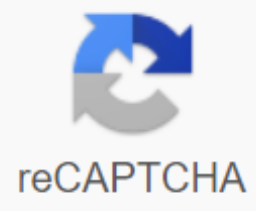




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Senate report 93549 pdf

A U.S. senator is an elected official in the Senate who is part of the United States Congress. Senators are elected for a six-year term. They are set up in committees where they review draft laws, so-called draft laws. Each committee focuses on a different issue, such as budget, defence, health, etc. Once a bill is passed in committee, senators must vote on the bill. When it is passed, the law becomes law [source: education]. There are only three conditions for a U.S. senator. Advertisement You must be at least 30 years old. They must have been u.S. citizens for at least nine years. You must live in the state you want to represent. Although there are no established rules on how to become a senator, here's a list of recommendations that will help you become a senator. EducationIt is important for a senator to have a good educational background in political science and law. Most senators have at least one master's degree in one of these areas. Participate Most senators work their way up the ladder before they become senators. Let yourself be elected as a local committee person or assembly person. Establish a track record and be elected to the state office, then as a local congressman, and finally to the U.S. Senate. Get your party support Gain the support of party politicians, known as the party machine can go a long way to help you run for senate. Set up a campaign committee, appoint a campaign manager, select a PR and advertiser, and hire a fundraising manager. The most important person in your staff will be your fundraising manager. Being elected as a senator is very expensive, so the more money you raise, the more you can advertise and get your name recognized. Get signatures and file You need a minimum number of signatures registered by voters in your party to get your name on the ballot paper. You must also submit your candidacy to your state secretary of state. All that remains is to campaign vigorously. With a little luck, you will be the next senator of your state [Source: Mahalo]. Early Thursday morning, the Senate voted on a controversial budget resolution that brings Obamacare one step closer to repeal. The budget plan, which could ultimately be used to repeal certain parts of the Affordable Care Act, was passed with just three Senate votes and will be submitted to the House of Representatives on Friday. The decision was highly controversial both in politics and in public, and debates in the Senate continued six long hours. So far, the GOP does not have a clear ACA replacement plan. More than seven years ago, Democrats used a budget-repeal plan to roll out and eventually pass Obamacare. Now Republicans are trying to use the same method for a very different purpose, CNN reported. For months, the desire, desire, Was a pillar of the Republican Party and the election of Donald Trump's own campaign platform. After describing on his official website how the health care legislation allegedly led to escape costs, websites that don't work, greater rationing of care, higher premiums, less competition, and fewer choices, Trump promised in writing to neglect Obamacare during his first day in office. While Republicans may be one step closer to fulfilling that promise, they still have a lot of work to do if they want to essentially repeal and replace Obamacare at the same time, as Trump suggested at his press conference wednesday. And while most Republican senators would like to see this after the budget repeal vote, the possible repeal of the ACA is currently one of the most contentious issues in the country. Vermont senator and former Democratic presidential candidate Bernie Sanders has been one of the most ardety supporters of Obamacare since Trump's election. As The Hill reported, he reminded the Senate that up to 30 million Americans will lose their health care, and many thousands will die from it. Because if you don't have health insurance and you can't go to a doctor or hospital, you die. And herein lies one of the biggest concerns with the possible repeal: Republicans have not shared a coherent alternative to the health insurance plan that millions of Americans currently depend on. During an interview with CBS' Scott Pelley in December, Ryan vaguely addressed those concerns by ensuring that there will be a proper transition period [of Obamacare] so that people can get better coverage at a better price. But as the possible repeal of Obama's health care legislation approaches reality, these kinds of answers are not enough to satisfy Americans who are wondering how they will get coverage under a Trump presidency. Sen. Mark Warner (D-VA) (L) and Sen. Marco Rubio (R-FL), vice chairman and chairman of the Senate Intelligence Committee, are seen talking to the press in 2018. (Image: © Chip Somodevilla/Getty Images) The Pentagon should release a public report on UFOs, the U.S. Senate Intelligence Committee argues. In addition to calling for a public report, the committee plans to enact new rules on how the Department of Defense (DOD) shares information about UFOs. Unidentified flying objects – a term that refers to objects that are literally unidentified, not necessarily suspected extraterrestrial – have made the news several times in recent