containing a tetrahydrocannabinol, which stays under the FDA as the bill's section 402 provides. Federal Sec. 4(1), 4(18).

Section 6. Hemp and section 781

The bill leaves the hemp definition at 7 U.S.C. 1639o and section 781 of division B of Public Law 119-37 in place. Until the removal under Section 4 takes effect, section 781 applies in full from December 11, 2026, and a finished product above 0.4 milligrams of total tetrahydrocannabinols per container is marijuana in its current schedule.

Add to title VII:

"(a) On the date the removal under section 202(c)(6) of the Controlled Substances Act takes effect, the tetrahydrocannabinol concentration of the source plant does not determine how a product is classified or whether it may be sold, and every product containing a cannabinoid intended for use in or on the body is classified under this title by its effect at the labeled dose.

"(b) Industrial cannabis, cannabis grown, processed, or manufactured for a non-cannabinoid end use, including fiber, grain, seed, and stalk and the intermediates and products derived from them, is regulated by the Secretary of Agriculture as an agricultural commodity, and not by a tetrahydrocannabinol threshold, from the point the material is committed to a non-cannabinoid end use and no longer carries intoxicating potential."

If the bill moves before removal can take effect and the closure under section 781 is a live problem, pair it with the field-only line set out in Section 18 of the Whole Plant Act amendments to H.R. 7212. Federal Sec. 12(1), 12(2).

Section 7. A companion title for products

Add a new title VII, Cannabis Products, consisting of the following provisions of the standalone Federal Whole Plant Act, conformed to the bill's terms:

Section 3 (definitions); Section 4 (classification by intoxicating potential at the labeled dose, the interim line, testing, labeling, packaging, the age line, the general-retail package condition, exposure and adverse-event data); Section 5(2) and 5(4) through 5(12) (the Center for Cannabis Products within the FDA, coordination, the federal floor, conflict of interest, the advisory committee, public participation, consultation with states and tribes, guidance, and independent review); Section 6 (the public domain); Section 12 (industrial cannabis); Section 13 (the national standard, authentication and interstate commerce); and Section 15 (transition, the order in which the framework takes effect, and certification of the public-domain record).

Amend section 402 of the bill by inserting "Except as provided in title VII," before "Nothing in title I." Title VII lifts the drug-preclusion clauses at 21 U.S.C. 321(ff)(3)(B) and 331(ll) for cannabinoids that occur naturally in cannabis, so that a food or dietary supplement containing one is not barred on the ground that the same cannabinoid was approved or investigated as a drug, while an intoxicating product remains subject to the age, premises, packaging and labeling requirements in every channel (Federal Sec. 6(8)).

Amend section 403 of the bill by inserting at the end: "The meetings shall open the public participation required before the Center first adopts the national standard under title VII." Federal Sec. 5(9).

The bill's section 402 preserves FDA authority and asks for meetings, and nothing else regulates products once the Drug Enforcement Administration steps out. Title VII is the framework those meetings would otherwise have to invent.

Section 8. Keep the plant public

Add to title VII:

"SEC. 7__. PUBLIC REFERENCE STANDARD; EXCLUSIVITY. (a) The Secretary shall recognize an existing public, non-proprietary reference standard and registry for cannabis, its cannabinoids and associated compounds, its chemotypes, and its whole-plant preparations, open to any person without fee or license restriction and whose steward permits the Secretary to keep a permanent public copy, or, where none qualifies, shall maintain one. The Secretary keeps a permanent, dated, publicly accessible copy of each recognized entry as it stood when recognized. Each whole-plant preparation is characterized as the entire botanical mixture. Characterization and safety data from certificates of analysis under this title are not proprietary and feed the reference standard. An entry is a disclosure available to the public for purposes of section 102 of title 35, United States Code. (b) No act under Federal law with respect to a cannabinoid, a whole-plant preparation, or a product containing either, including an approval, a period of exclusivity, a registration, or a scheduling action, removes cannabis, a naturally occurring cannabinoid, or a whole-plant preparation from lawful sale under this title. A period of exclusivity continues to bar an application that relies on the approved drug. (c) The Secretary shall support the building of the record in parallel with the removal under section 202(c)(6) of the Controlled Substances Act, using the botanical-drug framework and a Drug Master File that multiple manufacturers may reference. (d) The public-domain record is certified when the Secretary finds, by notice published in the Federal Register, that the reference standard is published and characterizes the plant, its chemotypes, and its principal cannabinoids and whole-plant preparations sufficiently to serve as prior art, and that a registry meeting subsection (a) is recognized. Until the Secretary certifies, the Secretary shall report to Congress

