Springboard Series Scrimmage #7 Legislative Docket

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A Resolution to Discourage Trick-or-Treating

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

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

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

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.
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 $1,000 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 $1,000.

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 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 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. If funding remains, Haitian refugees who opt not to attempt to continue 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 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 Abolish the United States Postal Service

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED:

SECTION 1. The United States Postal Service shall be eliminated, and the Postal Reorganization Act that created the independent agency repealed.

SECTION 2. The United States Postal Service is defined as the independent government agency that receives, delivers, and processes mail inside of the United States.

SECTION 3. Congress will oversee the enforcement and funding of this legislation.

A. Upon the declaration of the removal of the United States Postal Service all services including receiving, delivering, and processing will stop; the use of the United States Postal Service as an independent agency, and as an agency in general, will be eliminated.

B. Any remaining assets will be auctioned off and funds returned to the general federal revenue pool.

SECTION 4. This bill shall go into effect on October 1, 2022.

SECTION 5. 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 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 because 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.