Each chamber has a docket assigned to it. After all bills in the docket are disposed of, the chamber shall move onto the docket of the next chamber up. After those bills are disposed of, the chamber will use the bills of the next docket. If the author of a bill is in your chamber, you may not move onto the next chamber until that bill has been debated. No other bills may be introduced for consideration. The following is the order of dockets to be considered:

Chamber 1 : Chamber 1, then Chamber 2, then Chamber 3

Chamber 2 : Chamber 2, then Chamber 3, then Chamber 4 Etc.

Chamber 8 : Chamber 8, then Chamber 9, then Chamber 1

Chamber 9 : Chamber 9, then Chamber 1, then Chamber 2

Each chamber has 3-4 bills; each chamber’s full docket is 9-10 bills. When you consider the bills from the other chambers, the first speaker is a sponsor. Sponsorship speeches are chosen by regular precedence.

After the first 2 speeches, there will be a 2-minute questioning period. After each subsequent speech, there will be a 1-minute questioning period. This rule may not be suspended.

Chamber assignments are based on registration as of Nov 23. If chambers become unbalanced, we may move students from one chamber to another, particularly if we can cover the imbalance by moving students from schools that have dropped entries. If this happens, coaches will be notified and we will do our best to make it as non-disruptive as possible.

We plan to advance the same number of speakers from each chamber. However, if at the start of the tournament, there is a large imbalance of chambers, we reserve the right to admit more students to semis from a larger chamber.

Legislation for Semis and Finals will be published shortly, tonight or tomorrow at the latest.
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Princeton Congress

Chamber 1
Universal Firearms Freedom Act

BE IT ENACTED BY THE STUDENT CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

1. SECTION 1:
   
   2. A. Congress shall authorize the Department of Justice (DOJ) to review state firearms law
   
   3. and require states to remove any waiting periods or fees incurred on citizens seeking to
   
   4. obtain firearms or ammunition.
   
   5. B. Any state which fails to comply with this act shall have access to federal grants for
   
   6. transportation revoked.

7. SECTION 2: For the purposes of this bill:

8. A. “Waiting Period” is to define any duration before or after the conducting of measures

9. such as background checks and other necessary certifications, wherein the transfer of

10. firearms are not allowed to occur.

11. B. “Fees incurred” is to define any cost for a citizen seeking to obtain a firearm beyond that

12. of the firearm and standard sales taxes.

13. C. “Citizens seeking to obtain firearms” is to define citizens legally allowed and wishing to

14. obtain firearms.


17. SECTION 3: This bill shall go into effect one month after its passage.

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

*Introduced for congressional debate by Jonathan Behrens of Southern Lehigh High School.*
Title: An act to ban the usage and the administration of all standardized high school assessments in the US.

Be it hereby enacted by Congress Assembled:

Section 1: All high school measures of standardized testing will no longer be continued or administered by any schools, states or their school districts.

Sub-Section A: High school measures of standardized testing includes but is not limited to:

I. SAT and SAT Subject Tests

II. PARCC

III. ACT

Section 2: Each state must mandate their school districts to administer a final exam in mathematics, science, history, and english, every single year, and for every student in its high schools.

Sub-Section A: All off these assessments must be approved by the State Board of Education, and only then can be administered.

Section 3: All students with mental or physical disabilities are exempt from the laws aforementioned.
A Bill to Prevent Election Corruption

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. The United States Federal Government shall institute a media blackout for election news coverage for all mainstream media sources in the week leading up to a federal election.

SECTION 2. A. Mainstream media shall be defined as any media source with over 10 million subscribers.

B. Election news coverage shall be defined as any media relating to the election, including but not limited to interviews, polling data, candidate sponsored advertisements, and endorsements of candidates.

SECTION 3. The Federal Communications Commission (FCC) along with the Federal Elections Commission (FEC) shall oversee the implementation of this bill.

A. Any media organization that violates Section 1 of this bill shall be fined 1% of their previous year’s revenue for each violation.

SECTION 4. This bill shall go into effect at the start of FY 2022.

