Session One

1. A Bill to End International Arms Sales
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5. A Bill to Regulate Hospital Birth Policies to Protect Women
6. A Bill to Require the United States clean air targets to comply with World Health Organization guidelines; and other purposes
A Bill to End International Arms Sales

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED:

SECTION 1. No corporation or individual shall engage in the sale of weapons or military technology to any foreign government, corporation, individual, or other entity.

SECTION 2. Any violation of this legislation shall be prosecuted as treason in a federal court.

SECTION 3. This legislation shall be jointly overseen by the International Trade Administration and the Department of Justice.

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

SECTION 5. All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.
A Bill to Reduce Religious Bias and Promote Multiculturalism in the Federal Government

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED:

SECTION 1. Christmas (December 25) shall no longer be recognized as a federal holiday.

SECTION 2. Every federal employee shall be guaranteed one additional day of paid leave per year to use as desired.

This day must be declared no later than January 31 of the year in which it will be taken and no less than seven days in advance of the date itself.

If an employee elects not to take this day in a given year, the employee will instead be paid one additional day’s wage.

SECTION 3. State and local governments and private businesses are strongly encouraged to mimic the changes this law brings about.

SECTION 4. This legislation shall be overseen by the Department of Labor.

SECTION 5. This legislation shall take effect on January 1, 2022.

SECTION 6. All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.
A Resolution to Amend the Constitution to Uphold the Financial Accountability and Integrity of any Person Holding any Office of Profit or Trust

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: Any Person holding any Office of Profit or Trust under the United States may not receive any amount of Money or Assets from any Entity with intent to influence the Laws and Policies of the United States.

SECTION 2: Any Person holding any Office of Profit or Trust under the United States who has been found to violate Section 1 must relinquish all Money or Assets received from the Entity to the Government of the United States of America, and shall no longer be eligible to hold any Office of Trust or Profit under the United States and must resign immediately.

SECTION 3: Half of all Money received in this way by the Government is to be returned to the Entity. All non-monetary Assets
received in this way by the Government are to be sold and
half of the Profits shall be returned to the Entity.

SECTION 4: The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by
appropriate legislation.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Los Alamos High School.
A Bill to raise the federal minimum wage in the US to $15 an hour in order to improve the economy, and lower poverty

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. The new federal minimum wage will be raised from seven dollars twenty five cents to fifteen dollars per hour in the United States.

SECTION 2. Federal minimum wage can be defined (by Investopedia) as the lowest wage per hour that a worker may be paid, as mandated by federal law.

SECTION 3. The US Department of Labor (DOL) will foresee the implementation of this bill.
   A. Employers who willfully or repeatedly violate the minimum wage or are subject to a civil money penalty of up to $1,000 for each violation.

SECTION 4. This bill will be implemented on the first day of the third month that begins after the date of enactment of this Act.

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

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Sandia High School
A Bill to Regulate Hospital Birth Policies to Protect Women

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. The Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) will oversee the modification of any hospital policies mandating recumbent positions during birth, C-sections, or directed pushing.

SECTION 2. Mandated recumbent positions shall be defined as policies which require women only lay down during labor.

SECTION 3. Mandated C-sections shall be defined as policies that require a C-section after a certain length of labor rather than a decline in the condition of mother and child or request by the patient.

SECTION 4. Mandated directed pushing shall be defined as policies which require mothers to hold their breath and push as a form of delivery during labor.

SECTION 5. The Department of Health and Human Services will ensure that all policies that previously mandated these procedures allow for increased patient and physician choice.

   A. Each hospital that agrees to adjust their policies will be given a $15,000 fund from the HHS discretionary budget fund to be dedicated to further training of personnel in the Obstetrics department in each hospital to assist in adjusting to the policy changes.

