Session 1

Menstrual Care Products

Teacher Income Tax

Ban Confederate Flag

End Cooperate Election Spending
A Bill to Increase Access to Menstrual Care Products

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. All public secondary schools, public universities, public technical schools, public community colleges, public prisons, public homeless shelters, and public federal buildings will provide adequate menstrual care products to all menstruating individuals.

SECTION 2. Menstrual care products will be defined as products to aid in menstruation including, but not limited to, pads and tampons.

SECTION 3. The Department of Education, The Department of Health and Human Services, and the Department of Labor will oversee the implementation and enforcement of their parts of this legislation.

SECTION 4. This legislation will take effect immediately after passage.

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

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Emily Templin of Canyon View High School
A Bill to Exempt Teachers from Income Tax

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. Due to the magnitude of school shootings, teachers shall receive similar federal and state income tax exemptions as military personnel in an active combat zone.

SECTION 2. Definitions:
   A. Military Personnel: The total of all active and inactive members of the armed forces and paramilitary units of a state.
   B. Income Tax: Tax levied by a government directly on income, especially an annual tax on personal income.
   C. Tax Exemption: Excludes certain income, revenue, or even taxpayers from tax altogether.

SECTION 3. The IRS alongside the Department of Treasury will oversee that all public school teachers will have all of their income exempted from State and Federal Taxes.

SECTION 4. This legislation will take full effect on July 4th, 2024.

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

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Alta High School
A Bill to Ban Confederate Flags Throughout the United States

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. The United States shall ban confederate flags throughout the entire United States.

SECTION 2. Definitions

A. Confederate Flags may be defined as any flag that was used by the seceded Southern states during the American Civil War.

B. Ban may be defined as making it illegal to display in any public setting.

SECTION 3. This law would be overseen by the Justice Department, any public display of a confederate flag would result in a fine of no more than 500 dollars.

SECTION 4. This legislation will take effect on July 4, 2024.

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

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Lexi Lindsey, Ridgeline High School.
A Resolution to Amend the Constitution to End Corporate Election Spending

RESOLVED, By two-thirds of the Student 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: Constitutional rights of natural born citizens do not extend to organizations, including for-profit corporations and limited liability companies. This exclusion applies to all organizations, whether foreign or national.

SECTION 2: Such organizational entities are expressly prohibited from offering, raising, contributing, or making expenditures for, against or in any election of any candidate running for public office. Such entities are additionally prohibited from making expenditures in any public vote for a ballot measure.

SECTION 3: The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Eli Ashcroft, Ridgeline High School.
Session 2

Juvenile Rights
Foster Parent Immunization
Bioplastics
Ban High Fructose Corn Syrup
A Bill to Increase Juvenile Rights

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:
SECTION 1. The United States shall give juveniles aged 14 and above the right to terminate parents’ guardianship when parents have chemical addiction, are abusive, or are neglectful.

SECTION 2. Definitions
   A. Juvenile: Below age 18.
   B. Terminate: To bring to an end.
   C. Parents’ guardianship: Person having responsibility for, or legal custody of, a child.
   D. Chemical addiction: A compulsion to take a mood-altering chemical such as alcohol, marijuana, cocaine, hallucinogens, methamphetamines, and prescription drugs such as opioids and other medications.
   E. Abusive: Treat a legal minor with cruelty, violence, or sexual assault, especially regularly or repeatedly.
   F. Neglectful: Any recent act or failure to act on the part of a parent or caretaker, which results in death, serious physical or emotional harm, sexual abuse, or exploitation.

SECTION 3. The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) shall oversee the implementation of this legislation.

SECTION 4. This legislation will take effect the fiscal year of 2024.

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

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Sadie B. of Lava Heights Academy.
A Resolution to Increase the Number of Foster Parents

WHEREAS, There is a growing number of children in need of foster care; and

WHEREAS, There is a shortage of quality foster parents in America; and

WHEREAS, Some states require proof of immunizations in the foster parent application process; and

WHEREAS, Some quality candidates oppose immunizations; and

WHEREAS, Being immunized is not an accurate indicator of quality parenting; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By the Congress here assembled that states shall be discouraged from requiring immunization records as part of the foster parent qualification process.

Introduced by Kamri K.F. of Lava Heights Academy
A Resolution to Import Raw Materials for Bioplastics from Southeast Asia

WHEREAS, single-use plastics take up to 450 years to decompose; and

WHEREAS, bioplastics are an innovative technology that can help combat climate change and aid the environmental crisis; and

WHEREAS, the majority of Southeast Asia makes their livelihood through agriculture; and

WHEREAS, increasing our imports of raw agricultural materials is necessary to increase the production of bioplastics; and

WHEREAS, trade agreements can stimulate both domestic and international economies, as well as combat Chinese economic expansion; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By the Congress here assembled that the US engage in diplomatic endeavors to secure trade agreements for raw materials from Southeast Asia for bioplastics; and be it

FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Congress here assembled strongly advises against engaging in any and all agricultural or bioplastics trade with China.

