A Bill to Remove Wealthy Universities’ Tax Exempt Status to Generate Revenue for the Federal Government

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. All wealthy universities’ 501 (c)(3) status as an organization of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 shall be revoked and these universities shall be expected to pay federal income tax.

SECTION 2. A wealthy university will be defined as “an institution of higher education and research which awards academic degrees in several academic disciplines in both undergraduate and graduate programs and that has an endowment of at least $3 billion dollars.”

SECTION 3. The Internal Revenue Department shall oversee the enforcement of this bill.

SECTION 4. This legislation will take effect on January 1, 2022.

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

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Aidan Dever, Catholic Memorial School.
A Bill to Redistribute Agricultural Subsidies

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. Agricultural subsidies are defined as government incentives paid to agribusinesses, agricultural organizations, and farms to supplement their income, manage the supply of agricultural commodities, and influence the cost and supply of such commodities.

SECTION 2. A) The United States Federal Government will gradually reduce corn subsidies by 40% of 2021 levels by the fiscal year 2040.

B) Soy and wheat subsidies will be increased by 20% and 10% of 2021 levels, respectively, by the fiscal year 2030.

C) In addition to the five crops already subsidized by the US government: corn, soybeans, wheat, cotton, and rice, five more crops: buckwheat, chickpeas, quinoa, black beans, and lentils will be subsidized at rates deemed fit by The Department of Agriculture.

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

SECTION 4. This bill will take effect on October 1, 2021.

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

- Introduced for Congressional Debate by Ben Antonow, Palo Alto High School
A Resolution to Recommend the Senate to Ratify UNCLOS to Justify Claims to Economic Exclusion Zones

WHEREAS, the United States has not ratified the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Seas (UNCLOS), and as a result, does not have any internationally recognized Economic Exclusion Zones; and

WHEREAS, relying on existing laws and treaties have proved to be woefully insufficient to assert American claims, and due to this fact Foreign Nations do not respect United States Economic Exclusion Zones; and

WHEREAS, this has presented a major threat to United States sovereign rights and interests and prevented the resolution of strategic challenges that the United States faces in the Asia-Pacific region; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that the Congress here assembled make the following recommendation for the Senate to ratify the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Seas; and, be it

FURTHER RESOLVED, that the United States Government should, upon ratification, oversee diplomatic and military efforts to enforce these economic claims.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Mantra Iyer from Thomas Jefferson High School
A Resolution to include Taiwan in the World Health Organization

WHEREAS, As only one agency of the United Nations, the World Health Organization cannot recognize Taiwanese sovereignty due to China’s Security Council veto power; and

WHEREAS, Membership in the World Health Organization would reflect an imperative first step in ensuring Taiwanese sovereignty while also granting the Taiwanese government access to the same information and resources as the rest of the members of the World Health Organization; and

WHEREAS, International precedence has been established with Taiwan’s entry into the World Trade Organization, independent of the People’s Republic of China, under the name Separate Customs Territory of Taiwan, Penghu, Kinmen and Matsu (Chinese Taipei)

WHEREAS, In Taiwan, there is an “unprecedented” number of Chinese military exercises in the Taiwan Strait, cautioning the increasing risks of conflict; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Congress here assembled recommends that the United Nations admit the Separate Customs Territory of Taiwan, Penghu, Kinmen and Matsu (Chinese Taipei) to the World Health Organization

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Simrith Ranjan from Thomas Jefferson High School
A Resolution to Amend the Constitution to End Partisan Gerrymandering

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

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 twenty-three years from the date of its submission by the Congress:

ARTICLE -

SECTION I. Each contested state shall be required to establish an independent, non-partisan commission to determine congressional district boundaries.

SECTION II. A contested state shall be defined as a state with more than one representative to the United States House of Representatives.

SECTION III. Any state who does not maintain compliance shall be prohibited from having voting members in the United States House of Representatives or United States Senate until compliance is met. Members of these delegations may continue to carry out their other duties of office, but may not vote on any matter before the United States House of Representatives or United States Senate until compliance is met.

SECTION IV. Each state's commission shall also meet one of the following requirements:

A. The commission is made up of random citizens selected in a similar manner to jury selection; or

B. The commission is made up of independent, non-partisan redistricting experts; or

C. The commission is made up of a combination of citizens and experts discussed in subsections “A” and “B” respectively.

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

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Rep. Liam Reaser from Thomas Jefferson High School
A Bill to Aid the Afghan Refugee Crisis

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. The United States shall provide funding to aid the Afghan refugee crisis that has resulted from the Taliban takeover of Afghanistan.

SECTION 2. The funding shall consist of a one-time payment of 3 billion dollars to be distributed between nations accepting Afghan refugees.

SECTION 3. Aid shall be received and distributed by Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and United Nations-based organizations in the regions of the nations accepting Afghan refugees.

SECTION 4. The United State Agency for International Development (USAID) and the Office of the Inspector General (OIG) shall work in conjunction for the implementation, distribution of funds, and oversight of this legislation.

SECTION 5. USAID shall allocate the funding included in this legislation from their Fiscal Year 2022 budget.

SECTION 6. The Office of the Inspector General will monitor aid for evidence of misuse. If misuse is detected, aid payments to that NGO, organization, or nation will be discontinued in the future.

SECTION 7. This legislation will take effect immediately upon passage.

SECTION 8. All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Emily Lawrence from East Ridge High School
A Bill to Revoke COVID-19 Vaccine Patents

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. All COVID vaccine patents will be temporarily revoked in an effort to increase unrestricted global vaccine production. Such vaccine patents can be used in any nation for further production of the vaccine.

SECTION 2. Temporarily is defined as until the WHO declares the COVID-19 pandemic as over. Revoked is defined as a removal of the patent for all purposes of use.

SECTION 3. The Food and Drug Administration alongside the US Patent and Trademark Organization will oversee implementation of this legislation, in coordination with the World Trade Organization, under the Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) agreement.

SECTION 4. This legislation will take effect on October 1, 2021. All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Prakriti Saxena, Monte Vista High School.
A Bill to Make Fines Fair

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. All states shall adopt a speeding ticket fine system based on the offender’s income rather than a fixed fine system.

SECTION 2. States shall calculate fines based on the offender’s last federal Adjusted Gross Income.
   A. Fines shall be grouped into income tax brackets, and each bracket’s penalty shall increase proportionately.
   B. Fines must be at least $50 and cannot exceed $5,000.

SECTION 3. The Department of Transportation shall oversee the implementation of this bill.
   A. If states do not adopt the new system within 1 year of implementation, the federal government shall reduce highway infrastructure funding in that state by 5% per year until a total reduction of 20% is reached.
   B. All funding shall be appropriated from the budget of the Department of Defense.
   C. All revenue from speeding ticket fines shall remain with the states for the purpose of improving infrastructure.

SECTION 4. This legislation will go into effect on January 1st, 2022. All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Liv Bush-Moline
A Bill to Fund Public Transportation to Decrease Carbon Emissions

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. A. The United States Government shall increase funding to State and Local Governments to fund Public Transportation by 2.5 billion dollars every year for 4 years.

