September 2021 Legislation

1. A Bill to Provide Recurring Stimulus Payments
2. A Resolution to Encourage Municipal Ownership of Internet Services
3. A Bill to Provide Wildfire Aid
4. An Amendment to the American Rescue Plan
5. A Bill for Worldwide Vaccine Distribution
6. A Resolution to Address Concerns with COVAX
7. A Bill to Regulate Graduate Schools
8. A Resolution to Support the Middle East
9. An Amendment on State Antitrust Venues
10. A Bill to Support Climate-Vulnerable Island Nations
A Bill to Provide Recurring Stimulus Payments

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED:

SECTION 1. United States taxpayers will receive recurring stimulus checks until Congress has determined that COVID-19 is sufficiently under control to warrant tapering or complete elimination of recurring payments.

SECTION 2. United States taxpayers and their families who were eligible for earlier coronavirus stimulus checks will be eligible for recurring stimulus payments as determined by the Internal Revenue Service.

SECTION 3. All eligible U.S. adult citizens will receive $1000 stimulus checks each month and each eligible child of U.S. adult citizens will receive $500 stimulus checks each month.

SECTION 4. The Department of the Treasury and the Internal Revenue Service shall oversee implementation of this legislation.

SECTION 5. This legislation takes effect immediately.

SECTION 6. All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.
A Resolution to Encourage Municipal Ownership of Internet Services

WHEREAS the U.S. Senate passed a bipartisan infrastructure package with $65 billion for Internet connectivity; and

WHEREAS consumer advocacy groups argue that cities should build their own Internet services to expand connectivity nationwide; and

WHEREAS municipal broadband is that which is partially or fully owned by local governments; and

WHEREAS municipal broadband is not motivated by profits but by providing services to its residents; and

WHEREAS the original American Jobs Plan included the promotion of competition by eliminating "barriers that prevent municipally-owned or affiliated providers and rural electric co-ops from competing on an even playing field with private providers"; and

WHEREAS the digital divide must be narrowed; now, therefore be it

RESOLVED by the Congress here assembled that municipal development and ownership of Internet services should be encouraged and that individual states should support the efforts of municipalities, including, but not limited to, easing regulatory burdens or eliminating outright bans of municipal Internet ownership.
A Bill to Provide Wildfire Aid

A Bill to Provide Wildfire Aid

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED:

2 SECTION 1  Aid will be provided to Algeria, Greece, and Turkey to combat wildfires.

3 SECTION 2.  $10 billion in aid may be in the form of direct payments, firefighting supplies and
4 equipment, personnel, or some combination thereof.

5 SECTION 3. The Department of State will oversee the distribution of funds and enforcement of this
6 legislation.

7 SECTION 4. This legislation will take effect immediately.

8 SECTION 5. All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.
An Amendment to the American Rescue Plan

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED:

SECTION 1. Permit the use of American Rescue Plan funding for debt relief by states and cities.

SECTION 2. This action overturns the temporary ban of spending on debt relief by Secretary Yellen and makes Congressional intent clear.

SECTION 3. The original rescue plan provides $350 billion in aid to state and local governments. This amendment allows state and local governments to maintain autonomy to determine how those funds are appropriated.

SECTION 4. The Department of the Treasury will honor and oversee the enforcement of this legislation.

SECTION 5. This legislation will take effect immediately. For those state and local governments that have already issued determinations of how their funds will be spent, they may amend their appropriations to allow for debt repayment within two months of the passage of this bill.

SECTION 6. All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.
A Bill for Worldwide Vaccine Distribution

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED:

SECTION 1. The United States will share 25% of its surplus vaccine stock through direct donations and share another 25% of its surplus vaccine stock through COVAX’s multi-lateral pool.

SECTION 2. Surplus stock consists of vaccine supplies that are above-and-beyond that needed to fully vaccinate the United States’ population with one or two shots, based upon the vaccine’s dosage for full vaccination. Stock for a third booster shot may not be pulled from the portion of the surplus designated for donation.

SECTION 3. The Department of State and the Department of Health and Human Services will oversee the distribution of vaccine surpluses.

SECTION 4. This legislation will take effect immediately.

