



GRIFFIN GROWL

2018 Congress Legislation

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Congressional Session I

A Bill To Revise Legal Settlements

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. Out-of-court legal settlements will be made public with regard to sexual harassment or allegations of a similar nature.

SECTION 2. Confidentiality agreements and non-disclosure agreements (NDAs) will be disregarded when settled offences are in violation of the law.

SECTION 3. The Department of Justice Civil Rights Division will oversee the implementation of this legislation.

SECTION 4. This Bill will go into effect immediately after passage.

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

A Bill to Rid America of Worthless Currency

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. Pennies shall be removed from the pool of circulation in order to save the United States of America money and to help the nation's economy.

SECTION 2. This will be achieved by ceasing the production of pennies and by banks and similar institutions accepting but not reissuing pennies.

SECTION 3. "Circulation" is defined as the continued use of any given currency in transactions. "Banks" are defined as financial establishments that exchange money.

SECTION 4. The United States Department of Treasury will oversee the implementation of this bill.

SECTION 5. This bill will be enacted on the 1st of January of 2019.

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

A Bill to Create a National Mentoring Program for Students of Color

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. This bill shall create and implement a national mentoring program for colleges and universities for students of color.

SECTION 2. “Mentoring program” shall be defined as a guidance system for students at colleges and universities in the United States. “Colleges and universities” shall be defined as institutions where a student can achieve an Associates, Bachelors, and/or Graduate degree.

SECTION 3. The enforcement shall be through the Department of Education.

SECTION 4. This legislation shall be implemented immediately.

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

A Bill to Remove the Confederacy from the U.S. Military

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. All properties of the U.S. Departments of Defense and Education named after confederate officers must change their name to a non-confederate person or place. All to whom this law applies that do not comply with the change shall lose 25% of their federal funding.

SECTION 2. “All properties of the U.S. Departments of Defense and Education” refers to all military and academy dorms, military bases, warships, and forts, and all public universities, schools, and dorm buildings.

SECTION 3. The U.S. Department of Education and the U.S. Department of Defense shall oversee the implementation of this legislation.

SECTION 4. This bill shall be implemented immediately upon passage.

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

A Bill to Require Cultural Competence Training for Medical Schools

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. All medical schools receiving federal funding will be required to provide cultural competence training to all students. This training must occur at least once during a medical program. All training must be reviewed by the Department of Health and Human Services to ensure compliance.

SECTION 2. Cultural competence training will cover implicit bias and communication strategies designed to provide all medical students with an understanding of how to better serve those from all ethnic and racial backgrounds.

SECTION 3. The Department of Health and Human Services will work with the Department of Education to implement this legislation.

- A. The Department of Health and Human Services will ensure the content of the training is effective.
- B. The Department of Education will oversee the implementation and evaluation of the program. Any school found not in compliance may lose access to federal funding until such time as they become compliant with Section 1.

SECTION 4. This legislation will go into effect two years after passage.

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

A Bill to Amend the Constitution to Reform Campaign Finance

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.

AMENDMENT XXVIII

SECTION 1. The Constitution will be amended to include the following.

SECTION 2. A year before elections all registered voters are provided with a voucher specific to each type of election.

- I. Vouchers not used by election day expire.
- II. The amounts given to each election are as follows: 15 USD for Presidential elections. 10 USD for Senatorial elections. 10 USD for house elections.

SECTION 3. All US citizens can contribute up to 300 USD to each candidate per person during each voting event.

- I. Congress will update this number every two years to reflect inflation.
- II. This limit applies to any contributions made to a campaign, including the use of resources. Vouchers do not count toward this limit.
- III. Any contributions must be reported to a federal agency, but are not required to be publicized.
- IV. No individual nor entity may influence any other citizen's contribution.

SECTION 4. No other forms of contributions may be made to campaigns other than those authorized by this amendment. Candidates may only use the contributions authorized by this amendment to fund a campaign. Funding for these vouchers will be provided by the Federal Elections Committee, which will receive 1% of the Defense Budget. Excess funding at the end of each year will be redistributed to the Department of Defense.

SECTION 5. Campaigning, and any forms of campaign spending are illegal until one year prior to voting day.

SECTION 6. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

A Bill to Tax the NCAA

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. The National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA) is hereby stripped of its Non-Profit Status.

SECTION 2. “Non-Profit” is defined as a 501 C3; an entity that receives federal funding subsidies and is excluded from federal taxing.

SECTION 3. The Internal Revenue Service (IRS) will be in charge of implementation of this legislation.

SECTION 4. This bill shall be implemented June, 1, 2018.

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

Congressional Session II

A Bill to Ban Privatization of Prisons

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. The Bureau of Prisons shall be prohibited from contracting with, or utilizing services provided by, a private prison or any corporation engaged in the private prison industry.

SECTION 2. A “private prison” is considered an institution that is owned or operated by a non-government entity.

SECTION 3. The Department of Justice (DOJ) will be responsible for overseeing the closure of all privatized prisons, the divesting of all contracts with private prison corporations, and the opening of all new prisons.

SECTION 4. The Department of Justice will have 15 years to complete the closure of all privatized prisons from the date this bill is passed.

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

A Bill to Reform the US Voting System

SECTION 1.