B. The funding for this legislation shall come from a Carbon Tax.

SECTION 2. A. Public Transportation shall be defined as Mass Transit Systems that provide travel for fees per trip.

B. A Carbon Tax shall be defined as a tax implemented on the burning of fuels that use carbon including, but not limited to, coal, oil, and gas.

SECTION 3. A. The Department of Transportation shall oversee enforcing the funding of public transports based on population.

B. The Department of Energy shall oversee enforcing a Carbon Tax.

SECTION 4. This legislation will take effect on FY 2021. All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Ray Min, Pine View HS
A Bill to Reduce Oil Subsidies and Implement a Carbon Tax to Combat the Effects of Climate Change

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. The US Government will stop subsidies to oil companies and implement a carbon tax of $20 per ton of carbon consumed. The excess money will then be used to invest into climate research.

SECTION 2. Climate research is defined but not limited to: Effects of climate change on humans; methods of mitigation, effects of climate change on the environment, and environmental friendly energy alternatives. Carbon is defined as fossil fuel, which include: coal, oil, gasoline, and natural gas.

SECTION 3. This legislation shall be enforce by the Department of Energy.

SECTION 4. This legislation will take effect on [insert date here, formatted as January 1st, 2022. All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Helen Liang, Naperville Central HS
A Bill to Implement a Universal Basic Income to Protect American Workers

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. The United States shall provide a $1,000 monthly stipend to all US citizens over the age of 18.

SECTION 2. Recipients shall not include any citizens who are felons or unbanked citizens.

A. For welfare, social program, and supplemental security income beneficiaries, the choice between social program benefits or Universal Basic Income is completely voluntary.
   i. Social security and veteran disability beneficiaries are still eligible for universal basic income along with their current benefits.
   ii. Beneficiaries will report their decision to the Department of Health and Human Services.

A. This legislation will be funded through a 10% value-added tax.
   i. The value-added tax will exclude basic living amenities such as groceries and clothing.

A. Any American citizen that travels abroad for more than 60 days will be suspended from monthly payments until they return.

SECTION 3. The Internal Revenue Service, Department of Health and Human Services, and the Department of the Treasury will all be responsible for the implementation of this legislation.

A. The Internal Revenue Service shall be responsible for the collection and enforcement of the value-added tax.

B. The Department of Health and Human Services shall be responsible for the distribution of the $1,000 monthly stipend.

C. The Department of the Treasury will incur any remaining costs if the value-added tax does not cover the full cost of this legislation.

SECTION 4. This legislation will take effect at the start of FY 2023. All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by William Gutiérrez from Thomas Jefferson HSST
A Bill to Ban Unpaid Internships to Prevent the Exploitation of Interns

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. The Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 shall be amended to ban the use of unpaid internships by high-profit companies, and establish a minimum wage of $5.25 for interns in replacement. To prevent intern exploitation, only up to 20% of a company’s workforce can be made up of interns.

SECTION 2. The definition of a “high-profit” company is a company with a profit margin greater than 15%.

SECTION 3. The Department of Labor shall oversee the changes created by this legislation.

A. Any companies who fail to comply with this legislation shall be required to pay their interns the minimum wage with a 2% monthly interest for missed months.

SECTION 4. This legislation will take effect at the start of FY 2022. All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Ananya Pamal from Thomas Jefferson HSST
A Bill to Enact Mandatory Voting

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. Voting in all federal elections shall now be compulsory for all American citizens with a fine of $50 for non-compliance.

SECTION 2. Non-compliance shall be defined as not voting in a federal election.

SECTION 3. The Federal Election Commission (FEC) shall be responsible for the enforcement of this bill.

SECTION 4. This legislation will take effect on January 1, 2023.

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

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Jay Kantamneni, Dreyfoos School of the Arts
A Bill to Mandate Prison Educational Programs

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. All public and private prisons in the United States will implement an education program for inmates in response to current recidivism and unemployment rates.

SECTION 2. These programs will work target several specific aspects of an inmate’s education including literacy, workforce readiness development, postsecondary degree programs, or a GED. This will be funded by 3 main sources: Federal Perkins funds, private funds, and state-based education grants.

SECTION 3. The Federal Bureau of Prisons oversees all American prisons; therefore this agency will be in charge of implementing and enforcing this bill.

SECTION 4. This legislation will take effect in FY 2023.

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

*Introduced for Congressional Debate by Representative Lily McBride of Woodgrove High School, Purcellville Virginia*
A Bill to Ban all Federal Private Prisons to Reduce the Suffering Faced by Inmates

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. The usage of private prisons at the federal level shall be banned in the United States of America. All existing federal private prisons shall be converted to federal prisons.

SECTION 2. Banning is defined as the prohibition of the usage and/or operations of any private prisons. Federal private prisons are defined as any long-term location run by private corporations that house inmates, are being paid by the government in exchange for services and beds, and are used at the federal level.

SECTION 3. The US Department of Justice and Bureau of Prisons shall oversee the implementation of this bill.

SECTION 4. This legislation will take effect on January 1, 2024. All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Rep. Saloni Shah from Thomas Jefferson High School
A Bill to Tax Automation to Ensure Future Stable Employment For American Works amid the Fourth Industrial Revolution

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1.   A) A 15% tax shall be imposed by the US Government on businesses that replace human workers with automated technology. This tax rate shall be an addition to the existing 21% corporate tax rate.

B) The United States Federal Government will use the money generated by the tax to fund job training programs for displaced employees.

SECTION 2.   A) Automated technology is defined as any technology that can accomplish independent tasks without human supervision and/or constant human input.

B) This is further defined as any and all artificial intelligence (AI) and/or any other computerized/automated machinery with a non-human interface.

C) Job training is defined as education programs implemented by the United States Federal Government with the intent of assisting displaced workers by teaching them skills in STEM to allow for a smooth transition away from low-skill, low-wage jobs amid the Fourth Industrial Revolution.

SECTION 3. The United States Department of Labor, the United States Department of the Treasury, and the United States Department of Commerce shall jointly oversee the implementation of this legislation.

SECTION 4. This legislation will take effect on January 1, 2022. All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Lucas Guan, Palo Alto HS (Adapted from Jack Howe Invitational Legislation 2020.)
A Bill to Evacuate Afghan Special Immigrant Visa Applicants

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. The United States military will expeditiously organize a mission to evacuate the Afghan Special Immigrant Visa (SIV) Applicants-- whose lives are at risk after the Taliban takeover.

SECTION 2. Expeditiously, defined as: taking no more than ten days to start.

SECTION 2B. Organize, defined as: to allocate funding and military protection to ensure the safe transport and relocation of SIV applicants in Afghanistan.

SECTION 3. The U.S. State Department will assist the Biden administration in the enforcement of this bill, and necessary funding will come from the budget of the Department of Defense.

A. The Biden administration will arrange temporary placement of the Special Immigrant Visa Applicants in various military bases around the United States.

B. The Biden administration will also oversee the U.S military operation, ensuring the safe transport and arrival of the SIV applicants.

