

MC #1
In the Model Congress
January 7 - 9, 2016

Ms. Hannah Book (for herself and Ms. Kate Harrison) introduce the following resolution:

A Joint Resolution

It is the purpose of this bill to reduce federal spending waste by stopping the production of pennies in the United States.

1 Be it enacted by the Senate and the House of Representatives assembled that the U.S. Mint
2 be directed to halt production of the penny within two years. The U.S. Mint produces an
3 estimated 13 billion pennies a year at a cost of 1.67 cents per coin. By eliminating the
4 production of this coin the U.S. Treasury could recoup a significant amount of American
5 taxpayer money.

6
7 Section 2. For the purpose of this bill penny refers to the U.S coin that is valued at one cent.
8

9 Section 3. The U.S Mint will cease the production of pennies one year after the passage of
10 this bill.

11
12 Section 4. Pennies can be redeemed for their face value up to one year after production
13 ceases. All pennies must be turned into a federally recognized bank in order to receive the
14 equivalent amount in other U.S. currency.

15
16 Section 5. This bill shall go into effect January 1st of 2017.

MC #2
In the Model Congress
January 7 - 9, 2016

Mr. Thacker (for himself and Mr. Corbett) introduce the following resolution:

A Joint Resolution

It is the purpose of TAPS (Tuition Absolvent for Promising Students) to remove any hindrances caused by financial burdens and to provide ample opportunity for students who show promise to tap into post-secondary educational opportunities.

1 Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled that
2 students in their final year of secondary education, in a public school system, with a 3.5
3 GPA or above be permitted to attend any public college of their choosing, within their
4 home state, free of charge. In order for this to be possible, a small portion of funding
5 will be cut from military spending.

6

7 Section 2. For the purpose of this bill, the following definitions shall apply:

8 I. Difficulty Learning: difficulty focusing or functioning a classroom environment or
9 any other negative impact on grades due to physical, mental, or emotional
10 pain/trauma arising during or before a semester.

11 II. Cost of Education: encompasses all costs associated with post-secondary
12 education, such as tuition, fees, room and board, and any necessary supplies or
13 requirements for any classes.

14

15 Section 3. Only eligible students may qualify for a TAPS scholarship. Students are
16 considered eligible if they have a 4.0 average at the end of the previous semester or
17 maintain a 3.5 average throughout all four years of their secondary education.

18

19 Section 4: If students fail to maintain their 3.5 averages during a semester, they may
20 apply for a reassessment of the semester within 30 days of the end of the semester.

21 Students may still receive a scholarship for the following semester if they:

22 I. Were ill or hospitalized for an extended period of time (7 days or longer) and can
23 prove that it caused difficulty learning.

24 II. Lost a family member or close friend suddenly, and can prove that it caused
25 difficulty learning.

26 III. Experienced any other form of physical, mental, or emotional pain/trauma that
27 caused difficulty learning.

28 Students will not qualify for a scholarship, even with a reassessment, if they:

29 I. Do not comply with the school's attendance policy.

30 II. Were in class regularly, but failed any classes.

31 Any reassessments will follow the aforementioned guidelines, but will ultimately be up
32 to the discretion of the TAPS officials performing them.

33

34 Section 5: Using the cost of education and multiplying that number the amount of
35 seniors currently in post-secondary education we get an estimated cost of \$70 billion.

36

37 Section 6: To fund the TAPS program, this bill will allot a \$70 billion budget by reducing
38 the federal defense budget (currently ~\$600 billion) by 11.6%.

39

40 Section 7: This bill will go into effect January 1, 2018.

MC #3
In the Model Congress
January 7—9, 2016

Mr. Hill (for himself and Mr. Cook) introduce the following resolution:

A Joint Resolution

It is the purpose of this bill to make the country's roadways safer by banning the use of handheld devices by the operators of vehicles in all states of the United States.

1 Be it enacted by the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States in Congress,
2 this bill will require all states to have or implement a law banning the use of handheld devices
3 while driving. The law will be a primary enforcement law, and standard fines for offenses will be
4 enforced.

5

6 Section 2. For the purpose of the act the following definitions will apply:

- 7 I. Texting and driving: The act of composing, sending, reading text messages, email, or
8 making similar use of the web on a mobile phone while operating a motor vehicle.
9 II. Handheld devices: Devices compact enough to be used or operated while being held in
10 the hand or hands (i.e.: cell phones, iPods, mp3 players, tablets, laptops, etc.)
11 III. Hands-free: Accessories to mobile devices that allow use without the required use of
12 hands.
13 IV. Primary enforcement law: The ability for law enforcement to stop and cite a driver for
14 an observed violation (in this case the violation of the handheld device law) without the
15 need of a different primary reason.
16 V. Surcharge: An additional charge or payment.
17 VI. Emergency Vehicles: Any vehicle used in an emergency situation, such as ambulances,
18 fire service vehicles, police vehicles, or tow trucks.
19 VII. CB radio: A device that transmits and receives radio signals only within a designated
20 band of frequencies.

21

22 Section 3. All states will be required to have or implement a primary law banning the use of
23 handheld devices for the operators of any vehicle. Operators of vehicles will not be allowed to
24 use handheld devices while driving their vehicle. States that already possess a law banning the
25 use of handheld devices will not need to create a new law. Any state that does not have an
26 existing law, including states that have laws banning texting and driving, will be required to
27 create a new law. The following states will be required to implement a law banning the use of
28 handheld devices into their legislation: Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, Utah, Colorado, Arizona,
29 New Mexico, Alaska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas,
30 Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, Iowa, Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan, Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky,
31 Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, South Carolina, North Carolina, Virginia,
32 Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, and Maine, as of September 30, 2015.

33 I. All states that currently have a law banning the use of handheld devices while driving
34 will be required to make their law primary. If this is not completed by January 1, 2018,
35 the states will lose 10% of their federal highway funding. The absence of this funding
36 will continue until the law is in compliance with the new law.
37

38 Section 4. After creation of the new law, states will be required to enforce fines. States will be
39 given flexibility as to how the fines are structured. States are permitted to add additional
40 penalties, but they are required to have the penalties for the first three offenses meet the
41 criteria listed below:

- 42 I. 1st Offense:
- 43 a. Fine no less than 45 and no higher than 100 + surcharge + 15% of fine.
 - 44 b. No less than 1 point on license.
 - 45 c. Junior Operators (under 18) subject to 30 day recall (suspension).
- 46 II. 2nd Offense:
- 47 a. Fine no less than \$100 and no more than \$250 + surcharge + 15% of fine.
 - 48 b. No less than 3 points on license.
 - 49 c. Junior Operators (under 18) subject to 30 day recall (suspension).
- 50 III. 3rd Offense:
- 51 a. Fine no less than \$250 and no more than \$500\$ + surcharge +15% of fine.
 - 52 b. No less than 5 points on license.
 - 53 c. All operators subject to no less than a 20-day suspension from driving.
54

55 Section 5. Exceptions to the law will be as follows:

- 56 I. No penalty shall be given to the operator of an official emergency vehicle during the
57 performance of an official duty. The uses of handheld devices are permitted for
58 operators of official emergency vehicle operators during the time of an emergency.
59 Operators of official emergency vehicles are not permitted to use handheld devices for
60 recreational purposes.
- 61 II. No penalty shall be given to the operator of a vehicle who is using a device that is built
62 into the vehicle or a hands-free mobile device.
- 63 III. No penalty shall be given to the operator of a vehicle who is using a handheld device to
64 communicate an emergency to an emergency dispatch center, a police or fire
65 department, a hospital or physician's office, or an ambulance corps.
- 66 IV. No penalty shall be given to the operator of a vehicle who is using a CB radio when a CB
67 radio is permitted.
68

69 Section 6. States will have 1 year to create a law after this bill goes into effect. Any state that
70 fails to implement a law banning the use of handheld devices by the operators of vehicles will
71 have their annual federal highway funding reduced by 10%. The state will continue to lose this
72 funding until a law is implemented into their legislation.
73

74 Section 7. This bill will go into effect January 1, 2017.

MC #4
In the Model Congress
January 7—9, 2016

Ms. Destiny Hull (for herself and Ms. Ana Verma) introduce the following resolution:

A Joint Resolution

It is the purpose of the Electronic Cigarettes Regulation Act to prohibit the use and sale of any electronic nicotine delivery system to any person(s) under the age of 21 and regulate the advertising of such products.

1 Be it enacted by the Senate and the House of Representatives assembled that the Electronic
2 Cigarettes Regulation Act be enacted allowing the Federal Drug Administration (FDA) the power
3 to regulate the sale and advertisement of electronic nicotine delivery systems, specifically to
4 those under the age of 21.