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

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Maya Nelson of Boston Latin School
Princeton Congress

Chamber 2
A BILL TO FURTHER REGULATE CAMPAIGN FINANCE TO PROTECT AMERICAN DEMOCRACY FROM CORRUPTION

BE IT ENACTED BY THE STUDENT CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. All SuperPACs shall be subject to the same campaign finance limits that PACs are. To supplement for the possible funding reduction, citizens shall receive a $50 voucher to help fund the candidate of their choice.

SECTION 2. SuperPACs shall be defined as independent expenditure-only political committees that may receive unlimited contributions from individuals, corporations, labor unions, and other political action committees for the purpose of financing independent expenditures and other independent political activity. PACs shall be defined as a political committee organized for the purpose of raising money for the purpose of electing and defeating a candidate. Vouchers shall be defined as a form given to voters where they signify which candidate within their jurisdiction they will use the government supplied funds on.

SECTION 3. The Federal Election Commission (FEC) will oversee the implementation of this legislation. All money needed to fund this bill will be reallocated from the U.S. Department of Defense Budget.

A. The campaign contribution limits that SuperPACs will now be subject to include but are not limited to:

I. A full disclosure of all entities that fund the organization to the FEC

II. Must register with the FEC within 10 days of formation.

III. A $5,000 limit for how much any corporation, individual or other organization can spend funding the SuperPAC.

IV. A $5,00 limit on how much SuperPACs can spend supporting a particular candidate, and a $15,000 limit for supporting a particular party.
B. As long as the organization is supporting and/or attacking a particular candidate and/or party, they are subject to these laws regardless of if they had any direct relations with the candidate.

C. The distribution and collection of vouchers will be handled in the same way as mail-in ballots.

D. Vouchers will have an option to not donate to any candidate. In that case, the money that would have been used will stay in the U.S. Department of Defense budget.

E. Vouchers will only be distributed to registered voters.

F. Vouchers will be sent 6 months before the election date, but must be returned at least 90 days prior to the election date.

G. Vouchers will be used in addition to the current political donation system, and will not replace it.

SECTION 4. This law will go into effect on January 1, 2023.

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

Respectfully submitted,

Angelina Douris
Council Rock High

School North
A Bill to Defend United States Interests in the South China Sea

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. The United States will allocate $600 million to increase intelligence and defense operations in the South China Sea in response to increasing tensions with China.

SECTION 2. Intelligence and defense operations include but are not limited to freedom of navigation operations (FONOPs), the improvement of U.S. bases in the South China Sea, and increased surveillance operations.

SECTION 3. The Department of Defense shall be responsible for the allocation and distribution of funds and implementation of this bill.

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

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

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Katie Spillane of Loyola 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 of Milton Academy.
WHEREAS, Nearly half a million people are being held in pretrial detention because they are unable to pay a cash bail; and

WHEREAS, The cash bail almost exclusively affects the poor and disproportionately affects people of color; and

WHEREAS, The government spends nearly 14 billion dollars a year on pretrial detention; and

WHEREAS, Misdemeanors are minor crimes therefore those committing them do not pose a serious threat to the community; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Congress here assembled recommends that cash bail and pretrial detention should be ended for people arrested for misdemeanors; and, be it

FURTHER RESOLVED, That all people currently being held with pretrial detentions for misdemeanors should be released or tried.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Denise Hurd of Perkiomen Valley High School.
Title: An Act to Legalize Active Euthanasia

Be it hereby enacted by the Congress assembled:

Section 1: Doctor assisted suicide will be made legal in all 50 states for people above the age of 18 who suffer from an incurable/terminal disease or an irreversible coma. Parental/guardian consent will be required for those under 18.

Subsection A: Euthanasia is defined as the painless killing of a patient with an incurable and/or terminal disease, or an irreversible coma.

Subsection i: In the event that the patient is in a vegetative state and has signed a Do Not Resuscitate order, Non-voluntary Euthanasia may be consented to through proxy (next of kin, or otherwise named by the patient).