C. The State Department will organize the temporary placement of the SIV applicants-- not housed in American bases-- in willing nations, including but not limited to, Qatar, Canada, Albania, Mexico, Colombia, and Chile.

SECTION 4. As indicated in Section 2, the evacuation of SIV applicants will be initiated following the ten-day period of organization and until all at-risk applicants are safely housed.

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

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Grace Bolling, Pennsbury High School
A Bill to Raise the Federal Minimum Wage

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. The United States federal minimum wage shall be gradually increased to $15 an hour.

SECTION 2. The federal minimum wage shall be raised by $0.75 in the first year, then $1.00 every year until it reaches $15.

SECTION 3. The United States Department of Labor shall be responsible for the implementation, enforcement, and oversight of this legislation.

SECTION 4. This legislation will take effect on January 1, 2022 and the federal minimum wage will be adjusted on January 1st of every year. All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Evelyn Huang
A Bill to Ban Former Congressmen from being Lobbyists to Close the Revolving Door

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. No former member of Congress shall engage in any form of lobbying.

SECTION 2. A lobbyist shall be defined as a compensated individual who communicates with a public office holder with the intent to influence legislative or executive action.

SECTION 3. The United States Department of Justice shall oversee the implementation of this bill.

A. Former members of Congress who violate this legislation will face up to $100,000 in fines and up to 5 years in prison.

B. The United States Social Security Administration shall withhold the pension of any former member of Congress who violates this legislation.

SECTION 4. This legislation will take effect on January 1, 2022. All laws in

*Introduced for Congressional Debate by Vasunandan Dar by Naperville Central*
A Bill to Keep Nuclear Reactors Running to Reduce Carbon Emissions

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. The federal government will enact a nuclear production tax credit of 1.5 cents per kilowatt hour for all nuclear reactors across the United States.

SECTION 2. “Nuclear reactors” shall be defined as all power plants using nuclear fission to create electricity. “Production Tax credits” shall be defined as a federal tax rebate to nuclear power plants based upon their levels of production.

SECTION 3. The Department of Energy will oversee and implement this legislation.

A. The nuclear production tax credit will be gradually phased out if market prices exceed 2.5 cents/kilowatt hour.

B. The Department of Energy has the right to withhold the production tax credit to nuclear power plants that dispose of nuclear waste in unsafe ways.

SECTION 4. This legislation will take effect on July 1, 2022. All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Aman Ravishankar, Naperville Central
A Bill to Require a Stronger Check on the National Emergencies Act to Protect Our Checks and Balances

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. Section 201(a) of the National Emergency Act of 1976 shall be amended to state: “To declare a National Emergency, 60% of both houses of Congress must vote to approve the declaration of a National Emergency before the President may exercise the powers under the National Emergency Act of 1976.”

SECTION 2. If Congress is in recess the President may declare an Emergency for up to 30 days pending renewal by congress.

A. The declaration may not be renewed without Congressional Approval.

B. The president may not reallocate funds in excess of $10 million or enact permanent policy until congress approves the emergency.

SECTION 3. This legislation will take effect immediately.

SECTION 4. All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Tara Subramaniam, Lincoln High School
Counseling Not Criminalization in Schools Act

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. The use of any federal funds to hire, maintain, or train law enforcement officers in elementary or secondary schools is prohibited. Further, the use of federal public safety and community policing grants for law enforcement officers in schools is prohibited.

SECTION 2. The Department of Education will establish a grant program to replace law enforcement officers in schools with personnel and services that support mental health and trauma-informed services.

SECTION 3. Grants will be awarded to state and local educational agencies to (1) hire and train specified staff; and (2) reform school safety and disciplinary policies to reflect evidence-based practices that do not rely on the criminal justice system.

SECTION 4. The Department of Education will oversee the implementation of this legislation and will determine the how the grant program should be implemented and carried out.

SECTION 5. State and local educational agencies found to be engaged in prohibited activities under this bill will be subject to loss of all federal education funds.

SECTION 6. This legislation will take effect on January 1, 2022. All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Caroline Zhang of East Ridge High School
A Bill to Provide Universal School Lunch to Combat Hunger

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. The National School Lunch Program shall fully subsidize the cost of school meals.

SECTION 2. The National School Lunch Program is the current federal program under the US Department of Agriculture formed by the 1946 National School Lunch Act which partially subsidizes school meals. School meals shall be defined as breakfast and lunch provided on the property of public and public-charter K-12 schools during the school year.

SECTION 3. The US Departments of Agriculture and Education shall oversee the implementation of this legislation.

A. All additional funding used to implement this legislation shall be reallocated from the Department of Defense.

SECTION 4. This legislation will take effect on FY 2022. All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Patrick Bai from Thomas Jefferson HSST.
The Minimum Wage Act of 2021

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. The federal minimum wage will be increased to $15 for all covered non-exempt employees working in the United States. It will then henceforth be indexed to inflation using the Consumer Price Index.

SECTION 2. The federal minimum wage will be increased steadily every year, starting at a $0.75 increase the first fiscal year followed by a $1 increase every subsequent fiscal year until a $15 minimum wage is reached.

SECTION 3. The United States Department of Labor shall be in charge of implementing this legislation.

A. The Bureau of Labor Statistics shall be responsible for determining the Consumer Price Index used for indexing the minimum wage to inflation.

SECTION 4. This legislation will take effect at the start of FY 2022. All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Jay Siva from Thomas Jefferson High School
A Bill to Mandate Paid Parental Leave for Companies with Greater than 50 Employees

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. Companies with greater than 50 employees will be required to offer employees a minimum of a 12 week paid parental leave.

SECTION 2. A. Employees will be eligible to take a paid leave if they will care for or have birthed a newborn child or are adopting or fostering a child.

B. The U.S. Department of Labor shall authorize grants to fund the paid leave. Appropriate use of the grant funding includes, but is not limited to: paying employees who take leave, hiring new employees to cover for the employees who take leave, etc.

C. At the end of each fiscal year, employers must report how much of the grant funding was used, how it was used, and what the remaining money will be used for.

D. At the end of each fiscal year employers must also report how many employees took parental leave, how much the employees were paid, and the amount of time that the employees were on leave.

E. Employees must be paid 100% of their salary during their leave.

SECTION 3. The U.S. Department of Labor shall provide grant funding for employers.

A. Employers shall be annually fined a percentage of the income listed on their annual tax returns until they implement a paid parental leave. The fine will begin with the equivalent of 15% for the first year, and for every additional year that employers fail to comply, the percentage of their income that will be fined shall increase by 5%.

B. This would be a second subsection.

SECTION 4. This legislation will take effect on FY 2023.