every six months on what remains, and not later than three years after enactment shall certify or report why it cannot and what completion requires. Certification is a milestone and a duty to report, and nothing in this Act waits on it; each part of the reference standard and the registry is prior art for what it characterizes from the date it is published. (e) For [three] years after the effective date of this title, a court may not grant an injunction under section 283 of title 35, United States Code, or increase damages or award attorney fees under section 284 or 285 of that title, against a person for the cultivation, production, processing, manufacture, distribution, dispensing, or sale of marihuana or a cannabis product that is lawful under the law of the State where it occurs and that the person engaged in before that date; the patent owner remains entitled to damages adequate to compensate for the infringement, in no event less than a reasonable royalty; and this subsection does not apply to a drug approved under section 505 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act or a copy of one. (f) For purposes of section 273 of title 35, United States Code, use of subject matter in marihuana or a cannabis product that was lawful under the law of the State where it occurred, including use under a State medical program and a noncommercial act the State protects, is commercial use in the United States, and its status under Federal law at the time does not keep it from qualifying."

Federal Sec. 6(1) through 6(7), 6(11), 6(14), 6(15), 15(7).

Section 9. Federally funded research and the public domain

The bill directs a large federal research effort at scheduled substances, and the research it funds on cannabis will produce data, standards and inventions. These four provisions keep what public money produces open to the public. Subsections (b) and (c) carry Federal Sec. 6(13) and 6(12). Subsections (a) and (d) are specific to this bill. The standalone Act does not need them, because it already characterizes a preparation as the whole mixture under the botanical-drug framework (Federal Sec. 6(4), 6(6)) and already requires its committee members to disclose their interests (Federal Sec. 5(7)(b)). This bill, by contrast, leaves the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act as the only law deciding who sells cannabis as medicine once removal takes effect, and gives its scheduling committee no disclosure rule. Each is optional and stands on its own.

(a) Botanical development of multiconstituent preparations. Add: "The Secretary shall provide for the development of a cannabis drug product as a botanical drug, characterized as the entire botanical mixture, without requiring that a single constituent be identified as the active ingredient or that the product be reduced to a purified constituent, and shall accept characterization against the public-domain record in support of an application." Federal Sec. 6(4) and 6(6) reach the same result for the standalone Act.

(b) Public right of reference to federally funded data. Add: "Nothing in this subsection alters a period of exclusivity, including exclusivity for a new chemical entity, for a new clinical investigation, or for an orphan drug, or the title of a contractor to a subject invention under chapter 18 of title 35, United States Code. Nonclinical and clinical data from a study of cannabis, a cannabinoid, or a whole-plant preparation conducted or supported in whole or in part with Federal funds under a funding agreement entered into after the date of enactment shall be published, with participant-level data released only in de-identified form, through a repository with controlled access where the risk of re-identification requires, and with the consent and protections title VII requires. Chemistry, manufacturing, and controls data from such a study shall be filed in a Type II Drug Master File and kept confidential, and the holder shall issue a letter of authorization to reference the file to any applicant on request, without royalty and at a published fee not exceeding the cost of maintaining the file, on the same terms for every applicant. Any person may rely on those data in an application under section 505 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act or section 351 of the Public Health Service Act, or in a submission under title VII, as if the person had a right of reference to them, and each such funding agreement shall grant that right. This subsection does not reach data generated without Federal funds and does not require public disclosure of a trade secret or confidential commercial information. Nothing in this subsection requires or permits the publication of traditional, ceremonial, or community-held knowledge, or of culturally sensitive information about a community, its practices, or its genetic resources, without the authority of that community, as determined under the community's own governance and given with free, prior, and informed consent; where a study's data include such knowledge or information, the community's authority governs whether, when, and in what form it is published or referenced, and de-identification of the data does not satisfy this sentence." Federal Sec. 6(13).

(c) Public reference standards. Add: "The Secretary shall hold and make available physical reference materials for the public-domain record: for a whole-plant preparation, a reference lot of the characterized preparation, with assigned values, a stated uncertainty, and a stated stability life; and for a single cannabinoid or associated compound, a certified reference material where an accredited producer of one exists, and a reference material with assigned values otherwise. They are available to any person at not more than cost and without restriction on their use. The Secretary shall retain a sample of each reference lot for the lot's stability life and make it available for retesting and for comparison with a later lot. Where a reference material needed to show conformance under title VII is available only from a single private source, or from none, the Secretary shall produce or procure a public equivalent within 12 months after so finding. A reference material is available only if it is offered at a published price on terms that permit its routine use; a material supplied only to the supplier's own customers, or only under license, is not available. Nothing in this subsection limits the commercial supply of reference materials by any person. The Secretary may do so through the drug supply the Secretary provides for research under section 303 of the Controlled

Substances Act or in cooperation with the National Institute of Standards and Technology. A response plan or request for prioritization under section 709 of the Office of National Drug Control Policy Reauthorization Act of 1998 that calls for reference standards for a cannabinoid shall be met with standards available on the same terms." This carries Federal Sec. 6(12) and ties the bill's own attention to reference standards in title III to it.