Section 2: US Department of Health and Human Services shall establish appropriate procedures and Euthanasia protocol for doctors to follow. Doctors who fail to follow the established procedures and protocol will be penalized; including but not limited to license revocation, job termination, and a prison sentence.
A Resolution to Expand Educational Equality (EEE)

WHEREAS, millions of students attend American colleges and universities each year;

and

WHEREAS, the cost of higher education is rising at an unprecedented rate; and

WHEREAS, students of all income levels can no longer rely on private universities to provide them with affordable education opportunities; and

WHEREAS, the cost of attendance for many universities, both public and private, can be extremely difficult to calculate, leading to poor financial decisions; and

WHEREAS, automatic merit-based scholarships for public universities have been implemented in certain states, using a number of objective educational students, including but not limited to: GPA, SAT/ACT scores, and community service hours; and

WHEREAS, such programs have led to an increase in positive financial and educational outcomes for minority and low-income students; now, therefore be it

RESOLVED, By the Congress here assembled that the US Federal Government, in conjunction with the US Department of Education, work with state governments to establish and fund automatic merit-based scholarships for public colleges and universities.

Introduction for Congressional Debate by Maxton Torres
A Bill to Implement a Universal Basic Income

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. A cash payment of $1,000 shall be made to every American citizen of at least 18 years of age every 6 months.

SECTION 2. The funds for the Universal Basic Income program will come from a Value-Added Tax of 5%.

SECTION 3. Every five years the amount of money given out will be revised to remain proportional to economic inflation.

SECTION 4. The United States Department of Health & Human Services will oversee the implementation of this bill.

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

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Nicholas Ostheimer from FAU High School.
Princeton Congress

Chamber 4
A Bill to Create a New Worker Category to Extend Labor Protections to Gig Workers

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

1 SECTION 1. Dependent contractors will be eligible for employee benefits under the Federal Labor Standards Act (FLSA) and the Family and Medical Leave Act (FMLA).

2 SECTION 2. Dependent contractor is defined as a person who is not an employee of a company, but who remains economically dependent on that company through some kind of contract relationship, and does not identify as an independent contractor.

3 SECTION 3. Workers in this category will pay into a benefits program reflecting hours on the job, tasks performed, and money earned for various employers.

4 SECTION 4. The Department of Labor (DOL) shall create a dependent contractor benefits program and supervise the program.

  A. The DOL may delegate administration of the program to a non-governmental intermediary.

  B. The National Labor Relations Board (NLRB) will regulate all benefits provided to dependent contractors and source the capital for these benefits from the service providers.

  C. Both the DOL and NLRB are responsible for managing dependent contractor claims for benefits and the amount distributed by the employers.

5 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 Antony Pfaffle of Poly Prep Country Day School
A Bill to Establish Congressional Term Limits

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

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

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

6 A. These terms may be served consecutively or individually; however, the maximum number of terms will be four and two for the House and Senate, respectively.

8 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 four terms in the House and two in the Senate, they would have the ability to do so.

13 SECTION 3. The Federal Election Commission will oversee the enforcement of this legislation.

15 SECTION 4. This bill shall be implemented by the fiscal year 2022.

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

Submitted by representative Krishiv Dhupar from Syosset High School
A Bill Reform the Department of Education to Eliminate Tuitions from all Tertiary education

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. Due to the infamous and countless college scandals and the poor response of the Department of Education. Henceforth, all private and public tertiary institutions are no longer allowed to charge any kind of tuition. $125 billion shall be reallocated from the Department of Defense to fund the process.

SECTION 2. A) Private institutions are defined as educational institutions that are paid for by the attendees via means of tuition and privately owned by a trust, charity, or foundation.

B) Public institutions are defined as educational institutions that educate without charge to attendees as they are funded in whole or in part by taxation and owned by the local, state, or national governments.

C) Tertiary institutions are defined as the educational level following the completion of secondary education which includes universities as well as trade schools and colleges.

SECTION 3. This legislation will be enforced by the Department of Reforms and Public Grievances, Department of Education, and local state/city agencies as deemed appropriate.

A) If any college does not fulfill these processes, they shall be deprived of all federal funding until they comply.

