



OSAA State Championships Preliminary Docket



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A Bill to Make It Illegal for a Business to Sell Vape Products Within 3 miles of a School

1 **Be it enacted by Congress here assembled** that commercial businesses will no longer be allowed to sell vape products within a
2 three-mile radius of a school.

3 **Section 1**

4 A. The CDC recently reported that 4.3 percent of middle school students and 11.3 percent of high school students vape e-
5 cigarettes, *and*,

6 B. Results from a 2016 National Youth Tobacco Survey cite a 900% jump in use among teens from the years 2011-2015, with
7 half a million middle school students and 1.7 million high schoolers having vaped within the last 30 days, *and*,

8 C. A study found teens who start vaping were 2.5 times likely to become tobacco smokers within a year, suggesting vaping is a
9 gateway drug to later smoking cigarettes, *and*,

10 D. In 2015 a University of Minnesota study found e-cig vapor to include chemicals such as formaldehyde and various metals
11 that are linked to bladder cancer, *and*,

12 E. The 2018 National Youth Tobacco Survey, by the FDA and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, found that vaping
13 had increased 78 percent among high school students since last year and almost 48 percent among middle schoolers; 3.6
14 million youngsters reported vaping at least once in the previous 30 days.

15 **Section 2**

16 Proximity: nearness in space of 3 miles, time.

17 School: an institution for educating children 18 and under.

18 Vape products: A product that allows for the inhale and exhale the vapor (usually in flavors targeting kids) produced by an
19 electronic cigarette or similar device.

20 **Section 3**

21 All Commercial businesses and operations who sell nicotine and vape products at a physical location within 3 miles of a school
22 must discontinue the sale of said products at said location within 60 days of the law's passage, or move the store's location
23 outside of a three mile radius of the school affected.

24 **Section 4**

25 A. All Commercial businesses and operations who sell nicotine and vape products at a physical location within 3 miles of a
26 school who do not comply with the law by discontinuing the sale of said products, will have the physical store location in
27 noncompliance be shut down, and prevented from doing any comericall business at that location by the federal regulatory
28 agencies and local regulatory agencies related to its administration.

29 B. The owner/operator of the shop will be fined by a court maximum of 5000\$ and be subject to a year of jail time for repeated
30 offenses.

31 C. Commercial business and operations who are subject to the passage of this law will have a warning of first offense and a
32 waiting period of 60 days before disciplinary action may be completed.

33 **Section 5**

34 This law is enacted ninety days after its passage.

Introduced for congressional debate by West Linn High School

A Resolution to Remove Presidential Proclamation 9711

1 BE IT RESOLVED BY THE STUDENT CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

2 **WHEREAS,** The current steel import tariff is dangerous to global industry, trade, and foreign

3 relations; and

4 **WHEREAS,** this and other import and export tariffs force the business and the consumer to purchase

5 within their home country, and the exporter to sell elsewhere; and

6 **WHEREAS,** these tariffs only harm the consumer and business by the exporter being forced to apply

7 premiums to compensate. Steel is the most dangerous of these because it is such a

8 precious commodity in heavy industry; now therefore be it

9 **RESOLVED,** The current steel import tariff should be removed in the interest of global trade and the

10 United States consumer.

Submitted by Century High School

A Bill to Establish a Mandatory National Opioid Data Base

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS ASSEMBLED HERE TODAY:

2 **SECTION 1.** The US Government will establish a mandatory National Data Base at the
3 National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA), for all Opioid prescriptions written by licensed doctors
4 and institutions in the United States.

5 **SECTION 2.** Opioid addiction has grown to epidemic proportions. The Center for Disease
6 Control (CDC), has reported that 75 percent of Opioid users state that their first regular Opioid
7 was a prescription pain killer. Opioids are often overprescribed or are prescribed without
8 adequate safeguards or monitoring.

9 **SECTION 3.** The CDC has reported that “from 1999 to 2016, more than 200,000 people died in
10 the U.S. from overdose related to prescription Opioids.” And more than 40 percent of all U.S.
11 Opioid overdose deaths in 2016 involved prescription Opioids.