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

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Nika Farokhzad, Milton Academy
A Resolution for the U.S. to Rejoin the Trans-Pacific Partnership

WHEREAS, The Trans-Pacific Partnership, or TPP, is a free trade agreement between the Pacific-bordering countries Canada, Mexico, Peru, Chile, New Zealand, Australia, Singapore, Malaysia, Japan, Vietnam, and Brunei; and

WHEREAS, On January 23, 2017, the United States withdrew from the TPP; and

WHEREAS, The TPP would lower tariffs and increase market access, which would result in reduced prices for consumers, spur international investment, boost U.S. exports; and

WHEREAS, The TPP would expand influence over Asian markets, influences the Sino-American trade relationship, and establishes soft power over Chinese exports; and

WHEREAS, The TPP expands environmental protections, requires member countries to enforce pre-existing environmental regulations, establishes endangered species, fishing, marine, and other wildlife protections; and

WHEREAS, The United States would greatly benefit from rejoining the Trans-Pacific Partnership; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By the Congress here assembled that the United States should rejoin the Trans-Pacific Partnership.

*Introduced for Congressional Debate by FAU High School*
A Bill to Reform U.S. Asylum Claim Processing

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. The U.S. federal government shall allocate $200 million in funding, re-evaluated annually, towards doubling the number of immigration judges and staff as well as building the necessary infrastructure to support this increase.

A. The Executive Office for Immigration Review shall not allow temporary appointments of judges and staff before thorough background investigations are completed.

SECTION 2. “Immigration judges and staff” shall be defined as all federal employees handling the processing and vetting of U.S. asylum claims. “Background investigations shall be defined as all measures taken to ensure immigration judges and staff are not underqualified or potentially biased.

SECTION 3. The Department of Justice (DOJ) shall oversee the implementation of this legislation.

C. The DOJ shall submit an annual report to Congress outlining progress in expanding immigration court staff and infrastructure.

SECTION 4. This legislation will take effect at the start of FY 2022. All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.
The Afghan Refugee Resettlement Act of 2021

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. It is the policy of the United States to welcome all refugees from Afghanistan at risk of retribution from the new Afghan government.

A. An Afghan Resettlement Agency is hereby created inside the Department of State to oversee and coordinate federal, state, and local implementation of this policy.

B. The ARA is authorized to spend up to 10 billion USD to implement its mission, which includes:
   1. Targeted funding to increase the processing speed of Special Immigrant Visas by additional hiring at the Departments of State and Homeland Security to clear backlogs.
   2. Targeted funding for federal, state, and local programs which assist in the integration of Afghan refugees into American society.

C. Where possible, refugees will live in a third-party country while their SIV is being processed, but if doing so would delay their leaving Afghanistan, refugees may move to and live in the United States while their application is being processed.

SECTION 2. “At risk of retribution” shall include all Afghans who have worked with the U.S. military, with U.S. news organizations, or with any civil society program which has received funding from USAID or which is contrary to the new Afghan government’s viewpoints.

SECTION 3. The State Department will oversee the ARA.

SECTION 4. This legislation will take effect immediately upon its passage into law. All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Daniel Liu, Lake Highland Prep
A Bill to Mandate Masks in Schools

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. All students in public K-12 must wear masks while inside school buildings.

SECTION 2. Following CDC guidelines, masks shall be required to feature

A. Two or more layers of breathable fabric.
B. Completely cover a student’s nose and mouth.
C. Fit snugly against the side of the student’s face without gaps.
D. Have a nose wire to prevent air from leaking out of the top of the mask.

SECTION 3. The Departments of Education and Health and Human Services shall jointly oversee implementation of this mask mandate. States or school districts which fail to implement or enforce the mask mandate will lose federal education funding.

SECTION 4. This legislation will take effect immediately upon its signature into law.

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

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Miya Okuda, Lake Highland Prep
The Student Debt Accountability Act of 2021

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. Each institution of higher education shall be responsible for 50 percent of a student’s student loan balance if they default.

SECTION 2. The following definitions and standards shall apply:


B. The student loan balance must’ve been used to cover the cost of attendance at the institution.

SECTION 3. The Department of Education shall oversee, implement, and enforce this legislation.

C. They Department of Education shall receive $100 million to enforce this legislation.

SECTION 4. This legislation will take effect on June 30, 2022. All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Ethan Wilkes, John Paul Stevens HS
A Bill to Federally Decriminalize Marijuana to Aid in Reforming the US Prison System

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. This bill will reschedule Marijuana as a Schedule V drug in order to federally decriminalize the recreational use of marijuana.

SECTION 2. Schedule V drugs are drugs with a low potential for abuse. Punishment for the possession of Schedule V drugs will be federally charged as a class 3 misdemeanor (charged with a fine up to $500). Marijuana is defined as the dried leaves and flowers of Cannabis.

SECTION 3. This bill will be enforced by the Department of Justice and the Department of Health.

A. The Department of Justice will allocate money to the state (as incentive) to release people currently serving time for personal consumption of marijuana from state prisons. This charge will be removed from their criminal record, but the fine will still be administered.

B. The Department of Health will propose re-evaluation of this legislation dependent on future studies/effects done after passage.

SECTION 4. This legislation will take effect on FY 2023. All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Vivikta Rao from Thomas Jefferson High School
A Resolution to Support Taiwan in Joining the World Health Organization

1 WHEREAS, Taiwan has been successful in combatting the coronavirus; and
2 WHEREAS, Global health has clearly become a major concern for the future; and
3 WHEREAS, Democracy continues to grow stronger in Taiwan; and
4 WHEREAS, The US and Taiwan have long been allies and relations continue to improve; and
5 WHEREAS, Taiwan’s participation in the World Health Organization could bolster future response to global pandemics; now, therefore, be it
6 RESOLVED, That the Congress here assembled support Taiwan’s bid to join the World Health Organization.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Camila Alatorre, Seven Lakes HS.
A Bill to Strengthen the U.S. Response Initiatives to China’s Belt and Road Initiative

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. The United States’ Blue Dot Network shall be granted $60 billion dollars to continue the Network’s mission of global infrastructure development programs in emerging countries.

SECTION 2. Definition of terms:

A. The “Belt and Road Initiative” (BRI) shall be defined as China’s multi trillion-dollar international loan program.

B. The “U.S. Blue Dot Network” (BDN) shall be defined as the United State’ program, in cooperation with Japan and Australia, to attract private capital to establish infrastructure projects in emerging countries.

SECTION 3. The United States Department of State will oversee the implementation of this legislation and work in conjunction with the U.S. International Development Finance Corporation.

SECTION 4. This legislation will take effect immediately upon passage.

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

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Anjali Nambudiri from East Ridge High School.
A Bill to Enact Presumed Consent for Organ Donation

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. Presumed consent shall be the policy for organ donation across the United States.

SECTION 2. Presumed consent shall be defined as giving permission unless declaring otherwise.

SECTION 3. This legislation will be overseen and enforced by the Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA).

A. At the time of filing federal forms or applying for or renewing an identification card, the applicant shall be deemed to have consented to anatomical donation of his or her organs and tissue upon the determination of the applicant’s legal death, unless the applicant expressly elects not to be an organ tissue donor

B. Legal guardians of citizens under 18 can opt out for dependents.

SECTION 4. This legislation will take effect on January 1, 2023. All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Tamsin Connerly
BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. Ten billion dollars will be provided as funds to the United Nations in order to provide humanitarian aid to countries in need around the world.