   B. A total budget of $95,000,000 of the HHS discretionary budget fund will be designated to fund this bill.

SECTION 6. This bill shall be fully implemented by January 1st, 2023

SECTION 7. All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Cottonwood Classical Preparatory School
A Bill to Require the United States clean air targets to comply with World Health Organization guidelines; and other purposes

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. The Secretary of the Interior must submit to Congress an annual report on compliance with the most recent WHO Global Air Quality Guidelines. Also, all other relevant agencies must supply and assist the Secretary of the Interior with collection of requested information. The first report under this section must be submitted to the House Select Committee on the Climate Crisis, the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, all members of Congress upon request, and must be open to the public published on a conspicuous location on the Secretary of the Interior’s website. The first edition of the report must be submitted to the above-mentioned places on January 1, 2023, and thereafter be published on January 1 of each succeeding year. This data, and research in the report must include, and account for: all the states, territories, and military bases domestically and abroad.

SECTION 2. “World Health Organization guidelines”, or “WHO Global Air Quality Guidelines” is defined as: “The guidelines issued by the World Health Organization on the 22nd of September 2021, or the most recent version of aforementioned document, if, and when, such one exists- (https://www.who.int/news-room/questions-and-answers/item/who-global-air-quality-guidelines).

SECTION 3. The Department of the Interior will be responsible to produce the report.

SECTION 4. This legislation will take effect immediately from the date of passage.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by V. Sue Cleveland High School.
Session Two

1. A Bill to Stop Uranium Mining and Mitigate Its Effects on Native Reservations
2. A Bill to Require Demolition and Remediation of Defunct Power Plants
3. A Bill to Require Repairability of Devices
4. A Resolution to Amend the 19th amendment of the Constitution to expand access to voting
5. A Bill to ban Cotton Imports From China in Response to Their Human Rights violations
6. A Resolution to Cover Contingency Management Addiction Treatment under Medicaid
A Bill to Stop Uranium Mining and Mitigate Its Effects on Native Reservations

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED:

SECTION 1. Uranium mining is hereby forbidden on Native American Reservations unless specifically approved by the relevant tribal government and a referendum vote of the relevant tribal population. Uranium mines are also forbidden anywhere within fifty miles of any water source utilized by a Native American Reservation, whether that spot is or is not on reservation land, unless approved by the tribe in the same manner.

SECTION 2. Within five years of the passage of this legislation, all current uranium mines that meet the criteria outlined in Section 1, whether active or abandoned, must be closed and completely remediated until they pose no threat to the surrounding ecosystems or to the health of the local population as determined by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) respectively. Any privately owned mine shall be remediated by the corporation that controls it. Any publicly owned mine shall be remediated by the EPA.

SECTION 3. Any corporation that fails to remediate a mine within the allotted timeframe shall cede ownership of the mine and be fined $10 million. The EPA will then carry out the remediation independently within five years of federal acquisition.

SECTION 4. Funding for this bill shall be sourced from a new 5% tax on the annual revenue of uranium mining corporations and nuclear power plants owned or operated within the United States.

SECTION 5. This legislation shall be jointly overseen by the EPA, the CDC, and the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA).

SECTION 6. This legislation shall take effect on January 1, 2022.

SECTION 7. All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.
A Bill to Require Demolition and Remediation of Defunct Power Plants

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED:

2 SECTION 1. Any corporation that owns a coal, petroleum, natural gas, or nuclear power plant and is
3 planning to cease operations of that plant must provide for the demolition of that plant
4 and the remediation of the area where it is situated.
5 SECTION 2. The corporation in question shall submit a demolition and remediation plan to the
6 Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) at least one year prior to the planned date of
7 closing. The EPA will work with the company to ensure the plan is satisfactory and then
8 that it is carried out.
9 SECTION 3. Any corporation owning a power plant of any of the aforementioned types and which has
10 already been closed will have one year from the date of passage to begin the process
11 detailed in Section 2.
12 SECTION 4. Any eligible corporation that fails to meet these requirements within the
13 stated timeframes
14 will be fined $10 million and cede ownership of the plant and the property on which it is
15 situated to the federal government, at which point the EPA shall proceed with
16 demolition and remediation independently. The EPA will also commence demolition and
17 remediation of any eligible power plants currently under the ownership of the federal
18 government, to
19 be completed within five years of the date of passage.
20 SECTION 5. This legislation shall be overseen by the EPA.
21 SECTION 6. This legislation shall take effect immediately upon passage.
22 SECTION 7. All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void
A Bill to Require Repairability of Devices