12 A report by the nonpartisan Kaiser Family Foundation shows that large employers spent
13 \$2.6 billion to treat Opioid addiction and overdoses in 2016, an eightfold increase since 2004.

14 **SECTION 4.** The NIDA has initiated efforts across the nation to reduce the misuse of
15 prescription Opioids, Opioid overdoses, and Opioid-related deaths. A major component of the
16 NIDA program includes actions to “develop improved strategies to prevent drug use and its
17 consequences.” Creating an Opioid Data Base will offer one more means to accomplish this
18 goal.

19 A. Doctors and medical institutions shall have a 72-hour maximum window of opportunity
20 to report all prescriptions written for Opioid drugs to the NIDA Opioid Data Base. The
21 individuals listed within the database will not be able to have their names removed from said
22 database, but with each new prescription, their information shall be updated to reflect the
23 latest information. All entries in the database are to remain there in perpetuity.

24 B. Doctors, medical institutions and appropriate governmental institutions shall have
25 access to the information compiled in the NIDA Data Base. Said governmental agencies will
26 only have access to the statistics compiled in this database. Doctors and Medical Institutions
27 will have full access to the database.

28 C. Funding for the Data Base comes from the NIDA annual budget.

29 **SECTION 5.** This legislation will go into effect on January 1, 2020. Any existing prescriptions
30 authorized prior to January 1, 2020, must be added to the database by July 31, 2020, by their
31 prescribing physician.

32 **SECTION 6.** All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

33 *Respectfully Submitted by Nestucca High School*

A Bill to Amend the 2018 Farm Bill: Legalize the Transportation of Hemp Across State Lines

1 Be it enacted by this Student Congress assembled that

2 **Section 1:** The 2018 Farm Bill failed to protect transportation partners, truckers,
3 shippers, etc. who are not shipping federally banned marijuana, rather, are shipping
4 hemp that contains less .3% THC.

5 **Section 2:** This amendment calls for having a Notary of the Public notarize each of the
6 Bills of

7 Lading to ensure they are in fact transporting hemp that is .3% THC or less and that the
8 Notary affirms that NO MARIJUANA and/or other illegal drugs are being shipped in the
9 shipment.

10 **Section 3:** The Notary of the Public may NOT be a relative of, employed directly by the
11 shipper and/or transportation company, and must be willing to attest to the standards
12 they are notarizing.

13 **Section 4:** This Bill's intention is to ensure that hemp that is being shipped from a State
14 that has laws allowing for it use, distribution, processing, and transportation to another
15 State that has equal or greater laws is protected against States that don't have these
16 same laws.

17 A. Only States that allow legal hemp will be allowed to receive the shipments.

18 B. State Port of Entries will not refuse shipment, detain drivers, etc. with proper
19 Notarized Bills of Lading.

This Bill will be enacted immediately upon passage as it amends a currently passed Bill.
Respectfully Submitted by the Illinois Valley High School Student Congress Delegation.

A Bill to Enact US Citizens Under the Age of 18 to Vote

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

2 **SECTION 1.** A. The United States will allow U.S citizens ages 15-17 vote.

3 B. The vote will be counted as $\frac{1}{2}$ of a vote.

4 **SECTION 2.** A. This would decrease the worry of “children having to much power” .

5 B. This would give the government more insight from future generations.

6 **SECTION 3.** Countries such as Australia, Austria, and the UK have already started
7 lowering their voting age to 16.

8 **SECTION 4.** All laws and conflicts with this legislation are declared hereby null and void.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Coquille High School

A Bill to Recognize the Armenian Genocide

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE STUDENT CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

2 **SECTION 1.** The United States Congress will establish April 24th as Armenian Genocide
3 Remembrance Day. The Armenian Genocide Remembrance Day will be an official
4 day of recognition of the extermination of Armenians by the Ottoman Empire
5 that began in 1914.

6 **SECTION 2.** Congress will establish and enforce the federal day of remembrance.

7 **SECTION 3.** This bill will go into effect immediately.

8 **SECTION 4.** All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

Introduced for Student Congress by Oak Hill School, Eugene, Oregon.

Regularization of Supreme Court Appointments Act of 2019

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

Section 1. Pass the Regularization of Supreme Court Appointments Act to add Supreme Court Term limits as well as regularize the nomination process.