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

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Hyunsoo Lee
Princeton Congress
Chamber 5
A BILL TO DRIVE THE CDC TO
ACCURATELY TRACK CORONAVIRUS CASES IN VACCINATED INDIVIDUALS
BE IT ENACTED BY THE STUDENT CONGRESS HERE
ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. The CDC shall track all Coronavirus cases in all fully vaccinated individuals.

SECTION 2. A Coronavirus case is defined as an individual who has tested positive for Sars-Cov-2 and any of its variants by a PCR and/or antigen test. A fully vaccinated individual is defined as someone who received any of the Sars-Cov-2 vaccines and are considered fully protected by the respective vaccine provider’s instruction.

SECTION 3. The Department of Health and Human services will oversee the implementation of this bill.

A. The Department of Health and Human Services will also provide the CDC with the funding to implement this bill.

B. Any funding that the Department of Health and Human Services cannot fiscally provide will be reallocated from the Department of Defense budget.

SECTION 4. This bill will be effective immediately upon passage.

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

Respectfully submitted,

Sarayu Cheemalapati
Council Rock North High School
A Bill to Implement Independent Commissions to Limit Asymmetry in the Redistricting Process

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. With the recent 2020 Census, states redistrict to account for any changes in their population, often resulting in instances of gerrymandering.

Extreme asymmetry in redistricting disrupts a democratic and constitutional election process, and must be limited with mandatory independent commissions in every state.

SECTION 2A. Gerrymandering, for the purpose of this bill, is defined as where districts are drawn in incongruous shapes and cover vast areas to obtain a desired combination of voters to ensure a certain party’s candidates have the electoral advantage.

SECTION 2B. Independent Commissions are defined as groups of citizens independent of legislative influence, selected to act as a reasonable representative of their home state’s diversity in population and ideology.

SECTION 2C. Asymmetry is here defined as unbalanced quantitative proportions of districts as it pertains to partisan seat maximization.

SECTION 3. State auditors will release applications for voters to submit applications and be reviewed and selected by a panel, then sent to legislative leaders
A. To be eligible, one must be a resident of that state, and have voted in the previous five election cycles.

B. Each Independent Commission will be composed of qualified applicants: seven from the Democratic Party, seven from the Republican Party, and six from the party with the third most registered voters in that state. This commission, re-selected after every census, is charged with evaluating the symmetry in the proposed redistricting map, to protect the balance in representation.

SECTION 4. Starting as the Census Bureau begins the census process, the application will begin nationwide, and the Independent Commission will be selected by one month after the census is taken.

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

*Introduced for Congressional Debate by Grace Bolling of Pennsbury High School*
Title: An Act to Prevent Adoption Providers From Refusing Same-Sex Couples on Grounds of Faith.

Be it hereby enacted by the Congress assembled:

Section 1: Abolish any and all religious exemptions for adoption providers regarding same-sex couples.

Sub-Section A: Adoption Providers may not refuse to place children in families that violate their religious beliefs. Qualified and eligible same-sex couples must be subject to the same consideration for adoption as heterosexual couples regardless of how they are regarded religiously under the adoption provider.

Section 2: All states who comply with this legislation shall receive an increase in funding directed towards child welfare programs. This funding will be allocated by the House Appropriations Committee as a categorical grant.

Section 3: Adoption providers must give a reason as to why they believe a same-sex couple is unfit to adopt.
Princeton Congress

Chamber 6
A Bill to Instate A Mandatory Plastic Bag Tax

BE IT ENACTED BY THE STUDENT CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. With the increasing plastic waste in oceans, it is time to implement measures to combat damage to the environment. A $0.05 charge will be required for all large paper bags and thick reusable plastic bags in order to reduce growing plastic waste. All proceeds from the plastic bag tax will be added into the funding of the US EPA to help combat environmental damage.

SECTION 2. Plastic bags shall be defined as a type of container made of thin, flexible, plastic film, nonwoven fabric, or plastic textile.

SECTION 3. The Department of the Treasury will oversee the implementation of this legislation. All money needed to fund this bill will be reallocated from the U.S. Department of Defense Budget.

SECTION 4. This law will go into effect on January 1, 2022.