- A. The United States will abolish the Electoral College and the “first-past-the-post vote.”
- B. For all elections, a “single transferable vote” is established.
- C. The number of representatives elected to the House of Representatives is increased to 1497.
 - a. Each state is combined into a single, or several multi-member districts. Districts will be drawn by an independent redistricting committee.
 - b. The number of representatives a district receives is proportional to its population.
 - c. This number will be updated every 10 years concurrent with the census to reflect population change.
- D. An independent redistricting committee for borders pertaining to elections to the House of Representatives (IRCH) is established.
- E. The IRCH will redistrict each state with no political bias. Each district will have no fewer than 5 representatives, and no more than 10, except in cases where a district does not have enough representatives to reach the minimum.

SECTION 2.

- A. The Electoral College is defined as the body of representatives who formally cast votes for the election of the president and vice president of the United States. The “first-past-the-post” vote is defined as the method of plurality voting used to elect members of Congress, Governors, and Mayors.
- B. A “single transferable vote” is defined as follows.
 - a. A voter has a single vote initially allocated to their most preferred candidate. As the count proceeds and candidates are elected, by reaching

the threshold, or eliminated, by having the least votes, this vote is transferred to other candidates according to the voter's preference in proportion to any surplus or discarded votes.

- b. The threshold required to be elected is given by the Droop quota.
- c. The Cincinnati method will be used to redistribute ballots to in the case of surplus or discarded votes.

SECTION 3. The implementation of this bill will be overseen by the US Department of Justice. Funding for this bill will be provided by the Federal Elections Committee (FEC).

SECTION 4. Sections 1A, and 1B will go into effect on January 1, 2019. Sections 1C and 1D will go into effect on January 1, 2020.

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

A Bill to Take Net Neutrality Back Three Years

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. This legislation will function as a Joint Resolution of Disapproval to overrule the recent FCC's (Federal Communications Commission) decision concerning net neutrality.

SECTION 2. The 2015 regulations that prohibited broadband providers from blocking websites or charging for higher quality service of certain content will remain in place.

SECTION 3. The Federal Communications Commission shall oversee the passage of this legislation.

SECTION 4. This bill shall be implemented immediately upon passage [within the appropriate 60 day time frame]

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

A Bill to Instill a Maximum Cost of College Attendance

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. All public colleges will institute a ceiling on the cost of attendance of \$30,000 per year.

SECTION 2. Cost of attendance includes, tuition, fees, room and board.

SECTION 3. The Department of Education will oversee the implementation of this bill.

A. Schools which fail to adhere to this ceiling shall not receive Federal loans or grants.

SECTION 4. Implementation of the bill will begin at the commencement of the 2018- 2019 academic year.

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

A Resolution to Assist in Controlling Drug Addiction and Assist in Recovery

WHEREAS, Overdoses from heroin, prescription drugs, and opioid pain relievers last year surpassed car accidents as the leading cause of injury-related death in America, according to the Centers for Disease Control; and

WHEREAS, Deaths have reached their highest levels of the 21st century in 2014, the most recent year for which data is available, according to the National Institute on Drug Abuse; and

WHEREAS, Heroin overdoses have more than tripled in the last five years; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By the Congress here assembled that

1. The United States shall improve prescription drug monitoring programs to help states monitor and track prescription drug diversion and to help at-risk individuals access services, because inefficiencies and loopholes.
2. The United States shall improve prescription drug monitoring programs to help states monitor and track prescription drug diversion and to help at-risk individuals access services, because inefficiencies and loopholes.
3. Shift resources towards identifying and treating incarcerated people who are suffering from addiction, rather than just punishment as is often the case currently.
4. Prohibit the Department of Education from including questions about the conviction of an applicant for the possession or sale of illegal drugs on the Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA) financial aid form.

A Bill to Ease Gentrification

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. The Long-Term Home Ownership Tax Credit is hereby established. Any U.S. citizen who is a racial or ethnic minority who has lived in their home for more than five consecutive years will be eligible to apply. This tax credit will cover 100% of costs for increases in local, state, and federal taxes on their home compared to the tax cost from five years after purchasing or mortgaging the home, scaled for inflation. This tax credit will be a write off for income tax, but will be equal in value to the increase in property taxes scaled for inflation.

SECTION 2. A “racial or ethnic minority” shall be defined as a culturally, ethnically, or racially distinct group from the majority, which currently in the U.S. is Caucasian. Additionally, people who have inherited the home shall inherit the tax credit as long as the person who passed it down to them qualified for it.

SECTION 3. The Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and US Department of Housing and Urban Development shall oversee the implementation of this legislation.

SECTION 4. This legislation shall be taken into effect starting in Fiscal Year 2019.

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

A Bill to Disarm Patrol Officers

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. This bill shall prohibit patrol officers from carrying and/or using a firearm.

SECTION 2. “Patrol officers” shall be defined as police officers who are assigned to a specific geographic area. The term “firearm” is defined as a rifle, pistol, or any other portable gun.

SECTION 3. The enforcement will be through the Department of Justice.

- A. If a state or local law enforcement agency does not abide by this law, they will lose some federal funding for law enforcement.

SECTION 4. This legislation shall be implemented immediately.

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