SECTION 2. Humanitarian aid is intended to save lives and alleviate suffering during and in the immediate aftermath of a crisis or emergency. It can include food, water, medical supplies, tents, etc.

SECTION 3. The U.S Agency for International Development will oversee the implementation of this bill.

SECTION 4. This legislation will take effect on January 2022. All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Niki Khare from Thomas Jefferson HSST
A Resolution to Reestablish U.S. Military Presence in Afghanistan to Maintain a Credible Deterrent

WHEREAS, the Taliban, a designated terrorist organization, is rapidly taking control of the state of Afghanistan; and

WHEREAS, the President of the United States ordered the full withdrawal of the remaining approximately 3,000 U.S. troops from Afghanistan by Sept. 11, 2021, despite the increasing severity of the threat to U.S. interests posed by the Taliban; and

WHEREAS, the United States has an interest in maintaining the peace and stability of the region to ensure that it is never used as a safe haven for terrorist groups; and

WHEREAS, previous administrations have determined that between 8,000 and 10,000 U.S. troops were needed to help the Afghan military in countering resurgences of the Taliban; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that the Congress here assembled call on the President of the United States to deploy and maintain at least 8,400 military troops in the state of Afghanistan.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Anisha Talreja from Thomas Jefferson HSST
A Bill to Incentivize Automatic Voter Registration to Increase Voter Turnout

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. The United States shall provide financial incentives to states for automatically registering all known citizens of said state before elections and allow eligible voters to opt out of participating in an election.

SECTION 2. The United States shall offer an incentive of one million dollars to each state that implements an automatic voter registration system as described above. All known citizens of a state shall be defined as all United States citizens older than 18 years old residing in this state whose information is present in any state voter registration database.

A. All voters who are automatically registered for an election will be allowed to opt out of voting at a state election office or a Department of Motor Vehicles office in their state of residence.

SECTION 3. The Federal Election Commission shall oversee the implementation of this legislation and distribute incentives to states that qualify. The FEC will also decide how to appropriately fund this legislation.

SECTION 4. This legislation will take effect on January 1, 2023. All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Sritan Motati from Thomas Jefferson High School
A Bill Create a State-Based Visa Program to Help Local Economies

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. A state-based visa system shall be created where each State is allowed to issue a maximum of 15,000 visas each year. States will have the authority to set criteria for migrants and regulate the operation of their visas.

SECTION 2. States shall base the regulation and issuance of their visas on the following criteria.

A. The need for labor in niche markets or industries not already, or insufficiently, supplied by current Federal visa programs

B. The need to combat population decline, aging, or shortages

C. The need to diversify demographics

SECTION 3. United States Customs and Immigration Services shall be responsible for enforcing federal immigration law. States that remain in compliance with the provisions of federal immigration law and the contents of this legislation will be allowed to increase their cap on visas by 6% of the originally allocated number of visas for each year of compliance. State governments will be responsible for enacting their own regulatory process to oversee the issuance and maintenance of State visas.

SECTION 4. This legislation shall go into effect in the fiscal year 2023.

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

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Jupiter High School
A Bill to Fight Obesity to Protect American Lives

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. A. $250 million dollars shall be allocated to the Department of Education to improve the health benefits of the National School Lunch Program.

B. An additional $100 million dollars shall be allocated to schools in low income areas.

SECTION 2. Health benefits and money shall be allocated and assessed in accordance with the 2020 dietary guidelines of the United States.

SECTION 3. This bill shall be enforced by the Department of Education.

SECTION 4. This legislation will take effect on immediately upon passage. All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Idan Miller of Newton South High School
A Bill to Save Lives After Death

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. The National Donate Life Registry for organ donation shall be reformed to an opt-out system for all healthy US citizens over the age of eighteen.

SECTION 2. A. “Organs” shall include, but are not limited to, kidneys, heart, lungs, liver, pancreas, intestines, cornea, skin, heart valves, bone, veins, cartilage, tendons and ligaments.

B. “Opt-out system” shall be defined as a system where citizens must explicitly express their objections to being listed on the registry at the time of their eighteenth birthday or any time thereafter.

C. “Healthy” shall be defined as the absence of severe infection, cancers, HIV, diabetes, kidney or heart disease, or any other illnesses that a medical practitioner would deem consequential to an organ recipient.

SECTION 3. The Health Resources and Services Administration alongside the National Institutes of Health will oversee the implementation of this bill.

SECTION 4. This legislation will go into effect on January 1st, 2022. All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Grace Rosenberg, Highland Park HS
A Bill to Establish an Engine Tax to Discourage Emissions

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. A tax on road vehicles will be established to vary based on engine capacity. Owners of road vehicles will be assessed an annual flat tax based on engine capacity.
A. Road vehicles with engines of capacity below 1000cc will have a 0.5% value added tax applied.
B. Road vehicles with engines of capacity 1000-1500cc will have a 2% value added tax applied.
C. Road vehicles with engines of capacity 1500-1800cc will have a 5% value added tax applied. Owners of these road vehicles will also pay an annual tax of $1,000.
D. Road vehicles with engines of capacity 1800-2500cc will have a 10% value added tax applied. Owners of these road vehicles will also pay an annual tax of $4,000.
E. Road vehicles with engines of capacity above 2500cc will have a 15% value added tax applied. Owners of these road vehicles will also pay an annual tax of $15,000.

SECTION 2. Road vehicles will be defined as any motor vehicle intended for transporting persons, goods, or animals by road.

SECTION 3. The Department of Transportation will work with the Department of the Treasury to oversee the enforcement of this bill.

SECTION 4. This legislation will take effect on July 1, 2022. All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Natalie Pang, Seven Lakes High School
A Bill to Reform the USDA to Stimulate Sustainable Agriculture

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. The United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) shall halt certain subsidies and redirect resources towards sustainable agriculture.
A. The USDA Risk Management Agency, Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, and Commodity Credit Corporation will close.
B. The following subsidy programs will be terminated: Agriculture Risk Coverage, Price Loss Coverage, Conservation Stewardship Program, Conservation Reserve Program, Market Facilitation Program, Price Support Programs, and Agricultural Trade Promotion Program.
C. All surrendered assets and saved funds will be redirected to sustainable agriculture and child nutrition programs. At least 50% of sustainable agriculture funds must be granted to small farms.

SECTION 2. Sustainable agriculture is defined in 7 U.S. Code § 3103 and includes but is not limited to vertical farming, organic farming, and agroforestry. Small farms are defined as those with gross cash farm income under $250,000.

SECTION 3. The USDA is responsible for the implementation of this legislation.
D. The USDA Office of Inspector General will submit a biennial report to the House Committee on Agriculture regarding the allocation of funds and the success of sustainable agriculture programs.

SECTION 4. This bill will begin a phase-in period in fiscal year 2023 and all terminations must be completed by the end of fiscal year 2030. All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Corina Aniceto, Seven Lakes High School
A Bill to Quell Conflict in Kashmir

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. The United States shall send India and Pakistan an additional $500 million each in developmental aid.

