A Resolution to Ban Neonicotinoids

WHEREAS Neonicotinoids are the most popular insecticides used in the United States.
WHEREAS Hundreds of studies have shown that neonicotinoids play a major role in population-level declines of bees, birds, butterflies and freshwater invertebrates. Nearly 80% of all endangered species are likely to be adversely affected, including both animals and plants.
WHEREAS Neonicotinoids can be sprayed or injected and are commonly used to coat seeds planted on hundreds of millions of acres each year. As systemic insecticides, they are absorbed by plants, making the entire plant deadly, including its nectar, pollen and fruit. They can persist in soil for years.
WHEREAS The EU has already banned some neonicotinoids, and restricted the use of others. Many other nations have done the same, as have some States. Federal action is necessary to ensure uniformity and consistency; now, therefore, be it RESOLVED by the Congress here assembled that all neonicotinoids be banned, through a phase out process over the course of 5 years, beginning as of January 1, 2022.

Damonte Ranch High School
A Resolution to Fund Organizations Dedicated to Conservation of Endangered Species

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

1. WHEREAS, Anywhere from 200 to 100,000 species on Earth are becoming extinct every year according to the World Wildlife Fund; and

2. WHEREAS, According to the Constitutional Rights Foundation, “The World Conservation Union maintains a worldwide ‘Red List’ of at-risk species. The Red List now includes more than 16,000 known species in danger of extinction. Many unknown species, however, may become extinct before we even discover them”; and

3. WHEREAS, Extinction, if allowed to continue, will eventually contribute to the death of the world as we know it, including food shortages, water pollution, and a decrease in natural pest control; and

4. RESOLVED, That the Congress here assembled agree to provide funding to legitimate organizations dedicated to preserving endangered wildlife, to secure the future of the planet.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Reno High School.
A Resolution To Allocate More Funding For Research of “Cloning”

Whereas, People who need organ donations would not have to wait longer than the time they have left if doctors could use a “clone” of a functioning organ, reducing the risk of harm on both parties;

Whereas, “Cloning” could give couples of the LGBTQ+ community an opportunity to have biological children and “cloning” could give infertile couples the opportunity to have biological children;

Whereas, “Cloning” could create many more jobs in the medical field;

Whereas, “Cloning” need not be of an entire person, but could simply be tissues, organs, or limbs for amputees thereby reducing the need for metal and other foreign material prostheti cs, reducing the cost and risks associated therewith; now be it therefore

Resolved, That this Congress here assembled allocate funds to the further research of “cloning” in the consideration of the betterment of humanity for any legitimate research facilities as approved by the World Health Organization (WHO) which are located in the U.S.A.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Pioneer Academy
A Resolution to Change Insurance Requirements to Deem Gastric Bypass Surgery as Medically Necessary if Qualified Member Requests

WHEREAS, Approximately 18% of adults aged 45-80 in America die due to conditions related to obesity according to Common Wealth Fund; and

WHEREAS, Obesity causes horrific negative health conditions which cost unreasonable amounts of money to manage such as procedures for a common illness like type two Diabetes; and

WHEREAS, Most insurance companies will generally not cover weight loss surgeries because they are classified as elective or cosmetic; and

WHEREAS, According to Oxford Academic a vast 80% of adults in surveys gained back the weight they dieted to lose; and

WHEREAS, The average cost for the surgery according to North Texas Medical Center is $25,000 up to $30,000; and

WHEREAS, According to GoBankingRates 69% of adults have less than $1,000 saved in the bank thus a majority of Americans will go into debt to pay for the surgery; therefore

RESOLVED, That the Congress here assembled requires insurance companies to cover gastric bypass surgery for people who’s BMI has reached 40.0 or above.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Spring Creek High School.
A Resolution to Raise the Age Restriction on the Morning After Pill

WHEREAS, In the majority of states, the morning after pill is available for anyone 17 and older, but in some states it’s much lower. “One in five sexually active teens use the morning after pill.” The overuse of the morning after pill by minors is simply a sign of abuse and has many possibilities of harming their bodies; and

WHEREAS, The side effects of the morning after pill have shown to be, “significant weight gain (on average 15 pounds), depression, ovarian cyst enlargement, gallbladder disease, high blood pressure, respiratory disorders, increased risk of ectopic pregnancy and death.”; and

WHEREAS, Plan B One-Step (levonorgestrel) is a progestin-only contraceptive available over the counter at drugstores and at some family planning clinics. As of March 2016, you can purchase Plan B without age restrictions or having to show identification to verify your age; and

WHEREAS, according to Donna Harrison, "It is very possible that such interference with the part of the young girl's brain that controls her cycles may cause her significant fertility problems later, at the very least, this is a safety issue that should have been explored before this drug was released over the counter instead of treating our young girls as experimental guinea pigs"; and