Respectfully introduced for Congressional Debate by Kate Wilkins, Cottonwood High
A Bill to Ban High Fructose Corn Syrup

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

1 SECTION 1. The United States shall stop production and importation of high fructose corn syrup and shall prioritize production of alternatives such as golden syrup stevia and agave.

2 SECTION 2. For the purpose of this act, high fructose corn syrup is defined as a sweetener made from corn starch that is used in commercially produced food and soft drinks as a cheaper alternative to sucrose.

3 SECTION 3. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) and the Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) shall oversee the implementation of this legislation.

4 A. Any and all companies found violating this bill will be fined $100,000 per offense.

5 B. This bill will be financed through increased income tax on food services (such as restaurants), food processors (such as meat, dairy and frozen food processors), and food retailers (such as grocery stores and farm producers).

6 SECTION 4. This legislation shall go into effect the start of 2027.

7 SECTION 5. All laws in conflict with this legislation will be declared null and void.

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Introduced for Congressional Debate by Madison Richardson of Corner Canyon High School.
Elim

Unreasonable Government Subsidies
Unilateral Treaty Withdrawal
Biological and Chemical Weapons Testing
Semiconductors
A Bill to Ban Unreasonable Government Subsidies

BE IT ENACTED BY THIS CONGRESS THAT:

1. SECTION 1. The United States will stop all loaned subsidies to all companies in the United States.

2. Loaned subsidies shall be defined as a sum of money loaned by the government or a public body to assist an industry or business.

3. SECTION 3. The United States Department of the Treasury will oversee the implementation of this bill.

4. SECTION 4. This legislation shall take effect at the beginning of the fiscal year 2025.

5. All laws in conflict with this legislation shall be declared null and void.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Milton Lo and Samuel Nankervis, Cedar City High School
A Bill to Prohibit Unilateral Withdrawal of Treaties

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. The United States may not withdraw from any treaty save for when
the Senate shall provide advice and consent by two thirds of members present and
voting; or an Act of Congress shall authorize such withdrawal.

SECTION 2. A treaty is defined as a binding agreement between the United States
and other nation(s) that has advice and consent provided by the United States
Senate.

SECTION 3. The Secretary of State shall generally enforce this act.

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

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

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Will Weidner of Timpview High School
A Bill to Repeal the Authority of the President to Waive the Prohibition on Testing Biological and Chemical Weapons

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. The United States does hereby amend 50 U.S.C §1515 by inserting:

“No provision of this chapter that prohibits the use of chemical or biological weapons upon any person or that could cause harm upon the general public health of the United States may be waived except by explicit authorization of Congress. Such authorization is not inherently contained within a declaration of War or an authorization for the use of military force as defined by the War Powers Resolution.” as a subsequent paragraph.

SECTION 2. Definitions

I. Chemical and Biological Weapons are defined for the purposes of this act as they are described in 50 U.S.C.

II. For the purposes of this act, weapons that could cause harm upon the general public health of the United States are considered to be any weapon that could cause harm to multiple persons from one incident.

SECTION 3. The Secretary of Defense shall establish procedures to ensure enforcement of this act.

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

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

Introduced for Congressional debate by Will Weidner of Timpview High School
A Bill to Bolster Domestic Manufacturing of Semiconductors

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

Section 1. In order to avoid future supply chain issues and prevent dependence of manufacturing of semiconductor components on other nations, the United States shall provide federal grants and tax credits to the organizations listed in section 3(a).

Section 2. Semiconductor shall be defined as any of a class of crystalline solids intermediate in electrical conductivity between a conductor and an insulator. Tax credit shall be defined as a provision that reduces a taxpayer’s final tax bill.

Section 3.
   a. The United States shall provide a $20 billion USD federal grant to the Department of Defense for research and development of semiconductor manufacturing as well as workforce training resources. $20 billion USD shall be allocated as tax credits to tax paying semiconductor manufacturing entities. An additional $20 billion USD shall be allocated to the National Science Foundation, as well as $20 billion USD to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and $6 billion to the National Semiconductor technology center.
   b. The United States Department of State, the Department of Defense, the national Institute of Standards and Technology, as well as the US Economic Development administration shall cooperate to oversee the implementation of this legislation. Funding for this legislation shall be provided by a 3.6% income tax increase on those with an income of 500,000 USD or more annually.

Section 4. This legislation shall take effect at the beginning of the fiscal year 2024.

Section 5. All laws in conflict with this legislation shall be declared null and void.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Keon Matinkhah, American Preparatory Academy