SECTION 2. Developmental aid shall be defined as monetary assistance in the form of direct grants, programs, and/or training to support a developing country’s political, social, or economic development.

SECTION 3. The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) shall be tasked with the implementation of this bill.

A. In order to continue receiving aid, both countries must withdraw their military forces from Kashmir by February 1, 2022.

B. Monthly audits will be conducted to ensure that both countries fully remove their militaries from Kashmir.

C. If the audit determines that either India or Pakistan has not withdrawn from Kashmir, all military and developmental aid will be revoked to countries not in compliance.

SECTION 4. This legislation will take effect on February 1, 2022. All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Michel Kaiser, American Heritage HS Boca/Delray
A Bill to Seek a Diplomatic Resolution to Iran’s Nuclear Program

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. The United States should promptly return to full compliance with all of its commitments under the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA) and reaffirm its commitment to the United Nations Security Resolution 2231 (2015).

SECTION 2. Definitions are as follows:

A. The “Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA)” refers to a plan entered into on July 14, 2015, by China, France, Germany, Russia, the United Kingdom, the United States, the European Union, and Iran. On May 8, 2018, President Trump announced the United States unilateral abrogation of the JCPOA.


SECTION 3. The Department of State will oversee the implementation of this legislation.

SECTION 4. This legislation will take effect immediately upon passage.

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

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Kenneth Chen from East Ridge High School
Pink Tax Repeal Act

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. The United States shall make it unlawful for an individual selling goods or services to sell them differently based on the gender of the individual intended to use a service or product.

SECTION 2. A. “Services shall be defined as consumer goods sold and marketed by businesses to people.

B. “Differently” shall be defined as price fluctuations with correlation to gender.

SECTION 3. The Federal Trade Commission shall oversee the implementation of this legislation by the same manner for all genders.

A. The Federal Trade Commission shall mandate companies selling of goods and services at equal rates regardless of gender.

B. Companies will be given a 5 month time limit to comply upon enactment of this legislation. Failure to comply will result in proper legal action pursued by the Federal Trade Commission.

SECTION 4. This legislation will take effect on October 1, 2021.

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

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Risha Jain, Monte Vista High School
A Bill to Disband the Department of Homeland Security

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) shall be disbanded while its necessary functions be redistributed.

SECTION 2. Established in 2002 by the Homeland Security Act, the DHS is defined as the U.S. federal executive department responsible for public security. Necessary functions shall entail all tasks and agencies that exist in the department, before and after the Homeland Security Act took effect.

SECTION 3. The Secretary of Homeland Security will oversee the disbandment of the department before resigning from the Cabinet.

A. All previously established government agencies will be returned to their original jurisdictions.

B. Agencies that were unique to the DHS shall be distributed to their new jurisdiction wherever the Secretary of Homeland Security sees fit.

C. All other positions left in the department shall be removed.

SECTION 4. This legislation will take effect on FY 2022. All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Siddhartha Rangavajjula from Thomas Jefferson High School of Science and Technology
A Bill to Encourage Mandatory Vaccinations

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. All states that ban philosophical exemptions for receiving vaccinations for public schools will receive an additional 3% increase in education funding.

SECTION 2. Vaccines will be defined as the Center for Disease and Control recommended immunizations for children from birth to 18 years old. Public schools will be defined as all kindergarten through 12th-grade public schools. Philosophical exemptions will be defined as a provision that allows parents to exempt their children from the school vaccine requirement if it contradicts beliefs beyond religious, spiritual, or medical beliefs.

SECTION 3. The Department of Education and the Department of Health and Human Services shall oversee the implementation of this bill.

SECTION 4. This bill shall take effect no later than January 2022. All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Samanvitha Dammalapati from Thomas Jefferson HSST
The Judicial Reform Act

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. A. The United States shall hereby abolish all current mandatory minimum sentencing laws.

B. The Department of Justice shall work in collaboration with state legislatures to encourage the abolition of state mandatory minimum sentencing laws.

C. $1 billion shall be distributed through categorical grants to states that comply for the purpose of hiring judges to prevent potential case backlog.

SECTION 2. A. Mandatory minimum sentencing laws shall be defined as any laws that require that offenders serve a predefined term for certain crimes, even if against the discretion of the judge.

B. Categorical grants shall be defined as money given to state and local governments for programs and projects with specific limitations on how that money is to be spent.

SECTION 3. The Federal Bureau of Prisons and the Department of Justice shall work in conjunction with each of the 50 states and their respective legislatures and correctional agencies in order to enforce this legislation.

SECTION 4. This legislation shall be implemented on January 1st the following fiscal year.

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

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Cristian Carrillo from Western High School
A Bill to Reform the Department of Defense to Stop Endless Wars

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. A. 10 U.S.C. §2304(c)(1)–(3) and 10 U.S.C. §2304(c)(6)–(7) are repealed.

Agencies may enter into a sole source contract or a cost plus contract with private firm only under the circumstances described in 10 U.S.C. §2304(c)(4)–(5).

B. The following sentence is added to the end of 31 U.S.C. §1342: “As used in this section the term ‘voluntary services’ includes services offered by means of a no-cost contract.

SECTION 2. A. A “sole source contract” is a contract between a government entity and a vendor that offers services that only the vendor can provide.

B. A “cost-plus contract” is a contract between a government entity and a vendor under which the vendor is paid for all of its allowed expenses, as well as additional payment, to allow the vendor to garner a profit.

C. A “no-cost contract” is a contract between a government entity and a vendor under which the agency does not pay the vendor for its performance.

SECTION 3. The Office of Federal Procurement Policy shall oversee the implementation of this legislation.

SECTION 4. This legislation will take effect upon passage. All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Yarden Shestopal, Newton South High School
A Resolution to Free Venezuela

WHEREAS, Venezuela’s former president, Nicolás Maduro, refuses to give up power to widely recognized Interim President Juan Guaidó; and

WHEREAS, Maduro’s regime has perpetuated a political, economic, and humanitarian crisis; and

WHEREAS, Maduro’s policies have destroyed the Venezuelan economy, causing inflation rates to rise astronomically, millions of Venezuelans to flee the nation, and a humanitarian emergency of limited food and health services to ensue; and

WHEREAS, Sanctions against Maduro, his political allies and staff, and the Venezuelan government have proven ineffective at removing Maduro from power; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Congress here assembled pledge $500 million in humanitarian aid to NGOs operating in Venezuela, including but not limited to, the Venezuelan Red Cross, Doctors Without Borders, and Save the Children; and be it

FURTHER RESOLVED That the Congress here assembled recommends that the U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations propose a peacekeeping mission that shall begin no later than March 1, 2022; and be it

FURTHER RESOLVED, That if the United Nations Security Council does not adopt this resolution, the United States shall unilaterally deploy 50,000 troops with the possibility for more deployments if necessary.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Maeve Lovell, Highland Park HS
A Bill to Levy Taxes on Credit Unions

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. The United States Government will levy Corporate Income Taxes on all federally registered, state-chartered, and private Credit Unions.

