

A Bill to Invest in Nuclear Fusion

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

- 1 **SECTION 1.** 30 billion dollars will be invested in nuclear fusion over 15 years, with 10
2 years spent on research and development (R&D) and 5 years spent on
3 construction of one nuclear fusion power plant.
- 4 **SECTION 2.** Nuclear fusion is defined as a reaction where two or more atomic nuclei
5 are combined to form a single heavier one, producing over 4 times as much
6 energy as uranium fission.
- 7 **SECTION 3.** This legislation will be overseen by the Department of Energy (DOE).
8 A. For the first 10 years, 1 billion dollars will be allocated annually to the
9 DOE for R&D.
10 B. Research will focus on fusion, plasma, and reactor-relevant physics in
11 order to make nuclear fusion a scientifically feasible energy source.
12 Research should also explore field-reversed configuration devices as an
13 alternative to conventional tokamak devices. The plant will be built
14 with whichever design is deemed most energy efficient by the DOE.
15 R&D should also include construction plans for one nuclear fusion
16 plant, with consideration given to choosing a safe location.
17 C. After 10 years have elapsed, 4 billion dollars will be allocated annually
18 to the DOE for the next 5 years in order to build the plant.
19 D. The DOE may choose to use funds allocated through this legislation for
20 grants, cooperative arguments, or contracts with other entities
21 engaging in fusion R&D or construction. Cooperation with other entities
22 in this manner requires approval from the Secretary of the DOE.
23 E. The DOE will submit a report to Congress every year detailing their
24 progress. If a fusion plant is not built within the 15 year time period,
25 Congress may choose to extend funding or repurpose the partially
26 constructed infrastructure.
27 F. All repeated funding allocations will be adjusted for inflation (as
28 determined by the Federal Reserve) annually.
- SECTION 4.** This legislation will take effect in FY 2024. All laws in conflict with this
 legislation are hereby declared null and void.

1 **RESOLVED,** By two-thirds of the Congress here assembled, that the following article is
2 proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which
3 shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the Constitution when
4 ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several states within
5 seven years from the date of its submission by the Congress:

SECTION 1: Article 2 Section 2 Clause 2 and Article 1 Section 7 Clause 1
of the Constitution are hereby repealed.

SECTION 2: The President shall nominate, and by and with the Advice
and Consent of the House of Representatives, shall appoint
Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls, Judges of
the Supreme Court, and all other Officers of the United
States, whose Appointments are not herein otherwise
provided for, and which shall be established by Law: but the
Congress may by Law vest the Appointment of such inferior
Officers, as they think proper, in the President alone, in the
Courts of Law, or in the Heads of Departments.

SECTION 3: The President shall have Power, by and with the Advice and
Consent of the House of Representatives, to make Treaties,
provided two-thirds of the Representatives present concur.

SECTION 4: All bills shall originate in the House of Representatives, but
the Senate may recommend certain actions or advise on the
creation of bills through a resolution.

26 **SECTION 5:** The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by
27 appropriate legislation.

A Resolution to Encourage States to Make JROTC Classes Optional

- 1 **WHEREAS,** Thousands of public school students are being pushed into the Junior
2 Reserve Officers' Training Corps (JROTC); and
- 3 **WHEREAS,** Despite the Pentagon's guidelines against requiring JROTC programs,
4 dozens of schools continue to make JROTC classes nonoptional; and
- 5 **WHEREAS,** Students are being forced to take a class that is not necessary for their
6 education and pushes military service upon them; and
- 7 **WHEREAS,** Many of the schools forcing JROTC classes are attended by a high
8 population of nonwhite and low income students who have traditionally
9 been targeted by military recruitment and taken advantage of; now,
10 therefore, be it
- 11 **RESOLVED,** That the Congress here assembled encourages States to require JROTC
12 classes to be optional electives; and, be it
- 13 **FURTHER RESOLVED,** That States ban automatic enrollment in JROTC courses.

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Introduced for Congressional Debate by Middleton High School.

A Resolution to Increase Immigration to Alleviate the Labor Shortage

- 1 **WHEREAS,** A lack of foreign labor is contributing to the labor shortage; and
- 2 **WHEREAS,** Economists estimate that the decrease in immigration is responsible for
- 3 approximately half of the 3.5 million workers missing from the labor force;
- 4 and
- 5 **WHEREAS,** The lack of available workers pushes wages higher, fueling inflation; and
- 6 **WHEREAS,** The workforce shortage in the farming industry has driven higher food
- 7 costs; and
- 8 **WHEREAS,** Industries that rely on immigrants such as healthcare, construction,
- 9 agriculture, and hospitality have particularly suffered; and
- 10 **WHEREAS,** Increased immigration would decrease labor shortages and fill gaps in
- 11 critical industries; now, therefore, be it
- 12 **RESOLVED,** That the Congress here assembled take action to increase legal immigration
- 13 in order to make up for the 1.7 million shortfall in immigrants as well as
- 14 return to pre-Pandemic levels of immigration by fiscal year 2025; and, be it
- 15 **FURTHER RESOLVED,** That Congress provides increased resources to states, especially
- 16 those on the Southern border, in order to sustainably increase immigration
- 17 and minimize political tension.

