

CONGRESSIONAL DEBATE

SEPTEMBER 2020 LEGISLATION DOCKET



September 2020 Legislation

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A Bill to Reinstate the Fairness Doctrine to Equalize News Coverage

A Bill to Reinstate the Fairness Doctrine to Equalize News Coverage

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

- **SECTION 1**. All American-based news corporations will adopt the Fairness Doctrine
- **SECTION 2**. The Fairness Doctrine is a policy that requires holders of broadcast licenses to present controversial issues, important to the public, in a manner that is honest, equitable, and balanced.
- **SECTION 3.** This legislation shall be enforced by the Federal Communications Commission.
 - A. If licensed broadcasters do not voluntarily comply with this policy, the Federal Communications Commission has the power to mandate a system of access to individuals or organizations wishing to express a viewpoint on controversial public issues.
- **SECTION 4.** This legislation shall go into effect immediately upon passage.
- **SECTION 5.** All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

A Bill to Establish Congressional Term Limits

A Bill to Establish Congressional Term Limits

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. All members of both the House and Senate shall have their opportunity of reelection restricted by congressional term limits

SECTION 2. All members of the House shall serve a maximum of six terms. All members of the Senate shall serve a maximum of two terms.

- A. These terms may be served consecutively or individually; however, the maximum number of terms will be six and two for the House and Senate, respectively.
- B. Terms served in one body of Congress do not impede an individual's ability to serve in another. For instance, if an individual wanted to serve six terms in the House and two in the Senate, they would have the ability to do so.
- **SECTION 3.** The Federal Election Commission will oversee the enforcement of this legislation.
- **SECTION 4.** This bill shall be implemented by the fiscal year 2022
- **SECTION 5.** All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

A Resolution to Defund the Police

A Resolution to Defund the Police

- WHEREAS, ineffective reform has resulted in an unchecked and over-funded system of policing which relies on tactics such as warrior training, preparing officers to treat every individual as a threat, and a lack of internal accountability; and
- WHEREAS, nationally, over \$100 billion has been allocated to the police and individual cities often spend an approximate 33% of their general funds on funding the police; and
- WHEREAS, in 2019, over 1,000 Americans were shot and killed by members of the police force, disproportionality affecting Black individuals who are five times more likely than White individuals to have an encounter with the police in which they felt discriminated against; and
- WHEREAS, decreasing the funding that currently goes to police departments would decrease the fiscal and political power of the police while simultaneously awarding capital to other under-funded social services; now, therefore, be it
- **RESOLVED,** That the Congress here assembled make the following recommendation to defund the police; and, be it
- **FURTHER RESOLVED,** That the excess capital is redistributed to other programs such as education, infrastructure, healthcare, and other social services.

A Resolution to Abolish the Pink Tax

A Resolution to Abolish the Pink Tax

- WHEREAS, corporations are guilty of gender discrimination in pricing as they charge higher prices for products which are traditionally marketed toward women; and
- whereas, the disparity in pricing, known as the Pink Tax, results in women spending an approximate 7% more than men on comparable products such as toiletries, which will cost them an average of \$1,300 annually; and
- WHEREAS, women already suffer the economic implications of pay-discrimination due to gender, causing women to make an average of \$0.79 for every \$1.00 made by a man, creating cyclical and structural issues which prevent women from achieving the same level of economic success as men; and
- whereas, holding corporations accountable for the noticeable increase in price for products which women are more likely to purchase would lift a significant economic burden on individuals, especially in lower socio-economic classes, restoring more balanced purchasing power; now, therefore, be it
- **RESOLVED,** That the Congress here assembled abolish the pink tax by ensuring that corporations market comparable products for the same price regardless of the gender of the target audience.