5

6 Preamble: Whereas currently the regulations on standard tobacco products outweigh those of
7 electronic products, both contain nicotine which causes disease and potential death to its
8 users.

9

10 Section 2: For the purpose of this bill, the following definitions shall apply:

11

12 A. **Electronic nicotine delivery system (ENDS):** products made to look like traditional
13 cigarettes, cigars, or pipes that are designed to deliver nicotine and/or other
14 substances in the form of a vapor or mist to the consumer. These devices are
15 composed of a heating element, disposable cartridges containing nicotine and other
16 chemicals, and an atomizer that converts the substances in the cartridges into the
17 vapor that is inhaled. Also referred to as 'electronic cigarettes'.

18 B. **Nicotine:** a toxic liquid that is derived from tobacco. In small doses, it acts as a
19 stimulant, however with larger quantities it can block the action of autonomic nerve
20 and skeletal muscle cells.

21 C. **Tobacco Products:** products that include: cigars, cigarettes, smokeless tobacco,
22 pipe tobacco, electronic nicotine delivery systems, and roll-your-own tobacco

23 D. **False Advertising:** the use of confusing, misleading, or untrue statements when
24 promoting a product.

25 E. **False Advertisements:** an announcement, directed to the public, promoting a
26 product using confusing, misleading, or untrue statements.

27 Section 3: This bill shall prohibit the sale of electronic nicotine delivery systems to those under
28 the age of 21, regulated by the FDA.

29

30 Section 4: Any person under the age of 21 found in violation of this bill, shall be punished with
31 fines and/or community service. Penalties shall be increased with the number of offenses.

32

33 Section 5: Any person or business caught selling to someone under the age of 21 can be
34 punished with fines, incarceration, and/or the revocation of their license to sell any tobacco
35 products. Penalties shall be increased with the number of offenses.

36

37 Section 6: This bill shall allow the FDA the power to allocate the enforcement of this bill to the
38 Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF) and/or state or local law
39 enforcement personal.

40

41 Section 7: Any funding needed for the enforcement of this bill shall be provided by the FDA. A
42 budget is needed to be produced by the FDA yearly stating the allocation of funds for the
43 implementation of this bill.

44

45 Section 8: This bill shall grant the FDA the authority to regulate the advertisement of electronic
46 nicotine systems to the general public. This prohibits the use of false advertising to promote the
47 use of these products.

48

49 Section 9: This bill shall go into effect 90 days after passage.

MC #5
In the Model Congress
January 7—9, 2016

Ms. Geetika Verma (for Herself and Ms. Anne Seefeldt) introduce the following resolution:

A Joint Resolution

It is the purpose of the Financial Literacy Distribution Act to suggest the States to create a Financial Literacy course mandatory to graduate any public high school.

Be it enacted by the American International Model Congress that the Financial Literacy Distribution Act (F.L.D.A) spread financial knowledge and prepare high school students for the finance world they are to encounter upon graduation.

Section 2: Definitions

- Let “high school” be defined as an educational institute consisting of
- students in grades 9 through 12.
- Let “financial literacy class” be defined as a half year course in which the students are taught the concepts of banking, financing, investing and other crucial topics such as balancing a checkbook, credit cards vs. debit cards, retirement plans, insurances, etc.
- Let “curriculum” be defined as the course information which includes the topics the teacher must cover by the completion of the course.

Section 3: If the population of a high school is less than 300 students then the school will receive \$20,000 additional yearly federal funding.

Section 4: If the population of a high school ranges from 400 to 800 students then the high school will receive \$30,000 additional yearly federal funding.

Section 5: If the population is greater than 800 students then the high school will receive \$50,000 additional yearly federal funding.

Section 6: FLDA will have 4 phases which will act as the preliminary requirements to be eligible for this Act.

- Phase 1: Once the States have decided whether or not to partake in the FLDA, the State legislature must design and submit a curriculum for a financial literacy course within 1 year of their ratifying this Act.
- Phase 2: The Department of Education will evaluate the material covered in the curriculum and pass or fail that curriculum.
- Phase 3: If the State curriculum is passed, then the Department of Education will provide the high schools within that state with the appropriate yearly funding. If the curriculum fails, then the State has the option to resubmit it within 1 year.

- Phase 4: In order to maintain the federal funding, each high school must submit a report to the Department of Education, every 3 years containing information about the population of the high school, the usage of the federal funding, and evidence stating that the average of all the graduating seniors in that course be 65 or above.

Section 7: A failure in submitting this report may result in a permanent 11% decrease of additional federal funding for that high school which will be administered by the Department of Education.

Section 8: This bill shall go into effect by Fall of the School year, upon the completion of the 4 Phases required by FLDA. Although the bill pertains to students in public high school, this bill will not affect students currently enrolled in high school. It only concerns the forthcoming freshmen and prospective students.

MC #6
In the Model Congress
January 7—9, 2016

Ms. Pearson (for herself and Ms. Schassler) introduce the following resolution:

A Joint Resolution

Preface: In the United States, same-sex marriage has been legal nationwide since June 26, 2015, when the United States Supreme Court ruled in *Obergefell v. Hodges* that state-level bans on same-sex marriage are unconstitutional. The court ruled that the denial of marriage licenses to same-sex couples and the refusal to recognize those marriages performed in other jurisdictions violates the Due Process and the Equal Protection clauses of the Fourteenth Amendment of the United States Constitution. The ruling overturned a precedent, *Baker v. Nelson*.

It is the purpose of the **Kim Davis Act** to ensure that all civil servants uphold the law and issue marriage licenses to all couples, same sex or not, who rightly qualify for them.

1 Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of
2 America in congress assembled that any civil servant who is given the authority to issue
3 marriage licenses must follow the law as it specifically orders states to both issue
4 marriage licenses to same-sex couples, and to recognize as valid marriages performed in
5 other states. If a civil servant does not follow the law then the following sanctions will
6 be upheld.

7

8 Section 2: For the purpose of this act the following definitions shall apply:

9

10 A. Civil Servant: A county, city, or town clerk and their deputies, or clerk of the court
11 who is designated to issue the marriage certificate.

12

13 Section 3: Sanctions placed on the civil servant:

14

15 A. If refusal to issue the marriage license occurs, the civil servant will be
16 immediately terminated from their position.

17

18 1. The impeachment process will be eliminated.

19

20 2. The governing supervisor of the municipality or town will terminate them.

21

22 B. They will still receive all due monies and retirement benefits earned during
23 time served.

24

25 Section 4: Sanctions placed on the town or municipality:

26

27 A. The town or municipality will be fined 50,000 dollars (per each case) if the civil
28 servant who is refusing to issue licenses is not terminated from their position.

29

26 B. The town or municipality is responsible for making sure that their clerks are
27 upholding the law.

28

29 Section 5: Sanctions placed on the State:

30

31 A. The State will be fined double the town's fine (100,000 dollars per each case) if
32 the town or municipality sanctions are not withheld.

33 B. It is the responsibility of the State and the State's attorney general to ensure that
34 each town or municipality is upholding the law.

35

36 Section 6: This bill shall go into effect 100 days after passage by the Senate and House of
37 Representatives and will be enforced by the Federal Marshall.

MC #7
In the Model Congress
January 7—9, 2016

Mr. LaRocque (for himself and Mr. Waldron) introduces the following amendment:

A Joint Resolution

It is the purpose of this State-Determined Educational Curriculum Act to prevent the federal government of the United States of America from establishing nation-wide standards for educational content under the threat of suspension of federal funding.

