

The Governmental Release and Access to Yesterday's Secrets Act

(also known as the GRAYS Act or The Historical Government Transparency Act)

Introduction

"The very word "secrecy" is repugnant in a free and open society; and we are as a people inherently and historically opposed to secret societies, to secret oaths and to secret proceedings. We decided long ago that the dangers of excessive and unwarranted concealment of pertinent facts far outweighed the dangers which are cited to justify it."

– President John F. Kennedy

The discovery of a non-human intelligence or a breakaway civilization would have drastic philosophical and scientific implications. Whatever interest the government may have in keeping this information secret is greatly outweighed by the fundamental right of every person to have an accurate understanding of his or her world and history.

It is the intent of this act to destroy any secrecy the government may have regarding these important matters, and it shall be interpreted with the widest possible latitude so that whistleblowers may feel confident and safe, and the public may be fully informed and enlightened.

Any alteration to this act made before it is signed into law will be assumed to be an attempt to undermine its purpose. Such alteration will signal to the broader American public that such politicians are opponents of transparency. Such alteration will also trigger the UAP community to begin support for a new Act to be passed without alteration. So don't even try it.

Definitions

Whistleblower - For purposes of this act, "whistleblower" shall mean any person, citizen or non-citizen, foreign or domestic, with knowledge of or access to information about NHI or humans of unusual origin.

NHI - Non-human intelligence; this term shall be construed in the broadest possible sense, and shall include all biological and non-biological forms of intelligence. This includes synthetic forms of intelligence which may not actually possess thought or consciousness.

HUO - Humans of unusual origin; this term shall include, but is not limited to

- a. humans from or in the future, or
- b. humans who have time-traveled from the past, or
- c. humans whose state, nation, or society, past or present, is not commonly known to the public, or
- d. humans whose origin is not this planet or dimension, or
- e. humans whose origin is this planet or dimension, but have gone elsewhere.

He/His/Him – Gendered language is used only for brevity and should be interpreted to include all genders.

Part A - Presumption of Inclusion

Any evidence of higher intelligence that is not easily attributed to

- a. a commonly known animal species or
- b. a commonly known society

shall be deemed, for the purpose of this law, to be either NHI or HUO.

Part B - Government Transparency

1. Any whistleblower with information regarding

a. NHI or HUO, or

b. technologies

1. derived from, or

2. taken from, or

3. backwards-engineered from, or

4. received from NHI or HUO, or

c. historical interaction with NHI or HUO,

is hereby authorized to publicize and publish such information directly to the public without regard to the prior or current classification of such materials or information.

Part C - Confirmation of Credentials

Any whistleblower who currently works for or previously worked for the government may, without exception, reveal his official title and other credentials to the public, and is entitled to a timely and accurate public confirmation of his title and credentials by the federal government.

Part D - Retaliation

There shall be no punishment, no reprisal, no retaliation, no detriment of any kind for exercising the rights granted by this law. Any alleged retaliation against a whistleblower shall be investigated by the department of justice, given a jury trial, and dealt with as follows:

1. Anyone found guilty of retaliation shall be

a. stripped of their office, their security clearances, their title and their pension, and

b. a record of their name and crime shall be made publicly available.

2. Their victim shall be restored and made whole financially; paid first by the estate of the offender, and after one year the US government shall pay the remainder of any unpaid restitution.

3. If the victim is deceased, their estate shall be made whole with no less than 10 million dollars paid first by the estate of the offender, and after one year the US government shall pay the remainder of any unpaid restitution.

Part E - Optional Review by The Historical Secrecy Committee

For purposes of determining whether any particular piece of information is covered under this statute, whistleblowers may, but **are not required or expected to**, submit such information to a Congressional committee which shall make a preliminary determination without risk of violation of classification.

This committee, called The Historical Secrecy Committee, shall be authorized to fully investigate all such claims made before it, regardless of classification. It shall consist of an equal number of representatives chosen by each of the following individuals;

1. The Speaker of the House
2. The House Minority Leader
3. The Senate Majority Leader
4. The Senate Minority Leader

Each of these people shall choose no more or less than three representatives to serve on The Historical Secrecy Committee.

Final determinations shall be made no later than six months from the first initiation of the process by the whistleblower.

Part F - Limitations

This act does not authorize private disclosures. Whistleblowers who choose to avail themselves of this law are required to reveal all such information publicly.

There shall be a wide latitude given to the standard of "public". Public social media posts, television interviews, and self-published books are all valid forms of public disclosure.

Any whistleblower who makes their public disclosure through or to a journalist may not receive compensation from the journalist for doing so. Any statements made will be in the public domain and cannot be copyrighted or exclusive.