A Bill to Fund Childcare During the Coronavirus

A Bill to Fund Childcare During the Coronavirus

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

- **SECTION 1**. The United States shall increase its funding devoted to child care amidst COVID-19.
- **SECTION 2**. Funding toward child care will be defined as \$20 billion that will be administered through the Child Care and Development Block Grant.
 - A. The funding can be utilized by child care providers which had previously closed due to COVID-19 to re-open.
- **SECTION 3.** The Department of Health and Human Resources will oversee the enforcement of this legislation.
 - A. The \$20 billion will be administered by the existing Child Care and Development Block Grant Agencies.
- **SECTION 4.** This legislation shall go into effect immediately upon passage.
- **SECTION 5.** All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

A Resolution to Increase Trade with Kenya

A Resolution to Increase Trade with Kenya

WHEREAS, The majority of U.S. trade with Kenya is confined to the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA) and China is currently dwarfing American investment in Kenya, dominating Kenyan economic foreign policy; and

WHEREAS, China's investments include a \$4 billion railway between two economic hubs along with other infrastructure projects, while not necessarily employing local workers as previously promised, whereas the total trade between the U.S. and Kenya amounted to \$1.1 billion in 2019; and

WHEREAS, Kenya is one of the fastest-growing economies in Sub-Saharan Africa, becoming a valuable trade partner for the U.S. and is simultaneously falling into debt with China (currently more than \$5 billion) as a function of China's "debt-trap diplomacy"; and

WHEREAS, Opening more trade channels with Kenya will expand American farm and manufacturing exports while countering China's hegemonic rise in investment in Africa; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Congress here assembled make the following recommendation to increase trade with Kenya.

A Bill to Make the Executive Office for Immigration Review Independent

A Bill to Make the Executive Office for Immigration Review Independent

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

- **SECTION 1**. The Executive Office for Immigration Review will become an independent Article 1 court.
- **SECTION 2**. The following definitions will apply:
 - A. The Executive Office for Immigration Review is the organization that oversees Immigration Courts and the Board of Immigration Appeals.
 - B. An Article 1 court, also referred to as a legislative court, is a court set up by Congress to review agency decisions.
- **SECTION 3.** The Department of Justice will oversee the enforcement of this legislation.
- **SECTION 4.** This legislation shall go into effect immediately upon passage.
- **SECTION 5.** All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

A Resolution to Ban the Use of Cell Phones While Operating a Motor Vehicle

A Resolution to Ban the Use of Cell Phones While Operating a Motor Vehicle

WHEREAS, The increasingly widespread use of cell phones has led to more people trying to use their phone and operate a vehicle simultaneously; and

WHEREAS, Drivers currently use their cell phones during 88% of drives in their vehicle, while driving an average 55 mph, allows an individual to drive the length of a football field while looking down to respond to a text; and

WHEREAS, Distracted driving is the leading cause of car accidents in the United States and cell phone usage in the car resulted in 2,841 deaths nationally in 2018 alone; and

WHEREAS, Cell phones are becoming increasingly more accessible to larger populations of the public, meaning cell phone usage will almost inevitably rise; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Congress here assembled ban the use of cell phones while operating a motor vehicle.

A Bill to Increase Transparency of Federal Spending

A Bill to Increase Transparency of Federal Spending

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. In order for taxpayers to understand the allocation of federal spending, the government will increase transparency through the disclosure of cost and explanation of use.

SECTION 2. Increasing transparency will include expanding information published in the inventory of agency programs in the Office of Management and Budget. This information includes links to performance reviews and details about financial assistance.

SECTION 3. The Office of Management and Budget will oversee this legislation.

SECTION 4. This bill shall be implemented by the fiscal year 2021.

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

A Resolution to Sanction Thailand to Decrease Human Rights Abuses

A Resolution to Sanction Thailand to Decrease Human Rights Abuses

WHEREAS, The Thai government has not met minimum anti-human trafficking standards, has experienced allegations of torture, disappearances, and attacks of political opponents and has restricted civil liberties, including the right to free speech; and

WHEREAS, There are currently between 2 and 3 million migrant workers in Thailand with little governmental protection and Thailand experienced a rise in human trafficking in 2019 while refusing to conduct credible investigations into governmental mismanagement of the crisis or other abuse; and

WHEREAS, There is no domestic set of checks and balances to hold the Thai government accountable and Thailand has repeatedly ignored United Nations requests for internal investigations; and

WHEREAS, Sanctions have proven to be an important economic and external incentive for leaders to adhere to human rights standards; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Congress here assembled should sanction Thailand \$500 million over the next five fiscal years or until the Thai government agrees to take legislative action to combat human rights abuses and human trafficking.