1 Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America
2 assembled that the federal government will not be allowed to establish nationwide standards
3 for education in public schools.
4

5 Section 2: For the purpose of this bill, the following definitions shall apply:
6

- 7 1. Public School: Any elementary, middle, or secondary school that receives funding
8 primarily from the State in which it resides and the federal government.
- 9 2. Curriculum: The educational content within a school, being taught to students.
- 10 3. State: One of the Fifty States, as opposed to the "nation-state"
- 11 4. Standardized Testing: State-wide tests such as MCAS (Massachusetts
12 Comprehensive Assessment System) or NYTSP (New York State Testing Program)
13 that serve as a requirement for graduation
14

15 Section 3: The right to establish a universal standard for the education of students shall be
16 granted to the Board of Education in a given State. Under no circumstance may a legislature,
17 committee, or other legal body representing the national government be allowed to
18 standardize education. The government of the United States of America will be required to
19 supply funding to States, who will in turn distribute funding amongst public schools on an
20 integer scale dependent on the student population of that school. In the event that the political
21 leaders of the national government do not approve of State-sponsored curriculums, the
22 government is forbidden from barring funding to any given school.
23

24 Section 4: In any given state, the board of education shall have final say on the ratification of a
25 school curriculum. Modifications can be introduced by the governor or state legislature.
26 However, any revision must first pass a majority vote by the board of education before it takes
27 effect.
28

29 Section 5: In the event that the personage of a state express discontent with the content or
30 standards put in place by their state government, a petition with more than one hundred
31 thousand (100,000) signatures will require the Board of Education in that state to review the
32 educational curriculum and make changes as they see necessary. If the dissatisfaction is

33 sufficient, and a petition secures over five hundred thousand (500,000) signatures an open
34 referendum can occur in that State, allowing for the state legislature and governor of the state
35 to override the decision of the Board of Education and modify the curriculum without the
36 approval of the Board.

37

38 Section 6: Unless authorized by the appropriate state authority, the use of standardized testing
39 will not be a requirement for secondary school graduation. State-wide tests such as MCAS
40 (Massachusetts Comprehensive Assessment System) or NYTSP (New York State Testing
41 Program) will no longer be a determining factor of the academic progress of a student. In the
42 event that the state wants standardized testing to be a requirement, the decision will fall under
43 the same rules and regulations as determining a curriculum.

44

45 Section 7: This bill will go into effect on September 1st, 2018

MC #8
In the Model Congress
January 7—9, 2016

Mr. Abbey (for himself and Miss Belhumeur) introduce the following joint resolution:

A Joint Resolution

It is the purpose of this County Jail Reformatory Act to require all county jails of the United States of America to implement reformatory programs with the intent to reduce the rate of recidivism nationwide.

1 Be it enacted by the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States of America
2 in the Congress assembled the requirement of all United States county jails to provide and
3 maintain vocational training, social services, counseling, and mentorship services for inmates
4 who have been sentenced to a term in county jail.

5

6 Section 2: For the purpose of this act, the following definitions shall apply:

7

- 8 1. Jails: Correctional facilities operated by the sheriff's department of a county.
- 9 2. Incarcerated person, prisoner, inmate: An individual who has been sentenced to a term
10 in jail.
- 11 3. Social worker/counselor: A professional concerned with providing social services.
- 12 4. Social services: The investigation, treatment, and material aid of the economically,
13 physically, mentally, or socially disadvantaged.
- 14 5. Counseling: The provision of assistance and guidance in resolving personal, social, or
15 psychological problems and difficulties.
- 16 6. Vocational training: Training that provides skills to incarcerated persons in a skilled trade
17 or career.
- 18 7. Mentorship services: Programs that pair inmates and released persons with a mentor to
19 assist upon their reintroduction into society.

20

21 Section 3: Programs will be implemented in jails that provide social services, counseling,
22 vocational training, and mentorship services to inmates. The goal of these programs is to
23 rehabilitate incarcerated persons in preparation for their return into society, and to reduce
24 recidivism rates. Each inmate shall be assigned to a social worker who will provide counseling to
25 the inmate while incarcerated. Classes shall be arranged to provide vocational training in fields
26 that will be determined by popular choice of the inmates. Upon release, mentorship programs
27 will require released persons to confer with a social worker for a period of up to 12 months'
28 time following their release, depending on caseload size.

29

30 Section 4: Upon incarceration, inmates will be assigned to a social worker. Assignments will be
31 determined by the sheriff's office. There shall be five incarcerated persons assigned to each
32 Social worker. Upon release, an assigned social worker will continue to provide sessions for
33 counseling, planning, and mentor functions as inmates are reintroduced into civilian society.
34

35 Section 5: A social worker will continue to serve as a mentor and provide social services after
36 the release of each incarcerated person for no up to twelve months following their release. The
37 necessity for any period of mentorship beyond that time is to be determined by the social
38 worker. Released persons must confer with their assigned social worker no less than four times
39 per month within the first six months of release, and then no less than twice per month for the
40 subsequent six months of release. Following twelve months of release, the frequency will be
41 determined at the discretion of the social worker.
42

43 Section 6: Vocational training must be provided in jails. No less than three different programs
44 shall be provided by the jails in fields determined by a survey of the inmate population.
45 Inmates must attend at least one of these programs. Frequency of these classes must be at
46 least once per week, for no less than a period of six weeks. Classes must be instructed by a
47 certified educator as licensed in the state in which the jail is located. It is the responsibility of
48 the sheriff's department to determine the level of qualification the educator has for the
49 vocation which they will teach.
50

51 Section 7: Funding of newly instituted reformatory programs will fall under the responsibility of
52 the Department of Corrections for each state.
53

54 Section 8: This bill shall go into effect on January 1, 2020.

MC #9
In the Model Congress
January 7—9, 2016

Ms. Scharmann (for Herself and Ms. Parker) introduce the following resolution:

A Joint Resolution

It is the purpose of the Fantasy Sports Regulatory Act (FSRA) to define and regulate Fantasy Sports competitions.

1 Be it enacted by the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States of America
2 in Congress assembled that participation in Fantasy Sports contests, held by companies such as
3 FanDuel, DraftKings, and others, is to be considered gambling and said companies must apply
4 for, receive, and adhere to the taxes and restrictions of gambling licenses in any state in which
5 they wish to operate. Let it also be enacted that said Fantasy Sports Companies be required to
6 restrict the sporting events they wager and monitor instances of unfair advantage and abuse of
7 insider knowledge.

8

9 Section 2: For the purpose of this bill, the following definitions will apply:

- 10 A. Fantasy Sports: A sports competition with imaginary teams which the participants own,
11 manage, and coach and with the games based on statistics generated by actual players
12 or teams of a professional sport. Players pay entry fees to participate with their chosen
13 teams in short-term competitions, often lasting only a day, for the possibility of winning
14 money from a pre-determined pool, with a certain percentage of the pool's money
15 going back to the provider.
- 16 B. Fantasy Sports Company: A provider/company conducting and profiting from Fantasy
17 Sports competitions.
- 18 C. Gambling (synonyms: Wager/Bet): The staking or risking by any person of something of
19 value upon the outcome of a contest of others, a sporting event, or a game subject to
20 chance, upon an agreement or understanding that the person or another person will
21 receive something of value in the event of a certain outcome.
- 22 D. Contest of Chance: Any contest or game dependent, in a material degree, upon an
23 element of chance, regardless of whether or not skill is also an underlying factor.
- 24 E. Amateur Sporting Events: Non-professional sports in which athletes are unpaid.

25

26 Section 3: In order to conduct business, Fantasy Sports Companies must apply for, and receive,
27 gambling licenses from the states in which they wish to operate.

- 28 A. These companies must adhere to any and all regulations and taxes imposed upon them
29 by said license, at the discretion of the individual state.
30 B. Age restrictions may be imposed at accordance with preexisting state gambling
31 regulations.

32

33 Section 4: Fantasy Sports Companies may not wager on Amateur Sporting Events.

- 34 A. Amateur Sporting Events, by definition, will include High School athletics, College sports,
35 and private leagues.

36

37 Section 6: Professional athletes, agents, and employees of professional sports organizations
38 may not participate in Fantasy Sports contests.

- 39 A. Fantasy Sports Companies must provide detailed reports of games, players, losers,
40 profits, and any other information or data deemed necessary to the FCC at the end of
41 each fiscal year.
42 B. Should Fantasy Sports Companies which refuse to provide reports to the FCC, or comply
43 with the above regulations, may be fined at the discretion of the states.

MC #10
In the Model Congress
January 7—9, 2016

Mr. Giancola (For Himself and Mr. Kolek) introduce the following resolution

Joint Resolution

It is the purpose of the “Sugar Labeling Act” (SLA) to make food companies, manufacturers, and restaurants inform their purchasers of the recommended daily value of sugar located on the nutritional facts on the back of products.

1 Be it enacted by the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States of America
2 in Congress assembled that the SLA will inform the public of the recommended daily values of
3 sugar.

4

5 Section 2: Labeling and Warning

6 A. Any food or beverage product sold must have the daily value of sugar listed on the back
7 in the nutritional value section.

8 B. The recommended total value of sugar will be determined by the United States
9 Department of Health and Human Services

10 C. Restaurants must have a symbol or indication if a meal or drink has more than 50% of
11 the daily recommended value of sugar

12 D. Beverages that are over 50% of the recommend value as determined by the United
13 States Department of Health and Human Services must have a warning label that is
14 located directly above or below the design of the beverage container and must go
15 around the entire container. The warning label must read “WARNING: HIGH LEVELS OF
16 SUGAR” with the words in a shade of red, orange, or yellow.