Section 2. The Regularization of Supreme Court Appointments Act is an Act originally cited by Fix The Court that provides an overarching rework of the current Supreme Court nomination system whilst keeping the integrity of the Constitution. The Regularization of Supreme Court Appointments Act reads as follows,

“Section 1: Except as otherwise provided herein, the President may, during the first and third years after a year in which there is a Presidential election, nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint one Justice of the Supreme Court. The appointment shall become effective on August 1 of that year, unless there is a current vacancy on the Court, in which case the appointment shall be effective as soon as the Justice is duly sworn into office.

Section 2: Except as provided in section 7, after an appointment under section 1 has become effective, if there are more than nine Justices on the Court, the Justice who has served on the Court for the longest period of time shall become a Senior Justice and shall continue to hold the office of Justice and be entitled to all benefits arising thereunder. If the Court invokes the provisions of section 5 of this Act, a Senior Justice may become a sitting member of the Court for a period specified by the Court or for the duration of service on a case or cases specified by the Court.

Section 3: If a vacancy occurs on the Court after an appointment is made in the first year after a presidential election under section 1 and before the end of the second year of the President’s term, the President may make the appointment normally scheduled to be made in the third year of the President’s term, and that appointment shall become effective when the Justice is duly sworn into office. In that event no appointment may be made in the third year unless there is a further vacancy on the Court, in which case the provisions of section 4 shall apply.

Section 4: If a vacancy occurs on the Court after an appointment was made and became effective in the third year after a presidential election under either sections 1 or 3, the President may nominate a Justice, and the Senate may decide whether to provide its advice and consent to such nomination. If a nominee is appointed, the next scheduled appointment shall not be made unless there is an additional vacancy. If there are multiple vacancies at the same time, the principles in this section and section 3 shall apply.

Section 5: Whenever a vacancy occurs on the Court by reason of the death, retirement, resignation, or removal of a sitting Justice, the vacancy shall be filled by the available Senior Justice who has most recently entered into Senior status, to serve until such time as a newly appointed Justice shall enter into service. Such Senior Justice shall during that period exercise the powers of a sitting Justice, as further provided by rules for such situations to be issued by the Supreme Court. If a Justice is recused in a case of exceptional importance before the Court, the Court may request the Senior Justice who has most recently entered into Senior status participate in that case as a member of the Court.

Section 6: If, at the time of any appointment under this Act, there is a vacancy in the office of Chief Justice, or if the Chief Justice is the Justice to whom section 2 will apply, and if the President nominates a sitting Justice to be Chief Justice, the President may also make an additional nomination if the Senate consents to the nomination of the sitting Justice to be Chief Justice.

Section 7: No Justice who was appointed prior to the effective date of this Act shall be required by section 2 to become a Senior Justice as provided therein.

Section 8: This Act shall become effective on enactment.”

Section 3. The United States Congress will oversee the enforcement of the Bill.

Section 4. This bill shall take effect upon passage

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

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Crater High School

A Resolution to Recognize the Legitimate Supreme Tribunal of Justice of Venezuela

- 1 **WHEREAS,** The Supreme Tribunal of Justice of Venezuela (Legitimate TSJ) has been
2 operating in exile since 2017; and
- 3 **WHEREAS,** The situation on the ground in Venezuela is rapidly changing; and
- 4 **WHEREAS,** Recognition of the Legitimate TSJ would contribute to long-term stability by
5 legitimizing Venezuela’s Judicial Branch; and
- 6 **WHEREAS,** the Justices of the Legitimate TSJ have been appointed by the National
7 Assembly; and
- 8 **WHEREAS,** 12 Justices of the Bolivarian Supreme Tribunal of Justice were appointed during a
9 lame duck session; and
- 10 **WHEREAS,** a Judicial branch free from interference is an essential component of any
11 Democracy; and
- 12 **WHEREAS,** direct military intervention in Venezuela is not a tenable option; and
- 13 **WHEREAS,** recognizing the Legitimate TSJ would bring greater legal recognition to
14 Venezuela’s Interim President, who the U.S. has already recognized; now,
15 therefore, be it
- 16 **RESOLVED,** By the Congress here assembled that the United States of America recognize the
17 Legitimate TSJ as Venezuela’s Supreme Tribunal of Justice.