SECTION 5. All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.
A Resolution to Address Concerns with COVAX

WHEREAS COVAX has distributed fewer than 200 million doses worldwide at the time of the writing of this resolution, far short of its goal of 640 million doses; and

WHEREAS some supplies of COVAX vaccines have expired prior to distribution in countries lacking infrastructure for cold storage, delivery, and distribution; and

WHEREAS all nations, both wealthy and non-wealthy alike, are affected by uncontrolled spread of COVID variants; and

WHEREAS the needs for each country vary in terms of the assistance needed and the specific type of vaccines required to address the most prominent variants of COVID affecting their region; and

WHEREAS some nations have a surplus of vaccines while others wait for months to gain access to life-saving vaccinations; and

WHEREAS as Dr. Ayoade Alakija, co-chair of the African Union’s vaccine delivery program, has stated, “Covax hasn’t failed, but it is failing. We really have no other options. For the sake of humanity, Covax must work”; now, therefore be it

RESOLVED by the Congress here assembled that COVAX concerns must be addressed by the governing officers, partners, and nations which contribute to its success. The United States is prepared to offer additional resources and personnel to the success of COVAX as these concerns are addressed.

These concerns include, but are not limited to, 1) ensuring sufficient supplies and protection of vaccines; 2) ensuring cold storage chains; 3) training of health professionals to administer the shots; 4) ensuring appropriate methods of deployment from delivery to distribution; 5) mobilizing people to attend vaccination centers, when vaccines are available; 6) combat social media disinformation and misinformation campaigns; 7) Work with the World Health Organization to create a roadmap for rapid, yet realistic, vaccination efforts worldwide.
A Bill to Regulate Graduate Schools

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED:

SECTION 1. Establish caps for Grad Plus loan programs of $50,000 for a master’s degree and $100,000 for a terminal degree (e.g., M.F.A, J.D. Ph.D).

SECTION 2. Eliminate loan forgiveness programs that waive remaining debt after a 20 to 25 year payoff period.

SECTION 3. The Department of Education will oversee the enforcement of this legislation.

SECTION 4. This legislation will take effect January 1, 2023. Forgiveness programs for those who took out loans prior to January 1, 2022 will remain intact.

SECTION 5. All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.
A Resolution to Support the Middle East

WHEREAS President Biden’s recent actions in Afghanistan have contributed to political, social, and economic turmoil in the Middle East; and

WHEREAS members of Congress from diverse political perspectives have expressed concern and regret over the methods and timing of withdrawal of remaining United States’ forces and its allies in Afghanistan; and

WHEREAS the Taliban were unable to secure Kabul’s airport resulting in casualties to United States’ military personnel and our allies; and

WHEREAS Middle East political, social, and economic stability is essential to the interests of the United States and its allies; and

WHEREAS United States’ efforts to combat terrorism remain long after our withdrawal from Afghanistan; and

WHEREAS the United States has troops stationed throughout the Middle East; and

WHEREAS there are United States’ citizens, allies, and vulnerable populations who will remain long after August 31; now, therefore be it

RESOLVED by the Congress here assembled that we implore the Commander-in-Chief of the United States’ Armed Forces to increase personnel and equipment for our allies in the Middle East, including but not limited to troop deployment on or near Afghan borders, and to provide a check against other states, including Syria and Iran, that consider our departure from Afghanistan as a signal that we are abandoning our allies in the Middle East.
An Amendment on State Antitrust Venues

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED:

SECTION 1. To amend title 28 of the United States Code to prevent the transfer of actions arising under the antitrust laws in which a State is a complainant.

SECTION 2. Section 1407 of title 28 of the United States Code is amended 1) in subsection (g) by inserting “or a State” after “United States” and 2) striking subsection (h).

SECTION 3. The Federal Trade Commission and the United States Department of Justice will oversee enforcement of this legislation.

SECTION 4. This legislation will take effect January 1, 2022.

SECTION 5. All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

Note: This bill mirrors H.R. 3460 and is currently under review by the judiciary committee.
A Bill to Support Climate-Vulnerable Island Nations

A Bill to Support Climate-Vulnerable Island Nations

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED:

SECTION 1. Create an Island Nation Fund of $100 billion for climate-vulnerable independent coastal states to take active measures to repair damage and protect states from climate change disasters.

SECTION 2. The Alliance of Small Island States (AOSIS) and its 39 member states will submit funding and action proposals to an Island Nation Congressional Committee.

SECTION 3. The Department of State will oversee enforcement and distribution of the funds.

SECTION 4. This legislation will take effect immediately.