17

18 Section 3: Fines

19 Companies, restaurants, and manufacturers that product food or beverages that do not comply
20 with the “Sugar Labeling Act” will be fined with a fine of no less than \$1,000 and no more than
21 \$10,000

22

23 Section 4: Implication

24 The “Sugar Labeling Act” (SLA), if passed will be effective on January 1, 2017.

MC #11
In the Model Congress
January 7—9, 2016

Mr. Grycel (for himself and Ms. Acciardo) introduces the following resolution:

A Joint Resolution

It is the purpose of this bill, the Student Performance Enhanced by Later School Startings (SPELSS) bill, to promote a healthier sleeping routine for children in the United States of America.

1 Be it enacted by the Senate and the House of Representatives assembled, that public school
2 districts will implement later school starting times for high schools.

3

4 Section 2. For the purpose of this bill, the following definitions shall apply:

- 5 A. Public School District- A unified district/organization that operates local schools of
6 secondary and primary education.
- 7 B. Public High School- A place of secondary education in the United States of America
8 that teaches through grade 12, traditionally starting at grade 9, but may sometimes
9 start at grade 6, 7, 8, or 10.
- 10 C. Start Time- The time of day that a school commences its daily schedule. A school
11 start time is commonly, but not exclusively, the time during the school day at which
12 students are required to report to their first class.
- 13 D. School Day- The period during the day during which students enrolled in public
14 school are required to be in present in class or present in the building between
15 classes.

16 Section 3. Public high schools must set school day start times that are no earlier than 8:30 AM.

17

18 Section 4. A public high school that commits the offense of not complying with the SPELSS bill
19 will be required to pay a fine to the US Department of Education.

- 20 A. A first offense of not complying with the SPELSS bill will result in a \$5000 fine for the
21 offending school district.
- 22 B. A second offense of not complying with the SPELSS bill will result in an \$8000 fine for
23 the offending school district.
- 24 C. Any further offenses of not complying with the SPELSS bill will result in the
25 revocation of the offending school district's accreditation, funding, or both.

26

27 Section 5. Any public school district that is found in offense of the SPELSS bill will be given until
28 the beginning of the school year following the school year of offense to adjust high school day
29 start times, at which point the previously offending school district will be re-assessed.

30

31 Section 6. This bill will go into effect at the start of the 2017-2018 school year.

MC #12
In the Model Congress
January 7—9, 2016

Ms. Olsen (for herself and Ms. Pignatare) introduces the following resolution:

A Joint Resolution

It is the purpose of this bill, Sexual Violations Unpardonable (SVU) Act, to prevent sexual violators from attempting to gain parental rights or their victim's child/children.

1 Be it enacted by the Senate and the House of Representatives assembled, that sexual violators
2 shall not be allowed to petition for parental rights of their victim's children.

3

4 Section 2. For the purpose of this bill, the following definitions shall apply:

5

6 A. Sexual violator- A person who has been convicted of sexually based offenses.

7 B. Sexually Based Offense- Any instance of a sexually based crime including, but not
8 limited to, statutory rape, sexual misconduct, sexual assault, and attempted sexual
9 assault.

10 C. Victim - The person who accused the sexual violator of the crime that the violator
11 was convicted of.

12 D. Victim's Children- The child/ren born to the victim.

13 Section 3. If a sexual violator attempts to file for parental rights of their victim's children then
14 the following procedures shall apply:

15 A. The petition will be thrown out.

16 B. A court case will not be heard.

17 Section 4. In the event that a parent is convicted of a sexually based offense while they already
18 have parental rights to their victim's child/children then their parental rights will be revoked
19 upon conviction of the crime.

20 Section 5. This bill shall go into effect on June 1, 2016

MC #13
In the Model Congress
January 7—9, 2016

Mr. Fernandes (for himself and Mr. Lachenmeyer) introduces the following resolution:

A Joint Resolution

It is the purpose of this bill, the Friendly Intent Foster Act (FIFA), to prevent children in foster care from being placed in abusive, dangerous, or harmful households.

1 Be it enacted by the Senate and the House of Representatives assembled, that foster care
2 agencies must check the credentials of parents adopting a foster child, and recheck those
3 credentials once every six months for any abuse.

4

5 Section 2. For the purpose of this bill, the following definitions shall apply:

6 A. Abuse- Any act in which one human being intentionally harms another either
7 physically or verbally. This includes, but is not limited to, physical abuse, verbal
8 abuse, and sexual abuse.

9 B. Foster Care Agency- An agency that supervises the placing of foster children into
10 homes with a safe family.

11 C. Foster Child- Any child who is under the supervision of a foster care agency.

12

13 Section 3. Foster care agencies will be required to perform background checks on the parents of
14 foster children at the time that a child begins to live in a new home.

15

16 Section 4. Foster care agencies will be required to perform background checks on the parents of
17 foster children at an interval of six months.

18

19 Section 5. All background checks on parents of foster children shall check for any type of abuse.

20

21 Section 6. Any foster care agency that does not comply with the specifications set forth by the
22 FIFA will be subject to review by the United States Department of Health and Human Services.

23

24 Section 6. This bill will go into effect on January 1, 2017.

MC #14
In the Model Congress
January 7—9, 2016

Ms. Rodrigue (for herself) and Ms. Keel introduce the following resolution:

A Joint Resolution

It is the purpose of this Mandating the Implementation of New Energy Resources (MINER) Act to mandate federal and state properties to convert a total of 35% of their nonrenewable energy resources to renewable energy resources.

Be it enacted by the Senate and the House of Representatives assembled that a conversion to renewable energy be mandated for federal and state properties.

Section 2: For the purpose of this act the following definitions shall apply:

- A. Federal Property: any building, land, or other real property owned, leased, or occupied by any department, agency, or instrumentality of the United States (including the Department of Defense and the United States Postal Service), or any other instrumentality wholly owned by the United States, or by any department or agency of the District of Columbia or any territory or possession of the United States
- B. Nonrenewable Resources: a natural resource such as coal, gas, or oil that, once consumed, cannot be replaced
- C. Renewable Resources: an organic natural resource which can be replenished to overcome usage and consumption, either through biological reproduction or other naturally recurring processes
- D. State Property: is property that is owned by all, but its access and use are controlled by the state or community

Section 3: All federal and state properties will, over a period of 10 years, increase their use of renewable energy to a total of 35% and reduce their dependence on nonrenewable energy by a total of 35%.

Section 4: This conversion will be gradual, starting with 3.5% in the first year and increasing by 3.5% each year thereafter until a minimum of 35% is reached within 10 years.

Section 5: Federal and State properties that fail to convert a total of 35% of their electricity produced by renewable resources after 10 years have elapsed shall be taxed 0.3% of their gross revenue from the previous year for each year of non-compliance.

Subsection A: A single source or combination of technologies may be employed to meet the annual targets.

Section 6: All revenue generated by this legislation will be directed back to this program, administrated by the Department of Energy.

Section 7: This bill will go into effect January 2017.

MC 15
In The Model Congress
January 9—11, 2016

Mr. Ryan (for himself and Mr.Ouimet) introduce the following resolution:

A Joint Resolution

It is the purpose of the TVR Act (Territory Voting Rights) to give voting rights for both elections and the presidential election to eligible U.S. territories.

1 Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives assembled that the TVR Act be
2 enacted to ensure voting rights for those established citizens in U.S. territories with a
3 population greater than the current U.S. state with the smallest population.
4

5 Section 1: For the purpose of this bill the following definitions shall apply:

- 6 A. Established Citizen: A citizen of a United States territory who under no
7 circumstances has a mental issue that could interfere with his or her full
8 understanding about who they are voting for and why. The citizen should also
9 require no assistance beyond what is currently allowed by federal election
10 regulations.
- 11 B. Eligible Territory: In the current year (2015), the smallest state population is
12 Wyoming with 528,005 citizens. Territories with larger populations (i.e. Puerto Rico)
13 would be eligible for voting rights.
- 14 C. Plessy v. Ferguson, 163 U.S. 537 (1896): "Separate but Equal" was the precedent set
15 by this decision regarding segregation; this decisions remained for over 100 years
16 thus allowing people or in this case territories to live separately but equal. The
17 decision was overturned nearly half a century ago, yet still applies to territories. If
18 they are indeed equal voting rights should carry over as well.