(d) Disclosure of patent interests in federally funded research. Add: "A recipient of Federal funds for research on cannabis, a cannabinoid, or a whole-plant preparation, and each investigator on that research, shall disclose to the funding agency, and the agency shall publish, each patent and patent application, and each license or financial interest in one, that claims a cannabinoid, a whole-plant preparation, or a method of making or using either and that arises from or relates to the funded research. The recipient shall make that disclosure to the agency for a subject invention when it discloses the invention under section 202(c) of title 35, United States Code, and the agency shall publish the disclosure when the application is published or the patent issues, whichever comes first. A member of the committee under section 201(b)(3) of the Controlled Substances Act shall make the same disclosure."

Section 10. The scheduling committee

Add to section 201(b)(3) of the Controlled Substances Act, as added by section 103(2) of the bill:

"(D) A member of the Committee shall disclose publicly, on appointment and on any change, each ownership, employment, consulting, professional, contractual, and immediate-family relationship the member holds with a manufacturer, distributor, or dispenser of a drug or other substance under review, and shall not participate in a matter concerning the member's own operation or an operation in which the member holds an interest, and shall state the recusal on the record."

The committee's recommendation against control or removal binds the Secretary (CSA 201(b)(2)). Because the Secretary appoints the members, the arrangement likely satisfies the Appointments Clause even if the members are officers. What remains is narrower: whether Congress may require members to be drawn from the membership of private societies while giving their recommendation binding effect. The sponsor's legislative counsel should confirm it, and if there is doubt, make the recommendation advisory and require the Secretary to publish reasons for departing from it. Federal Sec. 5(7)(b).

Section 11. The states and Indian tribes

Add to title VII:

"(a) The Federal role under this title is a floor and not a ceiling. Nothing in this Act preempts the authority of a State or Indian tribe to license and regulate the cultivation, processing, manufacture, distribution, and sale of cannabis within its jurisdiction at or above the requirements of this title, or to restrict or prohibit that sale. (b) Nothing in this Act requires a State to authorize commercial cannabis activity. (c) Interstate commerce in cannabis opens under the national standard as title VII provides. (d) Nothing in this Act diminishes the sovereignty of an Indian tribe or its jurisdiction over cannabis within its territory."

Federal Sec. 5(5), 5(6), 13, 16(7).

Section 12. The person and the workplace

Strike section 404 of the bill and insert:

"SEC. 404. FEDERAL EMPLOYMENT. Section 503 of the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1987 (Public Law 100-71; 5 U.S.C. 7301 note) is amended by adding at the end: '(h) Marijuana. Federal employment does not condition on pre-employment or random testing for marijuana except where a genuinely safety-critical Federal function requires it, as the relevant agency defines by rule. The presence of marijuana or its metabolites, without evidence of impairment, is not a lawful basis for an adverse employment action. Each agency that tests for a safety-critical function shall move its program toward all-cause impairment-based standards as validated impairment assessment matures. In this subsection, the term marijuana has the meaning given the term marihuana in section 102 of the Controlled Substances Act.'"

Add to title VII, effective on the effective date of title VII whether or not the removal under section 202(c)(6) of the Controlled Substances Act has taken effect: "No person, adult or minor, is subject to Federal arrest or imprisonment for the noncommercial use or possession of cannabis, including personal cultivation and noncommercial sharing, notwithstanding section 404 of the Controlled Substances Act. Federal regulation under this title reaches the commercial supply chain and does not reach use, possession, or noncommercial acts. Large-scale illicit production and trafficking remain subject to Federal enforcement." Federal Sec. 8(3), 8(4), 9(5), 9(8).