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A Bill To Grant Autonomy to American Territories

SECTION 1: The United States will guarantee its current existing territories' statehood and the proper equipment and resources to make the democratic process possible to all of the current territories' citizens. The United States will also offer the existing territories the option of Independence, and grant such if the existing territories fail to provide delegates to take the place of their first Senators and first Representative that is elected by a local and popular vote. The United States will provide its current territories five years from enactment to provide said delegates to be made first Congress of the respective new states. The United States will grant any territories formerly opting for Independence a respective grant of five billion USD to aid in the costs of the creation of a new country. The United States will also offer independence declaring territories the offer of Free Association.

Subsection 1: Former territories who choose Free Association along with independence will be granted international sovereignty and ultimate control over their territory but in military and political alliance with the United States. The United States will be granted permission to use their preexisting military bases on said former territories, and use these plots of the land of American Embassies. Former territories in Free Association will be granted defense by the United States. Under the Compact of Free Association (1980), the former territories will be provided federal funding for social services.

SECTION 2: The currently existing United States territories consist of; American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. These populated territories will be required in five years from the date outlined in the enactment clause to provide their respective delegates if they opt for statehood over independence. Other territories under the ownership of the United States and that are the District of Columbia, permanently inhabited and unincorporated are EXEMPT from this bill. These include: Bajo Nuevo Bank, Baker Island, Howland Island, Jarvis Island, Johnston Atoll, Kingman Reef, Midway Islands, Navassa Island, and the Palmyra Atoll.

SECTION 3: The United States shall create new territories with the guarantee of statehood after a five-year probationary period. The bill makes it physically impossible for the taxation of a people without proper representation in the government. Attempted violation of this bill without an additional bill be null and void, as it violates a settlement and policy outlined and agreed upon by houses of Congress. With statehood, the appropriate seats shall be added to the Senate and the House of Representatives.

SECTION 4: This bill shall go into effect ninety-one (91) days after passage. From then, all respective populated territories, outlined above, have five years to vote on delegates.

SECTION 5: All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void. Current statehood laws state that The proposed new state has sufficient population and resources to support the state government and carry its share of the cost of the Federal Government. This will be declared null and void to the current situation of island territory abolishment.

-Respectfully Submitted by Sheboygan South

A Bill to Penalize the Department of Defense for Failed Audits

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

- 1 **SECTION 1.** If a department, agency, or other subunit of the Department of Defense
2 fails to receive an unqualified opinion on an audit, the amount available for
3 that department, agency, or subunit for the fiscal year when the
4 determination is made must be 1% less than the amount authorized to be
5 appropriated. The reduction in available funds should be applied
6 proportionally against each program or project without appropriate
7 financial records.
- 8 **SECTION 2.** An unqualified opinion in terms of financial audits is an auditor’s judgment
9 that financial statements are fairly presented, without any exceptions, and
10 in compliance with Generally Accepted Accounting Practices.
- 11 **SECTION 3.** This legislation will be overseen by the Department of Treasury.
- 12 A. Funds taken from the Department of Defense under Section 1 will be
13 deposited to the General Fund of the Treasury for the purpose of deficit
14 reduction.
- 15 B. Regardless of the results of the audits, funds should not be taken from
16 the Defense Health Program account; Military personnel, reserve
17 personnel, and National Guard personnel accounts; Wounded Warrior
18 accounts; and any account that directly protects members of the
19 Armed Forces who are deployed in combat zones.
- 20 C. The President may waive a reduction of funds if the President certifies
21 that the reduction of funds will significantly and negatively affect the
22 national security of the United States.
- 23 **SECTION 4.** This legislation will take effect in FY 2024. All laws in conflict with this
24 legislation are hereby declared null and void.
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Introduced for Congressional Debate by Middleton High School.

A Bill to Make Reusable Menstruation Products Free

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

- 1 **SECTION 1.** Reusable menstrual products will be distributed across the United States,
2 free of charge.
- 3 **SECTION 2.** Reusable menstrual products are defined as products that absorb or collect
4 blood during menstruation that can be safely used multiple times before
5 disposal. This includes, but is not limited to, period underwear, menstrual
6 cups, and reusable pads.
- 7 **SECTION 3.** This legislation will be overseen by the Department of Health and Human
8 Services (HHS).
- 9 A. 25 billion dollars will be allocated annually to HHS. Funding will be used
10 to purchase and distribute menstrual products and instructions for
11 their usage. HHS will work with and compensate companies for
12 production of menstrual products. Funding will also be used for any
13 additional administrative costs associated with implementation of this
14 legislation.
- 15 B. Reusable menstrual products will be distributed across all schools
16 receiving federal funding, all United States Postal Service locations, and
17 other federal buildings as necessary to ensure that all US residents have
18 reasonable access. No later than three months after implementation,
19 there must be a feature on the HHS website to help users find the
20 closest product distribution location to them. The HHS website must
21 also include a feature where users can file a request for a closer
22 distribution center if they don't believe they have reasonable access.
- 23 C. HHS will submit an annual report to Congress detailing this legislation's
24 impact and expected future costs, and Congress will revise the annual
25 budget as necessary.
- 26 **SECTION 4.** This legislation will take effect in FY 2024. All laws in conflict with this
27 legislation are hereby declared null and void.
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