SECTION 5. All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.
OCTOBER 2021 LEGISLATION DOCKET

A BILL TO PROHIBIT PREMATURE COVID-19 VACCINATION BOOSTERS IN THE UNITED STATES

A BILL TO REFORM PROPERTY RIGHTS AND BUILD EQUITY ON NATIVE AMERICAN RESERVATIONS

A RESOLUTION TO AMEND THE CONSTITUTION TO ESTABLISH STATE SOVEREIGNTY OVER ABORTION POLICY

A BILL TO CREATE A COVID-19 PANDEMIC MEMORIAL IN THE FEDERAL DISTRICT

A BILL TO PROMOTE DARI AND PASHTO ESL SUPPORT IN AMERICAN SCHOOLS

A BILL TO INCREASE TRANSPARENCY IN THE MARKETING OF MEAT ANALOGUES

A BILL TO END ANTI-MASK POLICIES

A BILL TO PROMOTE RESETTLEMENT OF HAITIAN REFUGEES IN CANADA

A BILL TO STANDARDIZE NATIONAL DRUG LAWS

A RESOLUTION TO DISCOURAGE TRICK-OR-TREATING
A Bill to Prohibit Premature COVID-19 Vaccination Boosters in the United States

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED:

SECTION 1. The administration of COVID-19 vaccine booster doses within the United States shall be prohibited until at least 60% of the populations of each and every United Nations member state shall have reached a status of full vaccination against COVID-19, as determined and reported by the World Health Organization (WHO).

SECTION 2. A booster dose is defined as an extra administration of a vaccine given after the normal course of doses with the aim of boosting immunity.

SECTION 3. Until such time as the criteria of Section 1 are met, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) shall turn over all superfluous doses of any COVID-19 vaccines to the WHO for the COVID-19 Vaccines Global Access (COVAX) initiative.

SECTION 4. Any medical or pharmaceutical practitioner found to be in violation of this law shall be fined $5000 for each of the first three offenses. On the fourth offense, the establishment shall have its medical and/or pharmaceutical licensing revoked for a period of twelve months. Any funds raised through fines shall be directed to the WHO to promote the COVAX initiative.

SECTION 5. The CDC shall oversee the implementation of this legislation.

SECTION 6. This legislation shall take effect immediately upon passage.

SECTION 7. All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.
A Bill to Reform Property Rights and Build Equity on Native American Reservations

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED:

SECTION 1. No longer shall all Native American Reservation land be held in trust by the U.S. Government. Each tribal nation shall be responsible for apportioning at least 50% of its land for private ownership, subdividing that land into enough plots to accommodate tribal enrollment, and assigning a fair market price to each plot.

SECTION 2. Within six months of the passage of this legislation, the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) shall disburse a one-time payment of $50,000 to each adult tribal member and an additional $10,000 for each dependent minor of an adult tribal member for the purposes of supporting acquisition of property among tribal members. Any children that are wards of a tribal nation shall have $50,000 held in trust until the child turns 18.

SECTION 3. Within six months of the passage of this legislation, all land zoned for private ownership shall be auctioned exclusively to members of the tribal nation that administers the reservation in which the land is situated. Within three months of this first auction, any unsold land shall be again auctioned to members of any tribal nation. Within three months of this second auction, any unsold land shall be auctioned to any buyer regardless of tribal enrollment or lack thereof. Following this, any unsold land shall remain for sale at a fair market price.

SECTION 4. Proceeds from these initial transactions shall be divided equally between the respective tribal nation and HUD. Proceeds from all subsequent transactions shall go the seller and any other relevant parties, such as realtors and title agencies.

SECTION 5. Following this initial stage of auctioning and selling, any privately held land on an Indian Reservation may be bought and sold freely, in accordance with policies to be set by the tribal nation in which the land is situated.

SECTION 6. Tribal nations shall maintain autonomous rule over all land within their borders regardless of whether the land has passed into the hands of a non-tribal member.

SECTION 7. Any business currently operating on Native American Reservation land will be given six months from the passage of this legislation to pay fair market value for said land. Failure to do so will result in the land going through the auction process described above.

SECTION 8. Tribal nations shall be permitted to deed themselves ownership of land deemed necessary for administration of government and services, not to exceed 10% of the total land area of the reservation in question. Remaining land may be protected as a tribal park or sold according to the process described above.

SECTION 9. The Department of Indian Affairs, HUD, and individual tribal nations shall jointly oversee the implementation of this legislation. Fair market prices shall be set in conjunction with the Appraisal and Valuation Services Office of the Department of the Interior.

SECTION 10. This legislation shall take effect immediately upon passage.