Section 13. Relief

Retain sections 501 and 502. Add:

"SEC. 503. DELIVERY OF RELIEF FOR MARIJUANA OFFENSES. (a) Each prior Federal conviction and adjudication of juvenile delinquency for an offense involving marihuana or tetrahydrocannabinols is expunged, and each person incarcerated or under supervision for such an offense is resentenced, automatically, without a fee, and without requiring a petition. (b) The Attorney General, the Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts, and the agency maintaining the Federal criminal history record system shall jointly publish, not later than 180 days after the removal under section 202(c)(6) of the Controlled Substances Act takes effect, a plan to identify and clear each such conviction, adjudication, and arrest, which names the record sources to be searched and addresses offense-code identification, docket matching, records held outside the court system, mixed cases, and mistaken identity, and shall deliver relief not later than two years after that date."

Section 501(b) of the bill times the guideline revision to "the date on which a substance is rescheduled" within three years of enactment, and otherwise to 180 days after enactment. Removal of marijuana may not be a rescheduling, and may come after three years. Amend section 501(b)(1) by inserting "or removed from the schedules" after "rescheduled," and inserting "or, for marihuana and tetrahydrocannabinols, not later than 180 days after the removal under section 202(c)(6) of the Controlled Substances Act takes effect" at the end. Federal Sec. 8(5), 8(8).

Section 14. Emerging threats

Retain title III. Add to section 709(i) of the Office of National Drug Control Policy Reauthorization Act of 1998, as added by section 304 of the bill: "The dashboard shall include, for products containing cannabinoids, the de-identified exposure and adverse-event data published under title VII of the Public Health and Research Reforms in Controlled Substances Act of 2026." A classification under section 709 does not determine how a product is classified under title VII, consistent with section 709(l). Federal Sec. 4(11).

Section 15. Treaties

Add to title VII:

"When the removal under section 202(c)(6) of the Controlled Substances Act takes effect, it is the domestic law of the United States and governs notwithstanding sections 201(d)(1) and 202(b) of that Act and any obligation assumed under the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961, or under another international instrument entered into before the date of enactment of this Act, that would be inconsistent with it. Not later than one year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall begin the steps necessary to conform the international obligations of the United States to this Act, and shall report to Congress on the steps taken, their status, and any action required of the Senate, not later than that date and annually thereafter. Pending that conformance, the operation of this Act within the United States is unaffected."

Federal Sec. 16(9).

Section 16. Conforming points for the standalone bill

The standalone Federal Whole Plant Act and this package meet at three points.

Federal Sec. 5(1) removes cannabis and every tetrahydrocannabinol however produced, including each listing of the plant and of tetrahydrocannabinols, as this bill does. A tetrahydrocannabinol produced outside the plant is not the plant, so removing only "cannabis," which the Act defines as the plant (Federal Sec. 3(11)), would leave a synthesized tetrahydrocannabinol in schedule I even though the Act classifies it by intoxicating potential at the labeled dose like any other cannabinoid (Federal Sec. 4(1)). The state versions' scheduling provisions reach tetrahydrocannabinols however produced.

Federal Sec. 6(12) and 6(13) make reference materials available at cost, so a laboratory has the physical reference lots it needs to test against the published standard, and make publicly funded data available to anyone, and the state versions carry the same rule for state-funded research (Sec. 6(14), 6(15)).

The standalone bill's registration provision cites section 303 of the Controlled Substances Act as a whole and the term "state medical marijuana license" (Federal Sec. 15(9)), so it survives this bill's redesignation of the subsections of section 303 and its new schedules unchanged. No other provision of the standalone bill uses "abuse" as a test or refers to schedule V.

Section 17. Congruence and transition

This package is the standalone Federal Whole Plant Act expressed as amendments to H.R. 10923, and is to be read as congruent with that bill. The standalone bill is the source of truth, and subsections (a) and (d) of Section 9 are specific to this bill.

The bill's scheduling reforms take effect on enactment, as section 601(a) provides. The removal under Section 4 takes effect on the date set there. Title VII takes effect on the first day of the first month beginning 180 days after

enactment and phases as Federal Sec. 15(2) provides. Existing state licenses, registrations and approvals remain valid, and no operator, patient or producer re-qualifies from zero (Federal Sec. 15(3)). Until removal takes effect, a state license that bears a medical use endorsement for a line of business is a "state medical marijuana license" as to that line for registration under section 303 of the Controlled Substances Act (Federal Sec. 15(9)).

Weight-bearing policy is policy that holds whichever party is in power and whichever way federal action goes, because its structure does not depend on any one outcome. Each section of this package is written to stand alone, so H.R. 10923 improves with any one of them, and none of them depends on the bill's scheduling reforms passing, on a particular federal schedule, or on what Congress does with section 781. If the bill is revised or finds a new sponsor, the package moves with it.