years. The New York Times reported on the Pentagon's efforts to track and study UFOs. And the DOD has confirmed the authenticity of videos of U.S. military aircraft showing flying objects of unknown nature and origin. Now the Senate committee wants to regulate the Pentagon's tracking efforts, in accordance with the Intelligence Authorization Act of the Committee on year 2021. The rule will be part of the 2021 Intelligence Authorization Act, which Congress has not yet passed. The committee supports the efforts of the Unidentified Aerial Phenomenon Task Force in the Office of Naval Intelligence (ONI) to standardize collection and reporting on unidentified air phenomena, any links they have with adversarial foreign governments, and the threat they pose to U.S. military assets and facilities, the report said. Related: UFO watch: 8 times the government searched for flying saucersHowever, according to the committee's report, there is no uniform, comprehensive procedure for collecting information on unidentified air phenomena, despite the potential threat. This announcement, according to Agence France-Presse, appears to be the first confirmation that the ONI is still systematically tracking these objects. Federal officials had previously said there was a program in that direction, but ended in 2012. UFO author Roger Glassel confirmed in May, based on an email exchange with a Naval representative, the existence of an interagency team led by the U.S. Navy that focused on unidentified air phenomena. The Committee instructed the Director of National Intelligence and other heads of the Agency to submit a report within 180 days with a number of details on the ONI investigation. The report must include details of what the federal government knows about interference with restricted U.S. airspace and other unidentified flying objects, as well as a plan to consolidate the collection and sharing of information on the issue. The report must be submitted in unclassified form, but may contain a classified annex, the committee wrote. This means that at least some of this information should become public when the report arrives. Originally published on Live Science. A recent report from the U.S. intelligence director that provides the number of surveillance targets in 2013 is not specific enough to provide the transparency the nation's residents need, two senators said Monday.The transparency report, issued Thursday by the U.S. Office of Director of National Intelligence, does not reveal the specific number of people affected by National Security Surveillance Programs, and it doesn't reveal how many U.S. residents had their data , said Senators Al Franken, a Minnesota Democrat, and Dean Heller, a Nevada Republican.While the report says how many foreign targets the NSA focused on in 2013, the word, goals can mean a single person, a group, or an organization made up of multiple individuals or a Power that possesses or is likely to communicate foreign intelligence, the ODNI said in its report. The National Security Agency of the European to inadvertently intercept U.S. communications queries. The NSA is able to query this U.S. data in the so-called backdoor search gap in a law that prohibits the agency from intentionally targeting U.S. citizens. The NSA's surveillance programs against foreign suspects are important tools, the ODNI said in its report. The ODNI report does not specify how many U.S. citizens have their communications checked by intelligence agencies, Franken and Heller said in a statement. Americans must have enough information to decide on surveillance programs, Franken said in a statement. The government's report is a far cry from the kind of transparency that the American people demand and deserve. The report can be presented in good faith, but it still leaves Americans in the dark, Franken added. Franken and Heller are the main sponsors of the Surveillance Transparency Act, which would require U.S. intelligence agencies to release details about the number of U.S. citizens targeted by surveillance and the number of searches that run on data collected by U.S. citizens. The bill would also allow tech and communications companies to report the number of monitoring orders they have received and fulfilled and the number of affected users. U.S. surveillance agencies collected communications from more than 90,000 targets under the FISA Amendments Act in 2013, according to the ODNI report. The NSA collected the communications of more than 89,000 targets with a broad legal authority under the program sometimes called Prism.In another 1,500 cases, intelligence agencies collected communications enmitting communications with court orders describing specific suspects. U.S. authorities also sought customer information as part of the controversial National Security Letter program more than 19,000 times in 2013, the ODNI report said. On Wednesday, the U.S. Privacy and Civil Liberties Oversight Board is scheduled to release its report on the NSA's foreign surveillance programs. In January, the board asked the NSA to stop collecting U.S. phone data, with the majority of the privacy watchdog saying surveillance program was illegal. Note: If you buy something after clicking on links in our articles, we may receive a small commission. Read our affiliate link policy for more details. Details.