SECTION 2. Corporate Income Tax is defined as a direct tax imposed by a jurisdiction on the income or capital of corporations or analogous legal entities and Credit Unions are defined as a type of financial institution, like a commercial bank, is a member-owned financial cooperative, controlled by its members and operated on a not-for-profit basis.

SECTION 3. The Department of Treasury and Federal Reserve will oversee the implementation and ensure compliance with this legislation.

SECTION 4. This legislation will take effect at the start of FY 2022. All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Neenah High School.
A Bill to Increase Refugee Accessibility to Mitigate the Afghan Crisis

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. The United States Armed Forces will secure and defend the Hamid Karzai International Airport and supply government-run evacuation flights for Afghans attempting to leave Afghanistan.

SECTION 2. The Department of Homeland Security and Immigration and Customs will broaden visa eligibility and expedite processing for Special Immigrant, P1, and P2 Visas.

SECTION 3. Any individual residing in U.S. States, Territories, or Military Bases will be designated Temporary Protected Status restricting deportations and returns to Afghanistan.

SECTION 4. United States Citizenship and Immigration Services will expedite the adjudication of pending affirmative asylum applications of Afghan nationals through the hiring of more USCIS Judges and Officials.

SECTION 5. The United States Secretary of State and the Ambassador to the United Nations will coordinate with the UN Human Rights Council and NATO to address the human rights abuses by the Taliban in Afghanistan and to construct a plan to resolve the issue in Afghanistan.

SECTION 6. The Secretary of State and UN Ambassador must present a report to Congress within 30 days after the passage of this legislation.

SECTION 7. $500 Billion will be allocated to DHS to assist in the hiring of new 20 Judges, Officials and support the construction of new immigrant processing facilities.

SECTION 8. $5 Billion in grants will be made available to NGOs that support Afghan Refugees.

SECTION 9. The Department of Homeland Security and the State Department will oversee and ensure the implementation of this legislation.

SECTION 10. This legislation will take effect immediately after passage. All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Neenah High School
The Public Service Loan Forgiveness Act of 2021

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. Student loans will be forgiven using a tiered forgiveness structure.

SECTION 2. Section 455(m) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 is amended by adding the following:

A. 10 percent cancellation: The Secretary shall cancel 10 percent of the balance due on any eligible Federal Direct Loan for a borrower who has made 48 monthly payments, is employed in a public service job at the time of such cancellation, and has been employed in a public service job during the time of the 48 payments;

B. 20 percent cancellation: The same requirements as subsection A, except for a borrower who has made 72 payments;

C. 50 percent cancellation: The same requirements as subsection A, except for a borrower who has made 96 payments.

D. The Secretary of Education shall also have the ability to completely cancel any loans s/he deems necessary.

E. Lending institutions will be reimbursed cancellation funds by the U.S. Department of Treasury.

SECTION 3. The Department of Education will enforce this legislation.

SECTION 4. This legislation will be enacted June 1, 2022.

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

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Sen. Harrison Winton, Wellington High School
A Bill to Enact the Child Care for Working Families Act

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. The United States federal government will guarantee access to high-quality preschool programs by ensuring no family under 150 percent of the state median income pays more than seven percent of their income on child care.

SECTION 2. Child care is defined as attending to the needs of infants, toddlers, preschool children, and school children through age 13 outside of school hours by persons other than their parents.

SECTION 3. The Administration for Children and Families will oversee enforcement of this legislation.

A. $15 million will be allocated every year to each state in order to absorb costs of ensuring all child care workers are paid at least a living wage. Educators will receive mandatory training on children’s social and emotional development. The ACF will be responsible for issuing necessary equipment and materials to child care facilities.

B. Child care programs will include publicly funded, state-operated facilities and providers. The remaining funding will be distributed on a need-only basis to address the limitations of family, friends, and neighbor care for children of working parents.

C. $20 million will be allocated every year to the states (by need) to account for the additional cost of providing high-quality and inclusive care to children with disabilities when developing child care provider payment rates, as well as requiring that the parents of disabled children are consulted in the process of developing those rates and conducting bi-annual developmental screenings of disabled children receiving care from programs receiving public funds.

SECTION 4. This legislation will take effect on July 1, 2022. All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Iris Cheng, Seven Lakes High School
A Bill to Increase Funding for Power Africa

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. The 2023 Fiscal Year Budget for the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) will be increased to $65 billion USD. $5 billion USD of this additional funding is earmarked to increase activity and personnel relating to Power Africa initiatives on the African continent.

SECTION 2. Power Africa employs a transaction-centered approach to directly address the constraints to project development and investment in sub-Saharan Africa’s energy sector.

SECTION 3. USAID is responsible for the distribution of the additional funds.

SECTION 4. This bill is effective October 1, 2022.

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

Introduced for Congressional Debate by the Yale Tabulation Staff
A Resolution to Continue Diplomatic Relations with North Korea

WHEREAS, The United States has considered North Korea to be a hostile state; and
WHEREAS, North Korea was included in President George W. Bush’s “Axis of Evil;”
and
WHEREAS, This diplomatic approach has not deterred North Korea from their nuclear ambitions; and
WHEREAS, Short- and long-range missile tests have become commonplace over the past 25 years; and
WHEREAS, The Trump administration sought to reach out to North Korea and establish better diplomatic relations; and
WHEREAS, President Trump was the first American commander-in-chief to hold a summit meeting with Kim Jong Un and set foot in North Korea; and
WHEREAS, These meetings appear to have made significant progress toward normalizing relations between the two countries; now, therefore, be it
RESOLVED, That the Congress here assembled recommend the current administration continue to negotiate directly with Pyongyang; and, be it
FURTHER RESOLVED, That the Department of State continue to seek a binding agreement to denuclearize North Korea.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by the Yale Tabulation Staff
A Bill to Reopen the Consulate in Jerusalem

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. The United States Department of State will reopen the consulate in Jerusalem

SECTION 2. The consulate will be run separate from the United States embassy, and its primary mission will be for diplomacy with the Palestinian Authority.

A. Within six months of opening, the consulate shall host the Secretary of State for a meeting with Palestinian officials in order to discuss a two-state solution.

SECTION 3. The Secretary of State shall oversee the reopening of the consulate.

A. Should the State Department fail to follow Section 1 by the enactment date, U.S. foreign aid to Israel shall be reduced by 50% until such time as the consulate is opened.

SECTION 4. This legislation will take effect on January 1, 2022. All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by the Yale Tabulation Staff
A Resolution to Empower Younger Generations Regarding Decisions on their Own Personal Health

WHEREAS, technological advancements grant younger generations access to more data, research, and information to them than previous generations; and

WHEREAS, medical concerns such as vaccinations and basic health welfare have increased within the last three years; and

WHEREAS, current events such as climate change and COVID-19 may have long term impacts on the younger generations’ health; and

WHEREAS, these health and environmental issues have impacted the daily lives, mental health, and general well-being of teenagers and young adults across all walks of life; therefore be it

RESOLVED, that the Congress here assembled should support state initiatives that grant minors aged fourteen and older the right to determine their own healthcare needs without parental consent.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by the Yale Congressional Debate Tab
A Bill to Create Stewardship Plans to Increase Recycling of Source Material

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. High value, publicly traded companies incorporated in the United States will be required to provide a Stewardship Plan to increase recycling of source material produced by or on behalf of their business.