19
20 Section 2: Citizens currently living in the United States who claim residency in a territory shall
21 not count towards the territory's population, thus forcing the citizens to claim residency in the
22 United States and obtain a citizenship card before they shall be given the right to vote.
23

24 Section 3: Territories that qualify, regardless of their size will be allotted one electoral vote.
25 That elector may be chosen in any manner determined by the territorial government.

26 Section 4: All territories that obtain voting rights may lose those right if they fail to maintain
27 their population threshold as described in Section 1.B. In this circumstance they will be given 24
28 months to re-establish the eligible population or rights shall be revoked.

29 A. In the case of a revocation occurs, the territory shall not have the option to regain
30 rights for a 24 month period where they will have a chance to be re-evaluated.

31

32 Section 5: The provisions of this law will be implemented by the United States Elections
33 Assistance Commission.

34

35 Section 6: The TVR Act shall go into effect 6 months after passing making territories who qualify
36 eligible for the 2016 presidential election.

MC #16
In the Model Congress
January 7—9, 2016

Mr. Brigada (for himself) and Mr. Balula introduce the following resolution

A Joint Resolution

It is the purpose of the Heads Up Act to make it mandatory for all athletes engaging in organized interscholastic sports to take a concussion baseline test, which will establish consistent standards of assessment and treatment for student athletes who may experience head injuries during practice or competition.

- 1 Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives assembled that impact tests will be
2 mandated to all athletes starting once they enter interscholastic sports programs.
3
- 4 Section 2: For the purpose of this act the following definitions shall apply:
- 5 A. Concussion: a traumatic brain injury that results from jarring impact, a fall (or similar
6 instances) that affects the way the brain functions; may also include the spinal column.
 - 7 B. Impact Test: a test that may include different areas of focus such as short-term memory,
8 concentration, visual-spatial skills, attention, and/or reaction time.
 - 9 C. Contact Sport: a sport in which the participants may inadvertently or necessarily come
10 into bodily contact with one another.
 - 11 D. Interscholastic Sports: Sports contests between schools, or representative of different
12 schools, especially secondary schools.
 - 13 E. District Medical Advisor: (per CT Department of Education) A legally qualified
14 practitioner of medicine in the state (in which they work) and be able to document
15 knowledge, experience, and expertise in the emotional and physical growth and
16 development of children, the provision of medical services to adolescents and the
17 provision of consultative services in the area of school health. (ref. the School Health
18 Section of the American Academy of Pediatrics)
- 19
- 20 Section 3: Schools that do not comply this law will incur a suspension from (all) their sports
21 programs until they comply.
22
- 23 Section 4: The test will be readministered to every athlete biennially, at the beginning of each
24 specific sport season, by the state-recognized District Medical Advisor.
25
- 26 Section 5: All screening data and the number of concussion incidents per district will be
27 reported by the District Medical Advisor to the state Department of Education, and reported to
28 the Center for Disease Control for statistical purposes. This data will not include personal
29 information about the athlete and will only be used for continuing research on traumatic brain
30 injury will result in recommendations or policy for the safety of the student athletes.

31 Section 6: This bill does not eliminate any existing tests the districts of each state administer,
32 the bill makes concussion baseline tests mandatory.

33

34 Section 7: This bill will go in effect starting in the 2016-2017 school year.

MC #17
In the Model Congress
January 7—9, 2016

Ms. Sullivan (for herself and Ms. McCarthy) introduce the following resolution:

A Joint Resolution

It is the purpose of this Help Adolescents Breech Language Aversions (HABLA) Act to mandate required language classes in public schools.

- 1 Be it enacted by the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States of America
2 in Congress assembled that a National Board for Language Education (NBLE) be formed within
3 the United States Department of Education to develop high-quality standards for language
4 education.
- 5 Section 2: For this act the following definitions shall apply:
- 6 A: Language Classes: an academic class offered at different levels that instruct and
7 eventually immerse students in a language other than English
- 8 B: National Standard: a standard that specifies what states have to do regarding raising
9 student achievement in a subject
- 10 C: Need: Facing financial barriers for the improvement of the school based on the assets
11 and the funding already received.
- 12 Section 3: Let the NBLE develop a national standard with a reading, writing, speaking and
13 listening, and language section to implement in every public school.
- 14 A: Let the reading section emphasize teaching a range of classic and contemporary
15 literature as well as challenging informative texts
- 16 B: Let the writing section emphasize teaching students how to form logical arguments
17 based on claims, solid reasoning, and relevant evidence
- 18 C: Let the speaking and listening section emphasize teaching students how to gain,
19 evaluate, and present complex information, ideas and evidence specifically through
20 speaking and listening
- 21 D: Let the language section emphasize vocabulary instruction through a mix of
22 conversations, direct instruction, and reading so that students can determine word
23 meanings and can expand their use of words and phrases
- 24 E: Language classes must be allocated the same amount of time as all other academic
25 courses according to each individual school's schedule
- 26 Section 4: Once the NBLE has released these standards, they will be responsible for evaluating
27 the language programs of school districts that adopt the standards
- 28 A: The board may release updated standards at their discretion
- 29 Section 5: Each public school choose either one or a combination of Chinese, French, German,
30 Hebrew, Italian, Latin, Spanish, Japanese, or Korean to offer their students, allowing each
31 student to choose their desired language.
- 32 A: Each public school can choose up to 3 language classes to offer.
- 33 B: This second language requirement will apply to students in grades Kindergarten to 12.

34 Section 6: Let an additional 0.5% increase in federal education funding be given to any state
35 that complies

36 A: The NBLE must analyze current funding and financial states of every school and
37 provide the most funding to schools with the most need accordingly.

38 B: These funds will be allocated towards the implementation of language programs

39 Section 7: This bill shall be enacted three academic school years after passage.

MC #18
In the Model Congress
January 7—9, 2016

Ms. Ayala (for herself and Ms. Mauke) introduce the following resolution:

A Joint Resolution

It is the purpose of this Create More State Funding (CMSF) Act to increase state revenue through the implementation of an Internet sales tax.

- 1 Be it enacted by the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States of America
2 in Congress assembled that the following regulations will be set in place so as to allow each
3 state's Department of Taxation to collect an Internet sales tax.
4
- 5 Section 2: Let the following definitions apply:
- 6 A. Let Sales Tax be defined as a tax placed upon sales or on the receipts from sales as
7 determined by a given State
 - 8 B. Let Brick and Mortar Stores be defined as stores with a nexus located in a State, and
9 required to pay a sales tax to the State they are located in
 - 10 C. Let Brick and Click Stores be defined as stores with both a nexus and an internet
11 presence that are required to pay a sales tax to the State in which they are located.
 - 12 D. Let Internet Stores be defined as stores with no nexus and a presence on the internet.
 - 13 E. Let a nexus be defined as a store's physical presence in a state
14
- 15 Section 3: Let all Internet Stores based in the United States be required to declare a nexus.
- 16 A. This nexus will be determined by which State the owner of the Internet Store registers
17 their business permit in.
 - 18 B. Once this nexus has been declared, the Internet store will thereafter be subject to the
19 laws and regulations of that State in a similar manner to that of a Brick and Click Store.
20
- 21 Section 4: Let all Internet Stores be required to pay the sales tax set in place by the State the
22 Store is located in.
- 23 A. This sales tax will be collected by each State in the same manner in which sales taxes are
24 collected from Brick and Click and Brick and Mortar Stores.
 - 25 B. When a store makes a sale outside of the state it is located in, let that sale be taxed
26 according to the sales tax in the state the customer is located in. The store will be
27 responsible for making sure the tax is collected and paid to the proper state.
 - 28 C. All international purchases from Internet stores will be subject to the same sales tax as
29 other United States Stores
30
- 31 Section 5: Let each state's Department of Taxation preside over the implementation of this bill

32 Section 6: Internet Stores that do not abide by the regulations implemented by this bill will be
33 fined.

34 A. A fine of \$5,000 for a first offense

35 B. A fine of \$15,000 for a second offense

36 C. Three- time offenders will have their business license revoked until they comply

37 D. These fines will be collected by the Internal Revenue Service

38

39 Section 7: This Bill shall go into effect at the beginning of the next fiscal year.

MC #19
In the Model Congress
January 7—9, 2016

Ms. Scheffler (for herself and Mr. Audette) introduce the following resolution:

A Joint Resolution

It is the purpose of this Healthier Schools Act to mandate physical education classes in public schools

1 Be it enacted by the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States of America in
2 Congress assembled to implement at least one physical education and health class per week in every
3 public school in the nation
4