WHEREAS, The safety of peoples with the female reproductive system has been neglected by easily supplying them these pills, which have been under researched for information of side effects, and long term effects; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Congress here assembled raise the age restriction for the Morning After Pill.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Elko High School.
NOVEMBER 2021 LEGISLATION DOCKET

A Bill to Institute Indigenous Land Acknowledgments as a Practice of the Federal Government
A Bill to Prevent the FBI from Interfering in Routine School Board Affairs
The Bimonthly Holiday Act
A Bill to Prioritize the Removal of Space Debris
A Bill to Ensure Compassionate Naming of American Schools
A Bill to Ban All Mail Delivery by the USPS on Sundays
A Bill to Promote Immigration of Climate Refugees
A Resolution to Amend the Constitution to Make Senatorial Representation More Equitable
A Bill to Reset the Priorities of the United States Transportation System
A Bill to Institute Indigenous Land Acknowledgments as a Practice of the Federal Government

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED:

SECTION 1. All formal meetings and events hosted by any agency or organization of the federal government at which ten or more people are present shall begin with an Indigenous Land Acknowledgment, to be carried out by whoever is in charge of the meeting or an agent delegated by said leadership.

SECTION 2. Indigenous land acknowledgments shall, at minimum, express gratitude to any indigenous tribes that used to inhabit and/or currently inhabit the area where the meeting or event is taking place, celebrate those tribes and peoples in their modern contexts, and express a rationale for the acknowledgment. Any historical events mentioned in the acknowledgment should be dealt with honestly and directly, and the person delivering the acknowledgment should pronounce all place names, tribal names, and other indigenous terminology correctly.

SECTION 3. Congress shall create a committee to work in conjunction with the Bureau of Indian Affairs to oversee the implementation of this legislation. This committee shall provide support to agencies and organizations in crafting their land acknowledgments and shall also be responsible for monitoring agencies and organizations to ensure good-faith cooperation.

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

SECTION 5. All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.
A Bill to Prevent the FBI from Interfering in Routine School Board Affairs

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED:

SECTION 1. Congress will not fund the Federal Bureau of Investigations (FBI) to conduct any investigation into or prosecution of affairs related to routine school board meetings or other day-to-day business unless the FBI’s support has been officially requested by local law enforcement.

SECTION 2. Should the FBI be found to have violated the terms of this legislation, the expenses associated with the investigation and aftermath shall be deducted from the agency’s operating budget for the following year, and the agents accused of having ordered and managed the overreach shall be placed immediately on unpaid administrative leave while they are investigated. Appropriate consequences, up to and including termination and a lifetime ban from federal employment, may be determined and enforced.

SECTION 3. This legislation shall take effect immediately upon passage.

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

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED:

SECTION 1. The following holidays shall be recognized federally: National Freedom Day (February 1), Women’s Day (March 8), St. Patrick’s Day (March 17), Easter (the first Sunday after the first full moon that follows the vernal equinox), Earth Day (April 22), Mother’s Day (second Sunday in May), Father’s Day (first Sunday in June, moved to be distanced from Juneteenth), Moon Landing Day (July 20), Friendship Day (first Sunday in August), National Park Day (August 25), Patriot Day (September 11), Halloween (October 31), Election Day ("the Tuesday next after the first Monday in the month of November"), and Pearl Harbor Remembrance Day (December 7).

SECTION 2. Any holiday that falls on a Saturday or Sunday shall be observed on the Friday preceding or the Monday following, respectively.

SECTION 3. As with other federal holidays, on each of these days, all non-essential federal government offices shall be closed, stock market trading shall be suspended, and every federal government employee shall be paid for a normal day’s work. State and local governments and private businesses are strongly encouraged to observe these days in the same manner.

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

SECTION 5. All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.
A Bill to Prioritize the Removal of Space Debris

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED:

SECTION 1. The National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) shall receive an additional $1 billion annually for the express purpose of funding research into the removal of space debris as well as actual efforts at removing space debris.

SECTION 2. Space debris shall be defined as the remnants of defunct satellites or other machinery placed in space by humans. U.S.-made space debris shall be prioritized for removal, but other debris may be removed using this funding as well.

SECTION 3. Funding for this bill shall be supported by a new 35% tax on the annual revenue of private spaceflight corporations, to be defined as any corporation currently engaged in efforts to transport human passengers into outer space.

SECTION 4. NASA shall oversee the implementation of this legislation, with the exception of Section 3, which shall be overseen by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS).

