

Round 1

A Resolution to Reform Supreme Court Justice Confirmations

Proposed by Kathy Graber, Monroe High School

Whereas a supermajority in a democracy can help prevent a majority from eroding the fundamental rights of a minority and prevent a tyranny of the majority; and

Whereas in legislative matters of great consequence, such as a presidential impeachment trial, the Constitution requires a two-thirds supermajority of the Senate to convict; and

Whereas appointing a Supreme Court Justice to a lifetime term is one of the most consequential decisions a president can make, impacting Americans for generations to come; and

Whereas prior to 1975, Senate rules required a two-thirds affirmative vote to advance Supreme Court nominations to a vote, thereby ending debate on a nominee with 67 votes out of the 100-member body; in 1975, this rule was changed to a three-fifths majority, or 60 votes; and

Whereas current Senate Majority Leader Mitch McConnell reduced the number of affirmative votes needed to a simple majority of 51 in April 2017; and

Whereas requiring a supermajority senatorial consent encourages Presidents to nominate consensus candidates as opposed to polarizing ideologues; therefore

Be it resolved that the United States Senate reverse the Simple Majority rule that has been in effect since April 2017 regarding the confirmation of Supreme Court Justice nominees and return to the Supermajority requirement of three-fifths.

A Bill to limit Religious Organizations Protection from taxes

Submitted by Tyler Stone, Hart High School

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that the protections that religious organisations have from taxes be limited.

Section 1:all religious organizations within the United States must reveal their financial transactions to the public for examination by the IRS and a religious organization will have their 501(c)(3) tax exempt status revoked until it is proven that the money is going to a charitable goal.

Section 2: A religious organization is defined as an organization that is defined as religious by the government.

Section 3:This legislation will be enforce by the internal revenue service

Section 4: This legislation will be enacted on the fiscal year 2021

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

Round 2

A Bill to Implement a Universal Basic Income

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

2 **SECTION 1.** The United States federal government shall distribute 1000 US dollars a
3. month to each adult and 500 US dollars a month to each child currently residing in
4. the United States.

5 **SECTION 2.** In order to be eligible, the child and adult must be a legal resident,
6. defined as a person who by place of birth, nationality of one or both parents, or by
7. going through the naturalization process has sworn loyalty to a nation.

8 **SECTION 3.** The Department of Treasury will oversee implementation of this bill. All
9 necessary funding will be collected from a 5% increased income tax on
10 individuals whose income exceeds 1 million dollars per year.

11 **SECTION 4.** This bill will be implemented at the beginning of the new fiscal year.

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

Introduced for Congressional Debate by El Camino Real Charter High School

The Education Reform Act of 2020

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

2 **SECTION 1.** The United States Government will hereby provide Categorical Grants to
3. states of a total of 300 billion dollars to invest in Universal Preschool. The funding will
4. go into the following educational measures:

5 A: Specialized training in pre-K for teachers

6 B: Vision, hearing, and health screenings for children, and at least one
7. support service

8 C: At least 15 hours/year of professional learning.

9 **SECTION 2.** The following terms shall be defined:

10 A. *Categorical Grant* is defined as grants issued by the United States
11 Congress which may be spent only for narrowly defined purposes.

12 B. *Universal Preschool* is defined as government-funded preschool
13. programs which ensure preschool is available to every child in the U.S.

14. **SECTION 3.** The Department of Education will oversee the implementation of this
15. bill.

16. A: This legislations funding shall come from issuing a wealth tax of 2 percent on
17. households with a net worth of over 50 million dollars.

18. **SECTION 4.** This legislation shall take effect Fiscal Year 2020.

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

Introduced for Congressional Debate by El Camino Real Charter High School

Round 3

A Resolution on Forced Labor

1 **WHEREAS**, The Covid-19 pandemic pushed most schools in the United States (and globally) to close to in-person instruction for the health and safety of students and staff; and

3 **WHEREAS**, The Covid-19 pandemic also caused a disruption in the manufacturing of computing devices and the demand for these devices by student and staff for distance learning has increased dramatically because of the ongoing pandemic; and

6 **WHEREAS**, The mistreatment of the Uighur minority in the Chinese province of Xinjiang, including mass imprisonment, torture and forced labor in re-education camps by the Chinese Government is unacceptable; and

9 **WHEREAS**, The use of forced labor in the production and assembly of Chromebooks and other computing devices in China has caused the United States to place sanctions on Chinese suppliers for companies including HP, Lenovo and Dell; now, therefore, be it

12 **RESOLVED**, By the Student Congress here assembled that: companies found to have used forced labor in the production or assembly of computing devices be prohibited from educational contracts in K-12 and higher education and, be it

15 **FURTHER RESOLVED**, That the term for this prohibition will be no shorter than 12 months.

Introduced by Chris Ryan, Arroyo Grande High School

A Resolution to Recognize the State of Palestine

WHEREAS, the United States does not officially recognize the territorial integrity and sovereignty of the State of Palestine; and

WHEREAS, lack of recognition from countries intrudes the fiscal capacity to reform, restructure, and build lasting structures to maximize life quality; and

WHEREAS, the United States and its allies thus cannot establish bilateral trade towards the region amid its descent into the most dangerous area globally for children, a beacon of Middle Eastern instability, and a stronghold for extremist groups posing threats to US strategic interests; now, therefore be it

RESOLVED, by the student Congress here assembled that this house should firmly commit to recognize the State of Palestine's territorial integrity and sovereignty through future negotiations and diplomacy; and, be it

FURTHER RESOLVED, that the student Congress also commit to both establishing an embassy and creating economic relations in the aforementioned State of Palestine to increase diplomatic efforts.

Introduced by Sungjoo Yoon of Burbank Senior High School (Burbank, CA)