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

1. SECTION 1. Any manufacturer or seller of electronic devices must provide repair documentation, and parts at a cost of no more than 120% of the price at which the manufacturer acquired them for 16 years. The manufacturer or seller also may not refuse sale on the basis of lack of customer technical qualification. Manufacturers must submit all models of devices for evaluation of a repairability score and print said repairability score on all devices of that model they sell.

2. SECTION 2. “Repairability Score” shall be defined as the score that an inspector on behalf of the Federal Trade Commission shall assign a device per Section 3, Subsections A and B. “Repair documentation” shall be defined as any document relevant to the repair of a device. This includes, but is not limited to service manuals, board diagrams, debugging software, installation documentation, and compilation instructions.

3. “Device” shall be defined as any product that contains a power source and a computational unit.

4. SECTION 3. The Federal Trade Commission (FTC) and Internal Revenue Service (IRS) shall oversee the enforcement of this legislation:

   A. The FTC shall appoint a board of repair and manufacturing professionals to create the criteria for assigning repairability scores.

   B. The FTC shall hire up to 10,000 inspectors to evaluate the repairability of devices as per the criteria created in Subsection A.

   C. The FTC shall have a physical and email address at which customers may submit complaints.

   D. Any entity found in violation of this legislation shall be fined up to 200% of the device’s original retail value per instance of violation after the implementation of this legislation.
E. The FTC shall receive $800 million annually for the enforcement of this legislation.

F. The IRS shall place a 2.5% tariff on all devices containing integrated circuits originating from outside the US with exception of nations where a free trade agreement would prohibit such a tariff.

G. The IRS shall retain 5% of collected tariffs for enforcement.

SECTION 4. This legislation will take effect in the Fiscal Year 2024.

SECTION 5. All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.
A Resolution to Amend the 19th amendment of the Constitution to expand access to voting

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 seven years from the date of its submission by the Congress:

ARTICLE 19

SECTION 1. The 19th amendment shall be re-worded as: “The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex, socioeconomic background, sexual orientation, religion or the lack thereof. The 3rd of November is to be recognized as a federal holiday. All citizens of the United States born or naturalized shall be automatically registered to vote upon attaining the age of 18. The right of those who have been convicted of a felony to vote shall also not be abridged in any way; The State(s) where the aforementioned felons reside will be required to mail all felons an absentee ballot.”

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

*Introduced for Congressional Debate by V. Sue Cleveland High School*
A Bill to ban Cotton Imports From China 
in Response to Their Human Rights violations

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. Any importation of Cotton from China is hereby prohibited.

SECTION 2. Importation shall be defined as the commercial activity of buying and bringing goods into the United States from a foreign country.

SECTION 3. The U.S. Department of Treasury along with U.S. Customs and Border Protection will oversee enforcement, and any company, entity, or private citizen in violation of this ban will be subject to a fine of 40% of the value of the purchased goods.

SECTION 4. This legislation will take effect one year after passage.

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

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Cottonwood Classical Preparatory School.
A Resolution to Cover Contingency Management Addiction Treatment under Medicaid

WHEREAS, Addiction is an epidemic in the United States; and

WHEREAS, There are very few treatment options for those addicted to cocaine, methamphetamine, Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) pills, or other stimulant drugs; and

WHEREAS, Contingency management, to be defined as a behavioral therapy that rewards patients for positive behavioral changes, has been found to be an effective treatment for many kinds of substance abuse; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Congress here assembled recommend that contingency management be covered under Medicaid as an addiction treatment option; and, be it

FURTHER RESOLVED, That the Congress here assembled encourages private insurance companies to cover contingency management treatment.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Arrowhead Park Early College High School.