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 Ensure Compassionate Naming of American Schools

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED:

SECTION 1. No public school or other public educational facility shall be named after an individual who enslaved human beings, fought against the Union during the Civil War, or otherwise substantially supported the Confederacy unless this naming is indirect, as in the case of a school named after a municipality named for such a person.

SECTION 2. Districts shall be granted one year from the date of passage to make any necessary name changes. Any district housing a school or other facility in need of a name change that fails to come into compliance by that date shall lose federal funding until such time as compliance is reached.

SECTION 3. Compliance entails an official name change registered with all relevant agencies as well as the updating of all signage, uniforms, printed materials, and official websites and social media accounts.

SECTION 4. $5 million shall be transferred from the Department of Defense budget to the Department of Education and made available to districts in need of funding in order to come into compliance with this legislation.

SECTION 5. The Department of Education shall oversee the implementation of this legislation as well as the reasonable disbursement of the funds outlined in Section 4. The Smithsonian Institution shall serve in an advisory capacity to resolve any uncertainty about which individuals do and do not demonstrably meet the criteria outlined in Section 1.

SECTION 6. This legislation shall take effect immediately upon passage.

SECTION 7. All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.
A Bill to Ban All Mail Delivery by the USPS on Sundays

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED:

2 SECTION 1. The United States Postal Service (USPS) is henceforth banned from engaging in any mail
delivery whatsoever, for any reason, on Sundays.

3 SECTION 2. For privately-owned post offices found to be in violation of this legislation, the owner shall
be fined $1000 for the first infraction with this amount doubling for each subsequent
infraction. For publicly-owned post offices found to be in violation, this same penalty shall
be levied on the general manager of the office. Proceeds from these fines shall be directed
into the Federal Employees’ Retirement System (FERS).

4 SECTION 3. The Department of Labor shall oversee the implementation of this legislation.

5 SECTION 4. This legislation shall take effect immediately on January 1, 2022.

6 SECTION 5. All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.
A Bill to Promote Immigration of Climate Refugees

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED:

SECTION 1. Any non-citizens designated by the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) as refugees for reasons related to severe weather events and climate change shall be given preference and support as United States’ immigrants.

SECTION 2. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) shall receive an additional $500 million per year to be used to publicize this program, locate refugees who qualify, and provide them immigration and resettlement support. This funding shall be sourced from a carbon tax of $1 per metric ton of carbon dioxide emitted to be levied on all corporations, as determined by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

SECTION 3. An additional $500 million per year shall be made available to states and municipalities that create programs to welcome and support these refugees, with preference given to communities that are less susceptible to the effects of climate change based on the determinations of the EPA. These funds shall also be sourced from the aforementioned carbon tax and will be administered by the Office of Refugee Resettlement (ORR).

SECTION 4. Any remaining funds from the aforementioned carbon tax shall be diverted into the Department of Energy to be used to fund research into and development of renewable energy sources.

SECTION 5. This legislation shall take effect immediately upon passage.

SECTION 6. All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.
A Resolution to Amend the Constitution to Make Senatorial Representation More Equitable

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. The population of the most populous state shall not exceed twenty-five times that of the least populous state.

SECTION 2. This determination shall be based on the most recent constitutionally-mandated decennial census. States found to have exceeded this limit shall be divided into two new states in a manner that strives to keep their populations equal while being cognizant of and respectful toward cultural and geographic considerations. Congress shall have one year from the completion of each decennial census to enact any legislation necessary to ensure all states are in compliance. Should Congress fail to resolve this situation within the one-year period, the Department of the Interior shall be empowered to carry out the duty.

SECTION 3. Congress shall have one year from the ratification of this amendment to arrange for compliance among the current states, with the responsibility falling to the Department of the Interior if they fail to do so within that timeframe. Presuming ratification occurs prior to the completion of the 2030 Census, this will necessitate that Florida and New York be split into two new states each and that California and Texas be split into three new states each.

SECTION 4. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.
BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED:

SECTION 1. Over the next decade, federal highway funding will be reduced by 5% from its current level each year until it reaches 50%. All of this funding will be redirected to and split evenly between the National Railroad Passenger Corporation (Amtrak) and the Federal Transit Administration (FTA). After a decade, funding for these two organizations shall continue to grow through an annual increase of the gasoline excise tax equal to 10 cents per gallon, to be continued for twenty years.

SECTION 2. Funding directed to Amtrak is to be used to improve current rail capabilities, extend public rail transportation to unreached communities, research high speed rail, convert heavily trafficked routes into high speed routes, and reduce the cost of fares. Funding directed to the FTA is to be used to improve public transportation within metropolitan areas and to reduce fares.

SECTION 3. The Department of Transportation and the Department of Energy shall jointly oversee the implementation of this legislation.

SECTION 4. This legislation shall take effect at the start of the next fiscal year.

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