Introduced for Congressional Debate at the OSAA Championships by Ashland High School

A Bill to Protect Unaccompanied Children at the U.S. - Mexico Border

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

2 **SECTION 1.** 6 U.S. Code § 279 will be amended to outline the care and transfer of
3 unaccompanied alien children.

4 **SECTION 2.** The term “minor” is defined as anyone under the age of 18.

5 **SECTION 3.** The “qualified” status will be given to facilities that are trained to understand
6 the issues of children who have been abused or neglected, agree to home studies, and
7 release information regarding background and lifestyle.

8 **SECTION 4.** The Term “unaccompanied minor” is defined as a child who has no lawful
9 immigration status in the United States; and, with respect to whom, there is no parent or
10 legal guardian, or no parent or legal guardian available to provide care and physical
11 custody.

12 **SECTION 5.** THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES(ORR) will be held
13 responsible for:

14 (a) Ensuring that the interests of the minor are considered in decisions and
15 actions relating to their care, placement, custody, and release.

16 (b) Information relating to the minor’s placement, removal, or release from each
17 facility in which the minor’s has resided.

18 (c) Releasing the unaccompanied minor to determined and capable family members,
19 qualified sponsors, all having the ability to provide efficient care regarding the minor’s
20 mental and physical well-being.

21 **SECTION 6.** The implementation of this process will begin within the next two years and
22 continue implementation with all deliberate speed by 2024.

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

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Tillamook High School

A Bill to Impose a Tariff on Imports from China

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE STUDENT CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

2 **SECTION 1.** The U.S. should impose a tariff in order to limit trade between China and
3 North Korea, because such trade supports the hostile dictatorship of Kim
4 Jong Un, a regime that continues to violate international law.

5 **SECTION 2.** The term “tariff” is defined as a fee levied on imports from a particular
6 country.

7 **SECTION 3.** Congress will impose a 35% tariff on imports to the U.S. from China until
8 such time as trade between China and North Korea is proven to be
9 halted.

10 **SECTION 4.** This tariff will take effect on June 1, 2019, giving China time to end trade
11 with North Korea in advance of the effective date.

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

Introduced by Springfield High School

A Bill to Instate Mandatory Reporter Status on Church Hierarchy

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

2 **Section 1:** Mandatory reporter status will remain under the existing definition under federal law.

3 A. "Under federal law, the minimum acts or behaviors constituting child abuse and
4 neglect by parents and other caregivers are: any recent act or failure to act on the
5 part of a parent or caretaker which results in death, serious physical or emotional
6 harm, sexual abuse or exploitation; or 'an act or failure to act which presents a
7 imminent risk of serious harm.'"

8 B. This federal legislation sets minimum standards for defining child abuse and neglect,
9 though further clarification may vary by state.

10

11 **Section 2:** Religious leaders defined below shall be added to the list of mandatory reporters
12 under the Federal Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act.

13 A. Any religious hierarchy beyond that of a follower shall have mandatory reporter
14 status.

15 B. Members of the religious hierarchy directly responsible for day-to-day interaction
16 with members of the community and trusted to conduct regular practices of
17 mandatory secrecy such as Catholic confession are exempted from mandatory
18 reporter status in order to retain religious freedoms.

19

20 **Section 3:** This bill shall be implemented immediately following passage.

21 **Section 4:** All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

Respectfully Submitted, North Valley High School

A Bill to Mandate Public Service Among Young Americans

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

2 **Section 1.** All citizens of the United States shall work a paid position in public service for at least
3 18 consecutive months between the ages of 18 and 30.

4 **Section 2.** Public service shall be defined as a service rendered in the public interest. Citizens
5 that are deemed physically or mentally unfit during an induction physical shall be exempt from
6 service. All citizens that have served or are serving in the military shall be exempt from this bill.

7 **Section 3.** The United States Department of Labor and the Selective Service System shall oversee
8 the implementation of this bill.

9 **SECTION 4.** This bill shall go into effect on January 1, 2025.