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

Respectfully submitted,

Shane Wattenmaker
Council Rock High School North
A Bill To Establish Uniform Reporting Requirements for Lobbyists to Increase Transparency

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. The Library of Congress shall create a uniform reporting system for lobbying income and expenditures, while also changing the definition of lobbyists to level the playing field and increase accountability for those who lobby.

SECTION 2. “Uniform reporting system” shall be defined as a report (in the form of a website) that is the de facto forum for reporting. “Lobbyist” shall be defined as any individual that has made at least one lobbying contact in a quarterly period, who may or may not be compensated, and spends at least 12 hours on lobbying activities.

SECTION 3. The DOJ will oversee the implementation of this bill.

A. An updated semi-annual report shall be released each year to the public for full disclosure of lobbying activities.

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 Eyton Ng of Poly Prep Country Day School
A Bill to Assist with Understaffing in Healthcare

1. BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

2. SECTION 1. A) The United States Department of Health and Human Services shall

3. make $10 billion in grants available to understaffed public and nonprofit

4. hospitals.

5. B) These grants will be used to apply for the implementation of robotics

6. and automation at no cost to the facilities.

7. C) Each facility will be allocated an amount of money depending on size

8. and location. The maximum allocation per facility shall be $400,000.

9. Facilities who are eligible for this grant and will be selected based on

   need

10. by the United States Department of Health and Human Services.

11. SECTION 2. A) Automation is defined as systems that are able to operate or

12. accomplish tasks without human intervention.

13. B) Understaffed Hospitals are defined as public or nonprofit hospitals

14. that exceed a nurse to patient ratio of 1:5 and/or public or nonprofit

15. hospitals that do not meet a doctor to patient ratio of 1:14.

16. SECTION 3. The United States Department of Health and Human Services shall

17. oversee the implementation of this legislation.

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

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

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Kelly Tanaka
Princeton Congress

Chamber 7
A Bill to End the United States Drone Program Overseas

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. 1 Year from the passage of this legislation, there will be a complete end to the U.S. Drone Program and the usage of Drones as a military offensive in foreign countries.

SECTION 2. The U.S. Drone Program is defined as: the program with a demonstrated and an enabled willingness to use lethal force in counterterrorism operations through the usage of military grade drones

SECTION 3. U.S Code § 357, 132 Stat. 3305 be revised to say: It is the policy of the United States that the operation of any unmanned aircraft or unmanned aircraft system shall be carried out in a manner that respects and protects personal and foreign privacy consistent with the United States Constitution and Federal, State, and local law."

SECTION 4. $10 Billion in Department of Defense Funding shall be reallocated from the current Drone Program annual spending to a research project to innovate and discover new military offensive methods to replace the abrogated U.S. Drone Program.

SECTION 5. The implementation of this legislation will be overseen by the Department of Defense, State Department, and the U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations.

SECTION 6. This legislation will take effect immediately. All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Parker De Deker from Neenah High School
A Resolution to Support NATO expansion into Africa

WHEREAS, China is rapidly expanding its influence on the African continent; and

WHEREAS, The Chinese are promoting authoritarianism and corruption in developing nations, while also trapping local nations in predatory economic agreements; and

WHEREAS, African nations are being trapped under the weight of Chinese imperialism and debt trap diplomacy; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Congress here assembled shall recommend that NATO increase its economic investments into the African continent with the eventual goal of opening up membership to African nations.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Ishan Parasher of Loyola School.
A Resolution to Roll Back Trump-Era Sanctions on Cuba

WHEREAS, The story of the U.S. embargo of Cuba has been one of perpetual failure, and must eventually be brought to a close; and

WHEREAS, The Obama administration loosened restrictions on travel, trade, and remittances to and with Cuba, only to see those changes reversed (either in whole or in part) by the subsequent Trump administration; and

WHEREAS, The United States has a large Cuban-American population, and these citizens ought by right have the freedom to interact with their relatives in Cuba, including the freedoms to travel there and to send monetary assistance (remittances); and

WHEREAS, The idea of lifting sanctions against Cuba enjoys overwhelming popular support among Cuban-Americans, the American population as a whole, and in fact the entire world community; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Biden administration should reverse President Trump’s tightening of restrictions on Cuba and return to the relatively open policies of Obama administration; and, be it

FURTHER RESOLVED, That if the President fails to so act, the Congress should effect these changes on its own through appropriate legislation.

