A Resolution to Amend the Constitution to Establish an Explicit Right to Privacy

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. The right of the people to privacy shall not be infringed. This right shall include protection of personal data, bodily autonomy, family life, and private communications against unreasonable government intrusion.

SECTION 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

A Resolution to Amend the Constitution to Modernize the Power of the President

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: The President shall be Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and of the Militia of the several States, when called into the actual Service of the United States, and in such a position may take any action short of a declaration of war against the enemies of the United States; he may require the Opinion, in writing, of the principal Officer in each of the executive Departments, upon any Subject relating to the Duties of their respective Offices, and he shall have Power to grant Reprieves and Pardons for Offences against the United States, except in Cases of Impeachment or prior to a guilty verdict.

Submitted by Kister Homeschool

A Bill To Establish Emergency Relocation Grants for

Survivors of Domestic Violence (Safe Exit Act.)

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

SECTION 1: ESTABLISHMENT OF PROGRAM

A. The Department of Health and Human Services shall establish an emergency relocation grant program administered through qualified domestic violence service organizations.

B. Eligible survivors may receive up to $3,000 for transportation, temporary lodging, a security deposit, or the first month of rent.

C. Assistance shall be available to survivors relocating alone or with dependent children.

SECTION 4: ELIGIBILITY AND ACCESS

A. Applicants must demonstrate an urgent need to leave an abusive household and an inability to cover relocation expenses.

B. Eligibility may be verified through a confidential assessment by a qualified domestic violence service provider. A police report or protective order shall not be required.

C. Participating organizations must review completed applications within forty-eight hours.

D. No person may receive more than one grant within a twelve-month period.

SECTION 5: PRIVACY AND ACCOUNTABILITY

A. Applicants' identities and relocation addresses must remain confidential, except when disclosure is legally required.

B. Participating organizations shall document expenditures and, when safe and practical, pay housing or transportation providers directly.

C. Organizations must submit annual spending reports without identifying survivors.

SECTION 6: FUNDING AND OVERSIGHT

A. Congress shall authorize $100 million annually for five years, subject to appropriation.

B. At least ninety percent of program funding must support direct relocation assistance.

C. The Department of Health and Human Services shall audit participating organizations and recover funds obtained through fraud.

SECTION 7: EFFECTIVE DATE

The program shall begin accepting applications within one year after enactment.

Submitted by Yeshivah of Flatbush

A Bill to Abolish Private Prisons

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. Private prisons are hereby banned. The privatization of prisons by both the takeover of existing public facilities as well as the building and operation of new and additional prisons by for-profit companies is also banned.

SECTION 2. "Private prisons" shall be defined as places in which individuals are physically incarcerated or confined by a third party contracted by a government agency.

SECTION 3. The Department of Justice, in addition to the Bureau of Prisons, shall enforce this legislation.

> **A.** The Bureau of Prisons will immediately halt current and future construction projects of private prisons on the state and federal level and will cancel the contracts given to third party companies for the construction, maintenance, and operation of these prisons.
>
> **B.** The Bureau of Prisons must also mandate that all private prisons be moved from private to public facilities by January 1, 2029. If this is found to have a negative impact on prison overcrowding, the federal and state governments will either assume control of current private facilities, or must complete construction of new public prisons by January 1, 2031.

SECTION 4. This bill will take effect immediately.

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

A Resolution to Address Violence and Instability in the Democratic Republic of Congo

WHEREAS, the Democratic Republic of Congo is failing in its duty to provide safety and security for Congolese citizens; and

WHEREAS, the Congolese rebel group March 23 Movement (M23) is receiving military support, including training and weapons, from the Rwandan government; and

WHEREAS, M23 soldiers have killed, sexually assaulted, and targeted civilians throughout the Kivu region; and

WHEREAS, China's dependence on DRC's cobalt reserves have complicated and increased the violence; and

WHEREAS, current peacekeeping deals have not adequately addressed the violence in DRC; and

WHEREAS, infrastructure in DRC is crumbling due to the ongoing violence; now therefore be it,

RESOLVED, that the Congress here assembled condemns the M23's violence, condemns Rwanda for their continued support of M23, and condemns China for abusing the conflict for their own gain; and, be it

FURTHER RESOLVED, that the United States provide $1 billion in humanitarian aid to the Congolese people through the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the DRC (MONUSCO) and non-governmental organizations operating in and around the country; and be it

FURTHER RESOLVED, that the United States provide $1 billion in infrastructure assistance through foreign direct investment.

A Bill to Increase Transparency and Negotiation in Drug Prices

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. The United States shall establish a Federal Prescription Drug Price Negotiation and Transparency Program aimed at negotiating and determining fair prices for the 50 most frequently prescribed medications in the nation for both public and private insurers.

SECTION 2. For the purposes of this act:

A. "50 most frequently prescribed medications" refers to the drugs that are prescribed most often, as identified by the Department of Health and Human Services.

B. "Fair pricing" refers to the pricing established through negotiations between the federal government and pharmaceutical manufacturers.

SECTION 3. The Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) shall be responsible for implementing the FPDPN Program.

A. HHS shall engage in annual negotiations with pharmaceutical companies to determine appropriate pricing for each of the top 50 drugs. These negotiations shall take into account the importance of access to the drug as well as proper pricing.

B. HHS shall publish an annual report detailing the negotiated prices, the factors considered, and any differing opinions from the involved parties.

SECTION 4. Pharmaceutical companies that refuse to engage in the negotiation process shall be subject to a penalty not exceeding 5% of the previous year's revenue generated by the non-compliant drug in the United States.

SECTION 5. This legislation will take effect on July 1, 2028.

SECTION 6. All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.