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

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Hood River Valley High School.

A Bill to Make Passing the United States Citizenship Test a Graduation Requirement

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

2 **SECTION 1.** The United States Department of Education will be required to implement the
3 passing of the United States Citizenship Test as a graduation requirement for all high school
4 seniors.

5 **SECTION 2.** The United States Citizenship Test shall be defined as the examination immigrants
6 must pass to gain United States Citizenship. Graduation requirement shall be defined as a set
7 curriculum that must be passed in order to graduate high school. All high school seniors shall be
8 defined as all 12th grade students enrolled in a public or private school.

9 **SECTION 3.** This legislation will be enforced by the Department of Education.

10 A. Failure, of any school, to comply with this legislation, will result in a 5% decrease in that
11 school's federal funding.

12 B. Each student will be given two opportunities to pass the United States Citizenship
13 Test.

14 C. Failure to pass the United States Citizenship Test after the second time will
15 result in an inability to graduate on time.

16 **SECTION 4.** This legislation will be implemented within three years of its passing.

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

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Bandon High School

A Bill to Enact Animal Welfare Standards for Octopuses

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

2 **SECTION 1.** All animals of the order Octopoda are hereby granted the right against inhumane
3 treatment by humans.

4 **SECTION 2.** "Inhumane treatment" shall be defined as treatment that causes physical harm to
5 the animal, and/or keeping an animal in conditions that do not provide adequate food, and/or
6 keeping the animal in conditions that do not provide environmental enrichment including but
7 not limited to puzzles to solve, toys, and a tank which allows for behaviors similar to what is
8 observed in the wild.

9 **SECTION 3.** The United States Department of Agriculture will have the authority to enforce this
10 law by the following methods.

11 A. Confiscating animals who suffer inhumane treatment and either releasing them into the
12 wild or relocating them to suitable environments.

13 B. Levying a fine of 10% of their annual income on the owner of an animal who has suffered
14 inhumane treatment.

15 **SECTION 4.** This bill will take effect on the first day of the new month it is passed, with a 3
16 month grace period before consequences will be perused.

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

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Glencoe

Bill To Establish Grant Programs for Low-Income Schools

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

2 **SECTION 1.** The Secretary of Education must establish a competitive grant program to award
3 grants to local and state educational agencies to address implicit bias in low-income elementary
4 and secondary schools.

5 A. The Secretary of Education shall conduct research in the effects of implicit bias and
6 implicit bias training.

7 B. A competitive grant program will be established for local educational agencies to
8 implement implicit bias training.

9 **SECTION 2.** A. "Implicit bias" is defined as attitudes or stereotypes that affect our
10 understanding, actions, and decisions in an unconscious manner.

11 B. "Grant program" is defined as a financial award given by the state government to an eligible
12 grantee of lower socioeconomic standing, in which the states can decide how often and how
13 much money is given with a minimum of \$20,000. Grants will be based off schools with students
14 from low-income neighborhoods, and will be used to fund implicit bias training.

15 **SECTION 3.** The Department of Education will oversee the enforcement of this bill by conducting
16 research, working with state governments, allocating funding, and determining which schools
17 will receive grants.

18 **SECTION 4.** This bill will be implemented upon the next fiscal year.

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

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Lincoln High School

A Bill To Implement A Survival-Skills Class

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

2 **Section 1.** All High schools will be required to implement a Survival-Skills class.

3 **Section 2.** Survival-Skills class will be defined as a class that teaches students to change tires,

4 build a fire, self-defense, paying bills, etc.

5 **Section 3.** The Department of Education will oversee the enforcement of this legislation.

6 A. Schools that do not comply with this law will be fined \$2,000 for every year it is not in

7 affect.

8 **Section 4.** This legislation will go into effect on January 1, 2021.

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

Respectfully submitted, Marshfield High School

A BILL TO RECOMMEND ENGLISH INSTRUCTION IN HIGH SCHOOL

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THIS ASSEMBLED CONGRESS THAT:

2 **Section 1.** Every student from grades 9-12 in all public high schools in the United States
3 shall be required to complete the equivalent of four years of English Language Arts
4 Curriculum to graduate high school.