5 Section 1: For this act, let the following definitions apply:
6

7 A: Physical Education Class: A class period revolving physical activity with the same amount of
8 time as all other academic courses according to each individual school's schedule, not
9 including recess
10

11 B: Short-term Substitute Teacher: A teacher filling in for another teacher for five school days or
12 less
13

14 C: Long-term Substitute Teacher: A teacher filling in for another teacher for more than five
15 school days
16

17 D: Medical Reasons: Any illness or injury indicated by a doctor that prevents a student from
18 attending physical education classes
19

20 E: Physical Activity: Moderate to intense bodily movement that increases energy expenditure
21 above a basic level
22

23 F: Organized Physical Activity: A regularly scheduled group-based event where physical activity
24 occurs
25

26 Section 2: Let all grades K-5 be required to have at least one physical education class each week
27

28 Section 3: Let all grades 6-12 be required to have at least two physical education classes each week
29

30 Section 4: Let these physical education classes be graded
31

32 A: The grading system for these classes will be determined by each school district
33

34 Section 5: Let all grades K-12 allocate at least one class period a week to a health class to teach
35 students about healthy lifestyles, including but not limited to healthy eating and the importance of

36 physical education and exercise

37

38 A: Schools may not replace an academic core class with health classes

39

40 B: Teachers of these health classes need to have the same certifications as physical education
41 teachers

42

43 C: Each school district may decide whether or not these health education classes are graded

44

45 Section 6: Let all states institute tests, if they do not already exist in that state, to certify gym teachers

46

47 A: Long-term substitute teachers must also meet this qualification

48

49 B: This does not pertain to short term substitute teachers

50

51

52 Section 7: Let any student that is on a school sports team may drop one physical education class, but
53 must replace it with tutoring, a study hall, or another academic class

54

55 A: Students who are part of organized physical activities outside of school may drop a physical
56 education class if the school or school district allows it

57

58 B: Before a student can drop a physical education class, the school must meet with the
59 student's legal guardian/s to gain permission to do so

60

61

62 Section 8: Let students who cannot participate in physical education class for medical reasons may be
63 exempt from this program

64

65 A: Students who cannot participate in these physical education classes will either be in tutoring
66 or another academic class

67

68 B: These students will not be exempt from the health education classes

69

70 Section 9: Let this program will be overseen by each state's Physical Education department of the
71 Department of Education

72

73 Section 10: Let states who comply with this bill shall receive a 1% increase in federal education
74 funding to any state that complies with this bill to facilitate the implementation of these classes

75

76 A: This funding will be determined by Appropriations

77

78 Section 11: This bill will go into effect at the start of the 2017 school year

MC #20
In the Model Congress
January 7th-9th, 2016

Mr. Torcia (for himself and and Mr. Yacovone) introduces the following resolution:

A Joint Resolution

It is the purpose of this bill to educate nationwide high school students about American Civics.

- 1 Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled that this bill
- 2 helps better educate American high school students in American Government Civics.
- 3
- 4 This bill will require all high school students pass an American Civics test.
- 5
- 6 This bill will require all states to issue a requirement that high school seniors must pass a civics
- 7 minded test, the same test required to gain citizenship to the United States.
- 8
- 9 A passing grade would require a student to achieve a 60% or higher test grade.
- 10
- 11 The cost will be divided with half the money from the Federal Government and half coming
- 12 from the respective states.
- 13
- 14 The bill will take effect on September 1st, 2016.

MC #21
In the Model Congress
January 7—9, 2016

Mr. Robert Johnston (for himself and Diana Kulmizev) introduce the following resolution:

A Joint Resolution

It is the purpose of the Humanity for All Marine Mammals Act (H.A.M.M.) to end the breeding of marine mammals in captivity and the capture of marine mammals for the purpose of public display.

1 Be it enacted by the Senate and the House of Representatives assembled, the process of
2 breeding marine mammals in captivity and capturing marine mammals for public display will be
3 made illegal.

4

5 Section 2: For the purpose of this bill, the following definitions will apply:

6

7 A. Marine mammal: any of the 129 species of mammal that rely on the ocean for
8 survival including seals, whales, dolphins, porpoises, manatees, dugongs, otters,
9 walruses, and polar bears.

10

11 B. Captivity: the state of an animal being kept in an artificial environment by human
12 beings.

13

14 C. Capture: the act of taking an animal from its natural habitat to be held in captivity.

15

16 D. Breeding: the mating or artificial insemination of animals for the purpose of
17 producing offspring.

18

19 E. Zoo: establishment that maintains a population of animals for public display.

20

21 Section 3: The Marine Mammal Commission will be responsible for the enforcement of this bill.

22

23 Section 4: No zoo may capture or accept captured marine mammals for their facility.

24

25 A. Any zoo convicted of capturing or accepting captured marine mammals for their
26 facility will receive a \$250,000 fine for every marine mammal the facility captures or
27 accepts into captivity. The captured marine mammals will be returned to their
28 natural habitat.

28

29 Section 5: No zoo may breed marine mammals.

30

31 A. Any zoo convicted of breeding marine mammals will receive a \$100,000 fine for
32 every instance of breeding.

32

33 Section 6: All revenue from fines will be allocated to the Marine Mammal Commission to fund
34 the continued protection of marine mammals.
35
36 Section 7: This bill will go into effect 91 days after passing.

MC #22
In the Model Congress
January 7—9, 2016

Mr. Alexander Peterson (for himself and Paul Oberhein) introduce the following resolution

A Joint Resolution

It is the purpose of this bill to make it a void of tenure for college professors at all colleges and universities that accept federal funding to fail a student or increase the difficulty of a class purely based on the students' beliefs.

1 Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives assembled that any professor who is
2 convicted of failing a student for his/her beliefs would have their tenure voided.

3

4 Section 2: For the purpose of this bill the following definitions will apply:

5 A. College Professor: any teacher employed by a college or university.

6 B. Tenure: Status granted to an employee, usually after a probationary period, indicating
7 that the position or employment is permanent

8 C. College student: Someone who pays attends a college or university for the purpose
9 of learning. An institution offering instruction usually in a professional, vocational, or
10 technical field

11 D. Beliefs: An opinion or conviction; political, religious, social views held by a person.

12 E. College/University: An educational institution or establishment.

13 F. Evidence: Something that makes plain or clear; an indication or sign. Such as notes
14 or comments made to the student, or audio/visual.

15 G. Department: A division of a college or school giving instruction in a particular
16 subject.

17

18 Section 3: A professor will no longer be able to affect the grading or the difficulty of a class
19 purely based on forcing students to convert to their beliefs. A professor found guilty of this will
20 face the following punishments:

21 A. First Offense: \$500 fine and a one semester suspension of tenure

22 B. Second Offense: \$750 fine and a two semester suspension of tenure

23 C. Third Offense: \$1,000 fine and a complete revoking of tenure

24

25 Section 4: After the third offense the professor's tenure will be revoked and the professor will
26 be unable to reapply for tenure. The fines will be paid to the college of employment of the
27 professor.

28

29 Section 5: a student may report a professor for altering their grades based on beliefs to the
30 college's student service center or to the college's administrative department. The student
31 must have probable cause to report the professor and enough evidence to show that the

- 32 professor is guilty. The report will be reviewed by at least two employees in the department
33 outside of the school and the head of the department.
34
35 Section 6: This bill will go into effect at the start of August of 2017

MC #23
In the Model Congress
January 7—9, 2016

Miss Alyssa Gravel (for herself and Mr. Thomas Howard) introduce the following resolution.

A Joint Resolution

It is the purpose of this act to mandate that repeat first degree sex offenders receive chemical castration treatments if and when they are released from incarceration.

Be it enacted by the Senate and the House of Representatives assembled that it is mandatory for repeat first degree sex offenders receive chemical castration treatments if and when they released from incarceration.

Section 2: For the purpose of this bill, the following definitions will apply:

- A. First degree sex offender: A person who is convicted of rape or sexual assault in the first degree.
- B. Chemical castration treatment: The injection of a hormone (estrogen or testosterone) into one's bloodstream every three months in order to lower or diminish sex drive.
- C. Surgical castration: An invasive surgical procedure in which the testes or ovaries are removed. It renders the patient infertile and reduces sexual urges.
- D. Physical ailment: A physical disability that may impair one's ability to engage in sexual activities.

Section 3: Repeat first degree sex offenders must receive a chemical castration treatment within 10 days of being released from incarceration.

- A. Repeat first degree sex offenders must receive a chemical castration treatment within 3 months of their last treatment.