SECTION 11. All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.
A Resolution to Amend the Constitution to Establish State Sovereignty over Abortion Policy

RESOLVED, By two-thirds of the Congress here assembled, that the following article is proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the Constitution when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several states within seven years from the date of its submission by the Congress:

ARTICLE --

SECTION 1. Congress shall make no law respecting abortion policy, nor shall any action or decision of the federal executive or judiciary impede the right of each state to legislate on abortion.

SECTION 2. The right of each state to protect abortion in all forms and at all stages of pregnancy, to ban abortion in all forms and at all stages of pregnancy, or to protect abortion at certain forms and stages but ban it at others shall not be infringed, nor shall the right of states to punish violators of their abortion laws however they see fit be infringed, presuming such punishment does not violate Amendment VIII.

SECTION 3. No state may make a law limiting the right of its residents to travel to other states to avail themselves of differing abortion policies or penalizing them for having done so.

SECTION 4. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.
A Bill to Create a COVID-19 Pandemic Memorial in the Federal District

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED:

SECTION 1. A portion of the Federal District shall be dedicated to the construction of a COVID-19 Pandemic Memorial to commemorate those Americans whose lives have been lost as a result of the COVID-19 Pandemic.

SECTION 2. In conjunction with the National Park Service (NPS), Congress shall incorporate a commission to oversee the planning (including site selection), design, construction, and management of this memorial.

SECTION 3. While the commission may begin its work immediately upon incorporation, construction may not begin until at least six months after the World Health Organization (WHO) has declared the COVID-19 pandemic ended. Construction is to be completed and the memorial opened within three years of this time.

SECTION 4. The size of the area to be dedicated to the memorial shall not be less than 5 square feet for every 100 American lives lost to COVID-19. This calculation shall be based on the numbers available from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) when the pandemic has ended (as determined by the WHO).

SECTION 5. The architectural style of the memorial shall be open-air and shall reflect the diversity of those who died during the pandemic, in particular the disproportionate numbers of Black, Native American, and Hispanic victims.

SECTION 6. $100 million shall be allocated for this project, to be raised by a 1% increase of the federal capital gains tax for those whose annual income exceeds $441,450. Leftover funds shall be divided evenly between the CDC, the WHO, and the NPS.

SECTION 7. The NPS shall oversee the implementation of this legislation.

SECTION 8. This legislation shall take effect immediately upon passage.

SECTION 9. All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.
A Bill to Promote Dari and Pashto ESL Support in American Schools

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED:

SECTION 1. $100 million shall be set aside each year, starting in the current school year and again for each of the next four school years, to create a fund within the Department of Education's budget to support the licensing and hiring of ESL (English as a Second Language, also referred to as ELL and ENL) teachers and paraprofessionals who speak Dari and/or Pashto by public school districts that see a marked increase in students for whom either of those languages is their first.

SECTION 2. A marked increase shall be defined as 5 students or more or 0.5% of the total student population of a given school district, whichever figure is smaller.

SECTION 3. If an educator only speaks one of the two languages in question, it must be the same as the language spoken by the majority of the district's new ESL students in order for the district to be eligible to receive funding.

SECTION 4. Eligible districts may apply to receive $40,000 a year for each teacher and $30,000 a year for each paraprofessional employed, so long as the ratio of ESL educators to ESL students does not drop below 3:1. Districts must re-apply for this funding each year.

SECTION 5. ESL teaching credential licensing fees may also be covered using these funds provided that each district does not license ESL educators in excess of the aforementioned 3:1 educator to student ratio.

SECTION 6. Each state's respective Department of Education shall be responsible for setting up the process of applying for these funds and for appealing to the federal Department of Education for their legitimate disbursement. Each state’s Department of Education may also apply for $40,000 of this funding to hire personnel to assist with this work, though this too must be re-applied for each year.

SECTION 7. For teachers and paraprofessionals to qualify as speakers of Dari and/or Pashto, they must either receive a reference from a current or former employee of the US government or military in good standing attesting to their working knowledge of one or both languages or test with Language Testing International (LTI) and earn at least a 2 on the Interagency Language Roundtable (ILR) scale or "Intermediate" on the American Council on the Teaching of Foreign Languages (ACTFL) scale. Districts may apply to have language testing costs reimbursed.

SECTION 8. Funding for this bill will be taken from the Department of Defense budget.

SECTION 9. The Department of Education shall oversee the implementation of this legislation.