5 **Section 2.** Language Arts Curriculum shall be defined as the subjects (such as reading,
6 spelling, literature, composition etc.) that aim at developing the student's comprehension
7 and capacity for use of written and oral language.

8 **Section 3.** If a student does not successfully pass their English courses, they will be
9 required to complete credit recovery in addition to the course required for each year. What
10 determines passing and/or failing and what determines 10. credit recovery is at the
11 discretion of and will be monitored by individual schools and school districts.

12 **Section 4.** The United States Department of Education shall be in charge of enforcing this
13 bill, and will provide additional funding to all State Departments of Education when and
14 where necessary. The amount of funding is at the discretion of the National and respective
15 States' Departments of Education, and will initially be \$10,000,000.

16 **Section 5.** This bill's deadline for full enforcement must be before the 2021-2022 academic
17 year, when the new four-year requirement will be set in place.

18 **Section 6.** All laws in opposition to this bill are hereby declared null and void.

Submitted for Congressional Debate by Westview High School

A Bill to Make American Nationals Born in American Samoa Citizens at Birth

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

2 **SECTION 1.** Any person born in American Samoa will automatically become a citizen of the
3 United States. American Samoans who apply for citizenship and provide a legal birth certificate
4 proving they were born in American Samoa can also gain citizenship.

5 **SECTION 2.** A U.S. citizen is defined as a person who acquired U.S. citizenship at birth or
6 upon naturalization as provided by law and who has not subsequently lost such citizenship.

7 **SECTION 3.** The U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services and Department of
8 Homeland Security will oversee the enforcement of this bill.

9 **SECTION 4.** This bill will go into effect January 1st, 2022.

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

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Lake Oswego High School.

A Bill to Require Second Language Be Taught in Elementary School

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

2 **SECTION 1.** All United States elementary school students must be taught a second language with
3 their proficiency measured via standardized testing in the second language at the end of each
4 year.

5 **SECTION 2.** Elementary school students are defined as students enrolled in kindergarten
6 through fifth grade at either a private or public institution.

7 **A.** Second language can be defined as any language that is not English that is learned
8 consecutively throughout elementary school.

9 **B.** Standardized testing can be defined as annual measurement of verbal and written
10 proficiency in the second language.

11 **SECTION 3.** The U.S. Department of Education will oversee the implementation and enforcement
12 of this legislation.

13 **A.** Elementary schools that fail to meet national score requirements two years in a row
14 will have language faculty replaced with new teachers.

15 **SECTION 4.** This bill will be implemented at the beginning of FY 2021.

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

Respectfully Submitted, Summit High School

A Bill to Reduce Robocalls and Phone Phishing Scams by Mandating Free Call Blocking Services and Call Authentication

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

2 **SECTION 1.** (A) The FCC will mandate that all Telecommunication companies (ie: ATT, Verizon, Sprint, T
3 Mobile, etc.) be required to provide all customers with free call blocking services.

4 (B) The FCC will mandate that all phone numbers be registered via a call authentication process that
5 reveals a caller's personal and/or business name to the recipient.

6 (C) Corporations will be limited to robocalling an individual no more than two times per day.

7 **SECTION 2.** For the purpose of clarification, Robocalling is defined as a company's use of an automated
8 system to call an individual. Call authentication is defined as a registration process where all phone
9 numbers are required to be registered with the FCC and display an accurate caller ID upon any use.

10 **SECTION 3.** The Federal Communications Commission is responsible for oversight and enforcement of
11 this legislation.

12 A. If an individual or company supplies a fraudulent ID or falsely assumes another identity, a fine of
13 \$25,000 and a minimum sentence of 5 years in jail will result.

14 B. If a telecommunication firm does not comply with the FCC mandates within the six-month period, a
15 fine of \$50,000 will result.

16 C. If a corporation robocalls an individual's phone more than two times per day, a fine of \$10,000 per
17 incident will result.

18 **SECTION 4.** The provisions of this bill are effective 6 months after the passage of this legislation, giving
19 time for telecommunications companies to create a caller ID system compliant with the FCC mandates.

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

Respectfully Submitted for Congressional Debate by Sam Barlow High School