Section 4: All repeat first degree sex offenders must receive chemical castration treatments if and when they are free citizens.

- A. Male repeat first degree sex offenders will receive an estrogen injection and female repeat first degree sex offenders will receive a testosterone injection.
- B. Dosage determination will be determined by the patient's height and weight.

Section 5: Every Repeat first degree sex offender will be assigned a probation officer if And when they are released from incarceration.

- A. Probation officers will be responsible for ensuring that repeat first degree sex offenders receive chemical castration treatments and are drug tested for the use of steroids or supplements that counteract the effects of chemical castration every three months and reporting them if they fail to meet said requirements.

Section 6: Repeat first degree sex offenders may opt to receive surgical castration instead of chemical castration treatments if they wish.

- A. If a repeat first degree sex offender opts for surgical castration, he/she will have to undergo the surgery before being released from incarceration.

Section 7: Repeat first degree sex offenders must report to a probation office every three months to receive a chemical castration injection

- A. Failing to receive one treatment will result in a warning. Failing to receive a second, nonconsecutive injection shall be punishable by a \$1000 fine and/or a maximum sentence of 90 days.
- B. Failing to receive two consecutive treatments or three or more nonconsecutive treatments shall be punishable by a minimum sentence of 180 days and a maximum sentence of 1 year.

Section 8: First degree sex offenders already receiving hormone therapy for medical purposes will only receive a dosage if the amount of hormones they receive during hormone therapy is not greater than or equal to the amount they would receive during chemical castration treatments.

- A. Repeat first degree sex offenders already receiving hormone therapy for medical purposes must report to their local probation office every three months for a check-in, regardless of whether they receive treatments there or not.
- B. Repeat first degree sex offenders already receiving hormone therapy for medical purposes must provide proof through medical records of their hormone therapy details to their probation officer or they will be required to receive their regular dosage of hormones during chemical castration treatments.

Section 9: Repeat first degree sex offenders receiving the chemical castration treatment are prohibited to use any steroid(s) or supplements that will counteract the effects of the chemical castration treatment.

- A. Upon receiving chemical castration treatments at their local probation office, repeat first degree sex offenders will also be drug tested for the use of steroids or supplements used to counteract the effects of chemical castration treatment.
 - 1. A positive test result or refusing to take a test will result in a fine of \$600 and/or a maximum sentence of one year.
 - 2. Two positive test results or refusing to take two will result in a \$2000 fine and/or a maximum sentence of one year. Each subsequent positive test result or refusal of a test will also result in this punishment.

Section 10: Repeat first degree sex offenders may request a hearing if they believe that there is reason for them to stop receiving chemical castration treatment due to permanent physical ailment.

Section 11: The United States Probation and Pretrial Services System will be responsible for the funding of this bill.

Section 12: All revenue from fines will be allocated to the United States Probation and Pretrial Services System.

Section 13: This bill will go into effect 2 years after passing.

MC #24
In the Model Congress
January 7—9, 2016

Mr. Connor O’Neill (for himself and Ms. Gianna Branco) introduces the following resolution:
A Joint Resolution

It is the purpose of the International Sanctions against the Islamic State Act (ISIS Act) to stop and prohibit the flow of support to the Islamic State/ISIS that originated from and or are being transferred through the United States of America.

Be it enacted by the Senate and the House of Representatives in the Congress of the United States of America assembled that trade sanctions and a travel ban will be imposed by the government of the United States of America upon the territories disputed and controlled by the Islamic State and its affiliates. The ISIS Act would also allow for the penalization of all individuals, within the jurisdiction of the United States of America, which have violated the terms of the ISIS Act.

Section 2. For the purpose of this bill the following definitions shall apply:

- a. Islamic State/ISIS/ISIL/Daesh: A belligerent group/organization of Islamic terrorists who have declared a Jihad upon all those who do not conform to their beliefs. This group operates out of Syria and Iraq, and is currently trying to establish a country in these areas. The group also actively performs acts of terrorism and violence against the world population. This group is actively threatening the United States of America and her allies. It is considered a terrorist organization by most of the world.
- b. Materials: Equipment or tools that someone may use to perform a particular task, substances or items that are used to make things, and information such as research or intelligence.
- c. Commodities: Everyday items that may be bought or sold or something that a person or organization may value or find useful.
- d. Resources: The mineral wealth, labor, capital, military personnel and military assets, and commercial assets of a country, person, or organization.
- e. Funds: Money or supplies/stocks of items.
- f. Military Equipment and Personnel: Equipment such as weaponry and vehicles that could be used to conduct war and all people that may be used by the enemy to fight a war or conflict.
- g. Trade Sanctions: A measure imposed by the government that prohibits all trade with a country or organization. It also allows for punitive measures to be taken against all individuals who have violated its terms.
- h. Travel Ban: A ban against travel to and from certain areas of the world.
- i. Territories contested/disputed and controlled by the Islamic State: Areas that are controlled and fought over by the Islamic State.

- j. The Jurisdiction of the United States of America: The entirety of the United States and all of its territories. Overseas areas that will allow for the FBI to act on behalf of the United States, for example to arrest and extradite a individual who has been aiding terrorists with consent of the country in which the agent is working.
 - k. Syrian Arab Republic: It is the legitimate government of Syria. It is a republic under the authoritarian regime under President Bashar al-ASAD. The government has had multiple civil wars and local uprisings within the country and it is currently fighting all these resistance groups. It has been accused of atrocities committed against its people. It currently has some level of trade sanctions put in place against it by the United States. The government is currently fighting the Islamic State.
- Section 3. The ISIS Act would prohibit the flow of materials, commodities, resources, funds, military equipment, and personnel to the Islamic State that originated within and/or is being transferred through the United States. The bill would allow for the government to appropriate all support that has been found within the jurisdiction of the United States.
- Section 4. The trade sanctions will be against the Islamic State, but to effectively cripple ISIS, the trade sanctions will encompass an area, not just an organization. The ISIS Act trade sanction will encompass the entirety of Syria, Northern Iraq, and Western Iraq.
- Section 5. Since ISIS is not an ordinary country, but rather, a terrorist organization, a trade sanction against the area in which it operates is required to curb the growth of the Islamic State. Since Syrian Arab Republic (Asad Regime) has refused to cooperate with the United States and is suspected of crimes against it people, it will also come under the trade sanction outlined in the ISIS Act.
- Section 6. The ISIS Act will also enact a travel ban to and from the territories contested by the Islamic State/ISIS.
- Section 7. Any individual, organization, etc. to be considered in violation of the terms of the ISIS Act, must have willfully and knowingly supported the Islamic State, and/or knowingly and willfully sent support of any kind to the areas under the trade sanction.
- Section 8. The bill will allow for the seizure of persons and support of all those who violate the terms of the ISIS Act.
- Section 9. The Federal Bureau of Investigation will handle all measures regarding the enforcement of the ISIS Act. They will be able to arrest, extradite, and detain individuals who have violated the terms of the ISIS Act. The FBI must have probable cause to act on any violations of the ISIS Act.
- Section 10. The U.S. Department of the Treasury will appropriate all funds of individuals, companies, organizations, etc. that have violated the terms of the ISIS Act.
- Section 11. The United States military will be allowed to appropriate any military equipment of individuals or organizations who have had dealings with ISIS.
- Section 12. All other support will be allowed to be appropriated by the executive branch, and then resold to the American people. All profits of the resold materials will be used to fund military efforts aimed at defeating ISIS.
- Section 13. All appropriated materials will be used by the government in efforts designed to stop the Islamic State.

Section 14. All assets of an individual or organization will be allowed to remain un-seized until the person(s) in question, are proven guilty.

Section 15. Any time any actions are taken to enforce the bill, Congress and the President must be notified.

Section 16. Any time when support is appropriated, the government must be notified.

Section 17. The bill will still allow for humanitarian organizations, such as the Red Cross, to operate in the areas under the trade sanction. However, all personnel and support traveling to the areas, under the terms of the ISIS Act, must be registered with the United States government.

Section 18. Support for the United States military within the area will not be prohibited by the terms of the ISIS Act.

Section 19. Allies of the United States that wish to receive any kind of material and personnel support within the areas under the trade sanction must register for support with the President, who will then notify the government.

Section 20. The ISIS Act will become void once the Islamic State/ISIS is no longer a threat to the United States.

Section 21. The ISIS Act will be enacted immediately after the ratification of the bill by the United States government.