Respectfully Submitted,

Jonathan Murgida
Xavier High School
A Resolution to Amend the Constitution to Place a term limit on Supreme Court Justices

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

SECTION 1: Justices nominated to the Supreme Court of the United States shall serve for a term of 18 years. Justices may only serve for one term in their lifetime.

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

*Article III Section 1 was modified by the first section of this amendment

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Jacob Katz, Ransom Everglades School.
Princeton Congress

Chamber 8
A Bill to Aid African Countries in Order to Benefit African Long Term Economic Stability and Counter Rising Chinese Influence

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

1. SECTION 1. The United States Federal Government shall provide 5 billion dollars in foreign developmental aid annually to select countries in Africa for the next 10 years.

2. A. A bipartisan Congressional subcommittee will be formed to oversee the implementation of this piece of legislation, including to which countries the funding will go.

3. B. The 5 billion dollars shall be implemented as follows: 2 billion dollars for the development of infrastructure, 3 billion dollars for long term African economic stability. This funding will come from the Department of Defense (DOD) budget. This aid will be conducted separately from ongoing humanitarian aid efforts.

4. SECTION 2. The following definitions shall be offered:

5. A. Development of infrastructure shall be defined as the construction and maintenance of public infrastructure including but not limited to roads, bridges, power plants, etc.

6. B. Aid for long term African economic stability shall be defined as aid directed at helping African countries become economically independent.

7. SECTION 3. The Congressional subcommittee shall work in coordination with the U.S. Department of Aid and the governments of the African countries that are receiving the aid.

8. SECTION 4. This bill shall go into effect with the second quarter of the 2022 fiscal year.

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

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Nithin Bommarreddy
Southern Lehigh High School
A Bill to Tax Automation to Secure Employment for American Workers

1. BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

2. SECTION 1. A) The Federal Government of the United States shall place a 13% tax on
3. businesses which use automated technology that replace human workers.
4. This tax shall be an addition to the existing 21% corporate tax rate.
5. B) The money generated by the tax shall be used by the Federal
6. Government to fund job training programs for displaced employees.

7. SECTION 2. A) Automated technology is defined as any technology that can
8. accomplish independent tasks without human supervision and/or
9. constant human input.
10. B) This is further defined as any and all artificial intelligence (AI) and/or
11. computerized machinery that can accomplish work without the need for
12. human labor or supervision during the process.
13. C) Job training is defined as education programs implemented by the
14. United States Federal Government with the intent of assisting displaced
15. workers by teaching them skills in STEM for future employment.

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

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

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

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Lucas Guan, Palo Alto High School.
BE IT ENACTED BY THE STUDENT CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. The class ranking system in many United States public schools based on a weighted system of GPA will be replaced by an unweighted 4.0 GPA scale. This will decrease negative mental stress on students and prevent competitive noncooperation between students.

SECTION 2. A “public school” is defined as any institution free and open to all on equal terms, organized and maintained as one of the institutions of the state, receiving state or federal funding. “Class ranking system” will be defined as any grading system where a mathematical number representing a student’s academic coursework is compared and ranked (higher numbers correspond to higher ranks), with those of other students. Noncompetitive systems (ties allowed) where students receive course difficulty-based weight evaluation will also be considered “Class ranking systems.” “Unweighted” means all courses will be considered equal in numerical status.

SECTION 3. The Department of Education will oversee enforcement with the power to withhold federal funding to any school found in violation of the bill.

A. The Department of Education will create a committee that will identify public schools with class ranking systems.

B. Schools that the committee identifies as lacking the immediate resources to reorganize curriculum will be given until January 5th, 2023 to comply.

SECTION 4. This legislation will take effect for the 2022-2023 school year.

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

Respectfully submitted,

Strath Haven High School
Princeton Congress

Chamber 9
Title: An act to increase the national minimum wage.