A. Stewardship Plan must increase recycling of source material up to 75% within the first year of plan execution.

B. Stewardship plans are due two years from legislation effective date.

SECTION 2. High value, publicly traded companies are businesses incorporated in the United States with a net profit of $100 million USD or more in the last fiscal year. High value, publicly traded companies do not include those owned by international entities.

SECTION 3. The Environmental Protection Agency will be responsible for the review and approval of the Stewardship Plans.

SECTION 4. This bill is effective immediately upon passage.

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

Introduced for Congressional Debate by the Yale Congressional Debate Tab
A Bill to Ban Prescribed Fires

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. The U.S. Forest Service shall repeal all measures pertaining to prescribed fires and adopt a permanent fire suppression policy.

SECTION 2. Prescribed fires are controlled burns that are applied by fire experts under specified conditions to assist with restoring ecosystems that depend on fire.

SECTION 3. The U.S. Department of Agriculture’s Forest Service will oversee enforcement along with the specific enforcement mechanism.

SECTION 4. This legislation will take effect immediately upon passage. All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by the Yale Congressional Debate Tab
A Bill to Ban Ransomware Payments

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. Government agencies, businesses, non-profits, and private citizens will no longer be permitted to make payments following ransomware attacks.

SECTION 2. A ransomware attack is a cybersecurity incident where a malicious actor introduces software into an information system that encrypts data and renders the systems that rely on that data unusable, followed by a demand for a ransom payment in exchange for decryption of the affected data. The costs can range from a few hundred dollars to millions of dollars, payable to cybercriminals in cryptocurrency.

SECTION 3. The Department of Justice will be responsible for the enforcement of this legislation.

SECTION 4. This legislation will take effect January 1, 2022.

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

Introduced for Congressional Debate by the Yale Debate Association
A Resolution to Grant Patents to Their Rightful Creators

WHEREAS, U.S. Patent and Trademark Office only awards patents to “natural human beings” and “suggested that current [Artificial Intelligence] could neither invent nor author without human intervention; and

WHEREAS, Artificial Intelligence (AI) has advanced to the point where AI can conduct several human cognitive capabilities simultaneously; and

WHEREAS, Several inventors such as Stephen Thaler and John Koza have credited Artificial Intelligence with the creation of inventions patented under their name; and

WHEREAS, Artificial Intelligence such as IBM’s Watson has assisted in finding advances in fields such as pharmaceutical discovery, vaccines, and financial planning; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that the Congress here assembled allow the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office to grant patents to inventions created by Artificial Intelligence.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by the Yale Tabulation Staff.
A Bill to Opt Into Smart Device Data Collection

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. Companies that develop and sell smart devices must offer an opt in 
option to the device’s data collection practices.

A. Companies have one year from passage of legislation to implement 
an opt in option.

B. Companies that fail to do so will be fined $2 million dollars per month 
until an opt in option is provided.

SECTION 2. Smart devices are defined as voice assistants that operate as a 
standalone device or is connected to another device such as a cellphone. 
Data collection practices are defined as information collected by the 
smart device by verbal or manual means.

SECTION 3. The Federal Trade Commission (FTC) will be responsible for the 
enforcement of this legislation.

SECTION 4. This legislation will take effect immediately upon passage. All laws in 
conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by the Yale Congressional Debate Tab
<table>
<thead>
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<th>Docket Alpha</th>
<th>Docket Alpha</th>
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## DOCKET ASSIGNMENTS  
(**AS OF 09/09/2021**)

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<tr>
<th>Docket Gamma</th>
<th>Docket Gamma</th>
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<td>A Bill To Redistribute Agricultural Subsidies</td>
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<td>A Resolution to Recommend the Senate to Ratify UNCLOS to Justify Claims to Economic Exclusion Zones</td>
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<td>A Resolution to include Taiwan in the World Health Organization</td>
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<td>A Bill to Aid the Afghan Refugee Crisis</td>
<td>20</td>
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<td>A Bill to Revoke COVID-19 Vaccine Patents</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>Docket Alpha</td>
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<td>A Bill to Make Fines Fair</td>
<td>27</td>
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<td>A Bill to Fund Public Transportation to Decrease Carbon Emissions</td>
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<td>Docket Alpha</td>
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<td>A Bill to Reduce Oil Subsidies and Implement a Carbon Tax to Combat the Effects of Climate Change</td>
<td>54</td>
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<td>Docket Beta</td>
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<td>A Bill to Mandate Prison Education Programs</td>
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<td>Docket Beta</td>
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<td>Docket Beta</td>
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<td>Docket Beta</td>
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<td>44</td>
<td>Docket Beta</td>
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<td>50</td>
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<th>Title</th>
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<td>Counseling Not Criminalization in Schools Act</td>
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<td>The Minimum Wage Act of 2021</td>
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<td>Docket Delta</td>
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<td>A Bill to Mandate Paid Parental Leave for Companies with Greater than 50 Employees</td>
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<td>Docket Delta</td>
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<td>The Afghan Refugee Resettlement Act of 2021</td>
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<td>Docket Delta</td>
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<td>The Student Debt Accountability Act of 2021</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>Docket Delta</td>
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<td>A Bill to Federally Decriminalize Marijuana to Aid in Reforming the US Prison System</td>
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<td>A Resolution to Support Taiwan in Joining the World Health Organization</td>
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### Docket Epsilon

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<td>24</td>
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<td>A Bill to Save Lives after Death</td>
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<td>A Bill to Quell Conflict in Kashmir</td>
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<td>A Bill to Disband the Department of Homeland Security</td>
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<td>A Bill to Encourage Mandatory Vaccinations</td>
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</tr>
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<td>The Judicial Reform Act</td>
<td>29</td>
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<td>A Bill to Reform the Department of Defense to Stop Endless Wars</td>
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</tr>
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<td>Docket Gamma</td>
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<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Round</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A Bill to Increase Funding for Power Africa</td>
<td>Quarters</td>
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<tr>
<td>A Resolution to Continue Diplomatic Relations with North Korea</td>
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<td>A Bill to Reopen the Consulate in Jerusalem</td>
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<tr>
<td>A Resolution to Empower Younger Generations Regarding Decisions on their Own Personal Health</td>
<td>Semis</td>
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<td>A Bill to Create Stewardship Plans to Increase Recycling of Source Material</td>
<td>Semis</td>
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<tr>
<td>A Bill to Ban Prescribed Fires</td>
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<td>A Bill to Ban Ransomware Payments</td>
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<tr>
<td>A Resolution to Grant Patents to Their Rightful Creators</td>
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<td>A Bill to Opt Into Smart Device Data Collection</td>
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