Session 1

A Resolution to Provide Universal Single Payer Healthcare to All U.S. citizens

WHEREAS, The Multi Payer healthcare system that the U.S. uses is inequitable and ineffective in comparison to Single Payer healthcare systems in other countries ; and

WHEREAS, Billions of dollars are wasted on unnecessary administrative expenses, rather than invested into care for American citizens ; and

WHEREAS, A Multi payer system requires healthcare workers to monitor a patient's pricing, and what their insurance covers, rather than providing them with adequate care; and

WHEREAS, Within the Multi Payer system, healthcare providers can refuse treatment on the basis of coverage, because of someone's race , or socioeconomic status; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Congress here assembled replaces the multi-payer healthcare system with a universal single-payer healthcare system, increasing access to health resources and care to all Americans, mitigating the inadequate and discriminatory treatment of patients and healthcare workers within the status quo.

Introduced by Bay Area Speech and Debate Academy

A Bill to End Price Gouging in Healthcare

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

Section 1. Any healthcare organization that offers lifesaving care must not charge more than 15% more than production costs.

Section 2. Healthcare organization will be defined as any public or private organization that researches, manufactures, distributes, or administers drugs or treatment needed to maintain a healthy life.

Section 3. The U.S Department of Health and Human Services will be allocated 400 million dollars to oversee and audit organizations to ensure that the legislation is being enforced.

A. Organizations found to have violated this legislation will be fined 2 times the amount billed for violating products and services.

B. In coordination with the Food and Drug Administration, repeat offenders face the possibility of losing certifications that allow them to create and sell these products and services.

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

(inspired by Conroe HS)

Session 2

A Resolution to Abolish Standardized Testing

WHEREAS, Standardized testing has been used to perpetuate a racist, classist and ineffective education system; and

WHEREAS, American students, particularly those of color, lower socioeconomic status, or with any kind of disability are being left behind their more privileged peers, contributing to educational inequality; and

WHEREAS, The problems in American standardized testing have made it harder for American students to compete with their international peers. This was seen on the 2018 PISA Test, where American students scored below the international average in math and below average for developed nations in reading and science.

WHEREAS, Abolishing standardized testing will not completely solve all issues but will take a necessary step in the direction of a more equal education system, reducing the harmful consequences that a lack of access to education has on an individual's quality of life.

RESOLVED, That the Congress here assembled mandates all public schools to abolish all forms of standardized testing and seek to pass new laws that protect the interests of all students within the American educational system.

Introduced by Bay Area Speech and Debate Academy

A Bill to Require Academic Journals to Pay Their Authors

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED:

SECTION 1. Academic journals must fairly pay the authors of any academic papers they publish. Fair pay includes, but is not limited to, an amount equating to at least $0.50 per word or at least 50% of any amount charged for purchase and/or download of an author's specific article, with this second provision effective for all future purchases/downloads of the works of any living author. For papers with more than one author, these minimum amounts may be divided among the authors in a manner that is fair and equitable, with the lead/submitting author as the point of contact for that determination.

SECTION 2. An academic journal is defined as a periodical publication, published online or in print, that features articles or academic papers written by scholars on topics relating to their areas of expertise.

SECTION 3. The per-word rate minimum shall be adjusted for inflation once every five years.

SECTION 4. Any academic journal found to be in violation of this legislation shall pay its unpaid authors 14 double the amount originally owed and be subject to a fine of up to $5000 per article. Funds raised from this fine shall go to the Education Publications Center (EDPUBS).

SECTION 5. This legislation shall be overseen by the Department of Labor.

SECTION 6. This legislation shall take effect on January 1, 2023. 18

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

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Roshni Mohapatra Valley Christian High School

Finals

A Bill to Provide Paid Parental Leave

BE IT ENACTED BY THIS CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. All United States-based public and private employers shall be required to provide 35 weeks of paid parental leave.

SECTION 2. **A.** Parental leave shall be defined as an excused absence from work for the purpose of meeting basic infant needs, parental health needs, and key bonding milestones.

B. Paid shall be defined as providing the parent with 100% of their wages or salary.

SECTION 3. The United States Department of Labor, United States Office of Personnel Management, and the Employee Benefits Security Administration will be tasked with implementing this legislation

A. If employers fail to comply, the minimum fine will be $50,000 per infraction given to the Employee Benefits Security Administration.

SECTION 4. This legislation will go into effect at the start of the fiscal year of 2024.

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

Introduced by Bay Area Speech and Debate Academy

The Student Loan Relief Act

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

Section 1. The total outstanding Federal student loan balance due of each borrower shall be repaid or cancelled up to an amount not to exceed $50,000. Eligible parties will include those with taxable single incomes of $100,000 or Married filing jointly of $150,000.

Section 2. "Federal student loan" is defined as a loan made under Title IV, Part B, D or E of the Higher Education Act of 1965 and held by the Department of Education.

Section 3. The Department of Education shall oversee the implementation of this legislation.

A. No amount cancelled or repaid shall be included in the taxable gross income of the borrower.

B. Cancellation and repayments shall be applied in order of outstanding balances with the highest interest rates followed by those with the highest principal balance.

SECTION 4. This legislation will be carried out with 90 days of its passage.

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

(Inspired by Cypress Ranch)

A Bill to Make Post-Secondary Education Affordable

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

Section 1. All universities that receive public funds and federal loan guarantees will cap all university tuition at $200 per credit/unit hour. Applications to universities will be free and all other fees will be frozen. Costs will be revisited biannually by a post-secondary board appointed by the Department of Education.

Section 2. Universities will be defined as any post-secondary education institution. Tuition is the amount of money per hour a school can charge. Fees are costs incurred by students that are charged by institutions but aren't related to tuition.

Section 3. The Department of Education will institute the policy including but not limiting pulling all federal funding for post-secondary institutions and freezing any Pell Grants, Scholarships or Federal Backed loans. The DOE will set up the board with individuals to make recommendations. Congress must vote to increase the costs and fees and can only raise them by that year's Social Security COLA %.

SECTION 4. This bill shall go into effect on beginning of 2023-2024 school year.

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

(Inspired by James Bowie HS)