Preamble: Whereas, The Economic Policy Institute stated that a minimum wage increase from the current rate of $7.25 an hour to $10.10 would inject $22.1 billion net into the economy and create about 85,000 new jobs over a three-year phase-in period; and since A person working full time at the federal minimum wage of $7.25 per hour earns $15,080 in a year, which is 20% higher than the 2015 federal poverty level of $12,331 for a one-person household under 65 years of age but 8% below the 2015 federal poverty level of $16,337 for a single-parent family with a child under 18 years of age.

Be it hereby enacted by Congress Assembled:

Section 1: The federal minimum wage will be incrementally increased until it reaches $15 in 2023.

Section 2: This bill will go into effect 91 days after passage.
A Resolution to Stop Line 3

WHEREAS, Whereas our world is on the brink of a climate crisis in which any further warming of the Earth’s temperature will permanently make entire regions of the world uninhabitable, worsen the damage of natural disasters, deplete food supplies, and create new refugee crises; and

WHEREAS, The corporation Enbridge, which has a history of responsibility for devastating oil spills, has been approved for a massive expansion of the Line 3 oil pipeline; and

WHEREAS, Line 3 violates tribal rights, especially those of the Anishinaabe people, continuing the U.S.’s centuries-long oppression, forced displacement, and destruction of the way of life of indigenous populations; and

WHEREAS, Whereas the ongoing construction of this project is planned to cross major bodies of water and important agricultural, hunting, and fishing lands; and

WHEREAS, Whereas it is not a matter of if this pipeline is going to spill but when; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Congress here assembled urge President Biden to pass an executive order, revoking Enbridge’s federal permits and stopping the construction of “Line 3 Replacement” entirely; and, be it

FURTHER RESOLVED, That the Congress here assembled will make a pledge to honor and safeguard the lands of indigenous tribes as a central goal in combating the climate crisis and urges President Biden to do the same.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Olivia Pasquerella of Loyola School.
A Bill to Save Our Children Through Civil Commitment Law

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. The sentencing option for permanent involuntary civil commitment for incurable or violent sexual predators proven to be a danger to society is granted to judges who preside over criminal courts in the United States of America.

SECTION 2. A. A Sentencing Option shall be defined as a mode or form of punishment or retribution that is available for a judge to administer to a criminally convicted individual.

B. Sexual Predators shall be defined as any person that has committed a crime classified as nonconsensually obtaining or trying to obtain sexual contact with another person.

C. An Individual that is a Danger to Society shall be defined as an offender who engages in conduct of a sexual nature, the consequences of which would be grave or serious for society.

D. Involuntary Civil Commitment shall be defined as the admission of individuals against their will into an involuntary mental health treatment center.

SECTION 3. A. The Department of Justice will oversee the enforcement of this bill and the construction of facilities necessary to house those who are involuntarily committed.

B. In order to finance the implementation of this option, 500 million USD will be allocated from the Department of Justice budget to help finance the construction of the infrastructure necessary for this bill.

SECTION 4. This legislation will take effect 6 months after the date of passing.

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

Respectfully Introduced for Congressional Debate by David Dubovy of Ransom Everglades School.
A Bill to Repeal Section 230 to Make Companies Liable

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

1 SECTION 1. Section 230 is hereby repealed to hold companies liable for inappropriate content.

2

3 SECTION 2. Any and all companies that publicize explicit content, such as Child Sexual Abuse Material (CSAM), will be held responsible.

4

5 A. Section 230 is defined as “No provider or user of an interactive computer service shall be treated as the publisher or speaker of any information provided by another information content provider”.

6

7 B. CSAM will be defined as any visual depiction of sexually explicit material involving a minor.

8

9 C. Being held responsible can be defined as being fined $50 million for the first offense, $100 million for the second offense, and criminal prosecution for the third offense.

10

11 SECTION 3. The Federal Communications Commission (FCC) will oversee the enforcement of this legislation.

12

13 SECTION 4. This bill will go into effect by January 2022.

14

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

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Representative Kim of Ridge High School.