



Danville
Tournament of Firsts

**Congress
Packet**

November 2019

A Resolution to Amend the Constitution Lower the Voting Age to 16

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 1

SECTION 1: The right of citizens of the United States, who are sixteen years of age or older, to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any account of age.

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

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Walker Evans of Trinity High School.

A Bill to Compensate All College Student Athletes

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1: The United States will expand the definition of the Fair Labor Standards Act to include all college student athletes, and they will be paid through the Federal Work Study Program.

SECTION 2: College student athletes spend an enormous amount of time playing sports and generate millions of dollars for their university and the NCAA, yet they are not compensated accordingly.

SECTION 3: The United States Department of Labor will make amendments to the Fair Labor Standards Act so that college student athletes are included and are paid through the Federal Work Study Program. The Department of Labor will enforce compliance.

SECTION 4: It is estimated that \$300 million will be needed to pay all college student athletes every year. 70% of this will be paid by expanding the US government's budget of the Federal Work Study Program and the NCAA and its member universities will be responsible for paying the remaining 30%. To increase funding for the Federal Work Study Program, the US government would need to only slightly increase the federal income tax.

SECTION 5: This bill will go into effect January of 2022.

SECTION 6: All other laws and/or passages of Congress that conflict with this bill will be considered null and void.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Paul Laurence Dunbar High School.

A Bill to Facilitate the Sending of Absentee Ballots

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1: No state shall require an excuse or justification to allow a qualified voter to vote via absentee ballot. Additionally, the postage necessary to submit an absentee ballot shall never exceed one Forever stamp.

SECTION 2: Absentee ballot will be defined as a ballot completed and typically mailed in advance of an election by a voter who is unable to be physically present at the polls.

SECTION 3: The Federal Election Commission shall oversee the implementation of this bill.

SECTION 4: This bill's implementation shall begin with the 2020 election cycle.

SECTION 5: All other laws in conflict with this legislation shall be hereby declared null and void.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Henry Clay High School

A BILL FOR FEDERAL RESERVE REFORM

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. “The United States will fully publicize the Federal Reserve.”

District bank presidents will be nominated by the president of the United States and these nominations will then have to be confirmed by the Senate.

SECTION 2.

Currently, the Federal Reserve functions through 12 district banks that are privately owned by the member banks of the region, which thus exert massive influence over the selection of regional bank presidents that serve as part of the FOMC. These presidents play direct roles in regulating their districts and determining monetary policy.

SECTION 3.

The Federal Reserve will enact and oversee the implementation of this bill.

SECTION 4.

No funding is required

SECTION 5. “This legislation will go into effect beginning in fiscal year 2020.

SECTION 6. “All other laws and/or passages of Congress that conflict with this bill will be considered null and void.”

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Paul Laurence Dunbar High School.

A Bill to Introduce a Universal Basic Income.

**BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED
THAT:**

SECTION 1. All U.S. citizens that are at least 18 years old and are not currently incarcerated shall be granted \$1,000 monthly.

SECTION 2. This legislation shall be funded by the consolidation of all existing social welfare programs and a Value Added Tax, or VAT, of 10%.

SECTION 3. The United States Departments of Health and Human Services shall be tasked with enforcing this legislation.

SECTION 4. This bill will come into effect one year after its successful passage.

SECTION 5. All other laws and passages of Congress that conflict with this bill will be considered null and void.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Lafayette High School.

A Bill to Require FDA Premarket Approval in All Medical Devices

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. The United States will remove the exemption that Class II, Substantially Equivalent (SE) medical devices receive from the Food and Drug Administration's (FDA) Premarket Approval (PMA) process.

SECTION 2. The Substantially Equivalent stipulation in the 510(k) Premarket Notification (PMN) allows for under-researched products that are "Substantially Equivalent" to current medical devices to gain approval. This allows harmful and potentially deadly devices to enter the market with the lenient PMN process. Substantial Equivalence is determined on a case by case basis; if a manufacturer is able to prove to the FDA that a device is Substantially Equivalent to a currently approved medical device, the new device is able to bypass the Premarket Approval (PMA) process, which is much more exhaustive and thorough. A Class II medical device is defined as a medical device that is moderate to high risk for the user.

SECTION 3. This bill will be enacted and enforced by the United States Food and Drug Administration.

SECTION 4. This bill would require \$3 million to hire additional professionals to conduct Premarket Approvals on the devices that would have gained approval through Premarket Notification.

SECTION 5. This legislation will go into immediately upon passage.

SECTION 6. All other laws and/or passages of Congress that conflict with this bill will be

considered null and void.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Paul Laurence Dunbar High School.