SECTION 10. This legislation shall take effect immediately upon passage.

SECTION 11. All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.
A Bill to Increase Transparency in the Marketing of Meat Analogues

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED:

SECTION 1. All supermarkets shall be prohibited from arranging and displaying meat analogues in the same section as meat products.

SECTION 2. A supermarket is defined as “a full-line retail grocery store that carries a wide variety of food and grocery items in particular product categories” (Law Insider).

SECTION 3. A meat analogue is defined as a food product made from vegetarian ingredients designed to simulate the taste, appearance, and texture of meat.

SECTION 4. Any establishment in violation of this law shall be fined $1000 for the first offense, with the amount doubling for each subsequent offense. After twelve months without a repeat offense, this fine shall reset back to $1000.

SECTION 5. Any customer who purchases a meat analogue displayed against the provisions of this law shall be issued a full refund upon request and have cause to pursue legal action against the offending supermarket.

SECTION 6. The Food and Drug Administration in conjunction with local food safety inspection agencies shall oversee the implementation of this legislation.

SECTION 7. This legislation shall take effect 30 days from the date of passage.

SECTION 8. All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.
A Bill to End Anti-Mask Policies

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED:

SECTION 1. No privately-owned business may institute or enforce a policy prohibiting its employees, customers, or anyone else legitimately on its premises from wearing a face mask.

SECTION 2. Any violation of this legislation shall be viewed as reckless endangerment and prosecuted accordingly based on the relevant portions of the penal code in the jurisdiction where the crime occurs. Either the entire business or individual employee(s) may be held culpable, depending on the circumstances.

SECTION 3. An employee, customer, or anyone else legitimately on the premises of a business who demonstrably contracts COVID-19 as a result of a proven violation of this law shall be eligible to have compensatory damages awarded in an amount equal to his or her relevant medical expenses and paid by the defendant.

SECTION 4. This legislation shall be jointly overseen by local law enforcement and the Occupational Safety and Health Administration.

SECTION 5. This legislation shall take effect immediately.

SECTION 6. All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.
A Bill to Promote Resettlement of Haitian Refugees in Canada

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED:

SECTION 1. $500 million of the U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement budget shall be allocated to provide transportation from the southern U.S. border onward to Canada for Haitian refugees fleeing the crisis brought about by the August 2021 earthquake as well as Tropical Storm Grace. These funds may also be used to provide food, lodging, medical care, and legal support for these refugees as they attempt to immigrate to Canada.

SECTION 2. As long as funding remains, Haitian refugees who opt not to attempt to continue on to Canada shall be deported back to Haiti.

SECTION 3. An additional $500 million in federal aid shall be given to Canada to assist with resettlement of these refugees.

SECTION 4. All of these funds shall be renewed annually until the United Nations no longer considers Haiti to be in crisis or until three years have passed, whichever comes first.

SECTION 5. Section 1 and 2 of this legislation shall be overseen by U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement. Section 3 of this legislation shall be overseen by the Department of State.

SECTION 6. This legislation shall take effect immediately upon passage.

SECTION 7. All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.
A Bill to Standardize National Drug Laws

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED:

SECTION 1. All federal highway funding shall be revoked from any state with drug legislation that
contradicts federal drug policy as expressed in the Controlled Substances Act (H.R. 18583)
and its subsequent amendments.

SECTION 2. Any withheld highway funding shall be redirected into the Drug Abuse Resistance
Education (DARE) campaign.

SECTION 3. This legislation shall be jointly overseen by the Drug Enforcement Administration and the
Federal Highway Administration.

SECTION 4. This legislation shall take effect on January 1, 2022.

SECTION 5. All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.
A Resolution to Discourage Trick-or-Treating

1. WHEREAS children ages twelve and under, who make up the overwhelming majority of Halloween trick-or-treaters, remain ineligible for vaccination against COVID-19; and
2. WHEREAS the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention continue to discourage unnecessary gathering in crowded settings, especially among the unvaccinated, as a result of the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic; and
3. WHEREAS the practice of trick-or-treating comes with and can lead to a variety of other health risks even during normal times; now, therefore be it
4. RESOLVED by the Congress here assembled that municipal corporations throughout the nation, especially cities and those that are more densely populated, are strongly encouraged to ban the practice of trick-or-treating on and around October 31 (Halloween) of this year (2021) and are further encouraged to ban or set parameters on trick-or-treating in all subsequent years to mitigate its negative health impacts.