MC #25
In the Model Congress
January 7—9, 2016

Mr. Markey, for himself and Mr. Tran introduce the following resolution:

A Joint Resolution, Repair Of All Driving Structures (ROADS) Act

It is the purpose of this Repair Of All Driving Structures Act to stimulate the development and repair of the American Infrastructure system while creating jobs.

- 1 Be it enacted by the Senate and the House of Representatives assembled that a dedicated
2 excise tax be levied on the public sale of all alcohol, with the revenue raised be immediately
3 directed toward the funding of a nationwide renovation project on roads and bridges.
4
- 5 Section 1. For the Purpose of the act the following definitions may apply:
- 6 • Public sale of alcohol: The sale of any alcoholic beverages to any person by a business
 - 7 • Excise tax: a percentage of revenue on a specific item paid to the federal government by
8 the business making the sale
 - 9 • United States infrastructure system: The roads, bridges, and tunnels of the United
10 States, which have fallen into disrepair due to low funding in recent years
 - 11 • Renovation, development, and repairs: any and all work that needs to be done on
12 infrastructure in order to keep up with global competitors and insure national safety.
13 This includes building of new roads, bridges and tunnels, developing and growing any
14 outdated or inefficient roads bridges and tunnels, and repairing any damaged or unsafe
15 roads, bridges, and tunnels.
 - 16 • Local contractors: Any and all businessmen/workers living in the area directly affected
17 by the construction project. this includes architects, consultants, planners, construction
18 workers, and all other jobs which will be required for the development of infrastructure.
19
- 20 Section 2. A 10% excise tax (.10 on the dollar) shall be levied on all public sale of alcoholic
21 beverages by all businesses, to be paid to the federal government.
22
- 23 Section 3. Any businesses failing to implement this tax and shall be prosecuted by the IRS for
24 standard tax evasion.
25
- 26 Section 4. All revenue paid from this tax shall be allocated immediately to Federal Highway
27 Administration (FWHA) under the stipulation that it is immediately put to use renovating and
28 repairing the United States infrastructure system
29
- 30 Section 5. All states which wish to have extensive renovations and repairs done on
31 infrastructure must file a claim which will be reviewed by the FWHA
32
- 33 Section 6. The FWHA shall then evaluate the claims and commence projects on the areas in
34 need of development.

35

36 Section 7. In the event that there is insufficient funding available from the sales tax to fulfill all
37 legitimate claims, the FWHA will be responsible for prioritizing projects based on the urgency of
38 the repair needs, the effect they will have on the travel practices citizens of the area and the
39 local and national economies.

40

41 Section 8. All work on these infrastructure development projects must be given to local
42 contractors who commit to hiring solely workers from the area for the planning, design, and
43 construction

44

45 Section 9. Claims may be filed by states for infrastructure development once every year, and
46 the FHWA will continue to review these claims and plan new projects for the betterment of the
47 infrastructure.

48

49 Section 10. The FWHA shall oversee and have control over all projects.

50

51 Section 11. This alcohol excise tax shall go into effect at the start of the 2017 calendar year,
52 and the infrastructure development shall commence at the start of the 2018 fiscal year.

MC #26
In the Model Congress
January 7—9, 2016

Mr. Paige (for himself and Ms. Derose) introduces the following resolution:

A Joint Resolution

It is the purpose of this bill to amend the Animal Welfare Act (A.W.A) of 2008. Our purpose is to increase inspections of research facilities, change the definition of animal for the purpose of clarity, and to require that pain killing drugs be administered appropriately to research animals even if it interferes with the research itself.

1 Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in
2 Congress assembled that this amendment will guarantee the increase in inspections of
3 laboratories using animals for testing, will require pain killers be administered to these animals
4 when appropriate, and will change the definition of animal to any living or dead: dog, cat,
5 monkey(nonhuman primate mammal), guinea pig, hamster, rabbit, bird or such other warm-
6 blooded animal as the Secretary may determine is being used; or is intended for use in
7 research, testing, experimentation, or exhibition purposes or included as a pet; but such term
8 excludes rats of the genus Rattus, mice of the genus Mus, bred for the use of research.

9

10 Section 2: For the purpose of the Bill the Following definitions shall apply:

- 11 A. Animal Welfare Act (A.W.A): A federal law that addresses the standard of care animals
12 receive at research facilities. It currently excludes roughly 95% of the animals tested
13 upon (such as rats, mice, birds, fish, and reptiles) and provides only minimal protection
14 for the rest. Labs are not required to report non-AWA protected animals.
- 15 B. Animal: any live or dead dog, cat, monkey (nonhuman primate mammal), guinea pig,
16 hamster, rabbit, bird or such other warm-blooded animal, as the Secretary may
17 determine is being used , or is intended for use, for research, testing, experimentation,
18 or exhibition purposes, or as a pet; but such term excludes rats of the genus Rattus, and
19 mice of the genus Mus, bred for the use of research.
- 20 C. Research Facility: Any school (except an elementary or secondary school), institution,
21 organization, or person that uses or intends to use animals in research, tests, or
22 experiments, and that purchases or transports live animals in commerce, or receives
23 funds under a grant, award, loan or contract from a department, agency, or
24 instrumentality of the United States for the purpose of carrying out research, tests or
25 experiments.

26

27 Section 3: This bill shall take effect 3 months after its passage.

MC #27
In The Model Congress
January 7—9, 2016

Mr. Carr (for himself and Mr. White) introduces the following resolution:

A Joint Resolution

It is the purpose of the Assisted Suicide Act to give patients with terminal illnesses an alternative to suffering.

1 Be it enacted by the Senate and the House of Representatives assembled that the Assisted
2 Suicide Act allow patients with a terminal illness to voluntarily end their lives with the
3 assistance of a physician.

4

5 SECTION 2: For the purpose of this bill the following definitions shall apply:

6 A. Terminal illness: An incurable illness that has been confirmed by a physician and will,
7 within reasonable medical judgment, cause death within 6 months.

8 B. Suicide drug: A drug that will promptly cause death to whoever takes it.

9

10 SECTION 3: A person who has been confirmed by a physician to be terminally ill may choose to
11 end his own life through the use of a prescription drug prescribed by a physician who has
12 confirmed that the patient has a terminal illness and deems him capable of making the
13 decision.

14

15 SECTION 4: The patient must make a written request to his physician stating his desire to
16 commit suicide.

17

18 SECTION 5: The patient has the right to rescind his request at any time during the process.

19

20 SECTION 6: The patient requesting the suicide drug must be 18 years of age or older.

21

22 SECTION 7: A psychiatrist must confirm that the patient has no mental illness that could
23 influence his decision before the drug is prescribed. He must also confirm that the patient is
24 making the decision entirely on his own accord.

25

26 SECTION 8: The physician may not write a prescription for the suicide drug until three (3) days
27 have elapsed since the request was made.

28

29 SECTION 9: The container containing the suicide drug must have a large, red, skull and
30 crossbones symbol on the front to warn of its nature. It must also have a clear written warning
31 of
32 its purpose.

33

34 SECTION 10: The suicide drug used must cause death within 10 minutes of its consumption and
35 cause no physical pain to the patient.

36

37 SECTION 11: The cause of death of the patient, as printed on his death certificate, shall be the
38 terminal illness.

39

40 SECTION 12: Insurance companies shall treat the death as if the patient died from the illness.

41

42 SECTION 13: The patient who the suicide drug is prescribed to is under no obligation to
43 consume the drug while it is in his possession.

44

45 SECTION 14: The patient must take the suicide drug entirely on his own, by swallowing the pill.
46 If the patient is unable to swallow the pill for a medical reason, he may turn the valve on an IV
47 bag containing the suicide drug causing the drug to be delivered to him. But under no
48 circumstance is anyone allowed to assist him in the taking of the drug in any way, including
49 pressuring the patient into taking the medication.

50

51 SECTION 15: This bill will take effect immediately upon passage.

MC #28
In The Model Congress
January 7—9, 2016

Mr. Nelson (for himself and Mr. Wickland Shearer) introduces the following resolution:

A Joint Resolution

It is the purpose of the Representative Equality Act to begin the process of incorporation of permanently inhabited US insular territories into new states. The incorporation of the insular territories is to ensure all law abiding citizens under US jurisdiction are ensured the right to choose their representatives.

1 Be it enacted by the Senate and the House of Representatives assembled that the United States
2 Government will submit the following plan for the establishment of the new states to a
3 referendum by the populace of each of the US territories.
4

5 Section 2: For the Purpose of this act the following definitions will apply:

- 6 A. Inhabited US Insular Territory- Any region under the sovereign jurisdiction of the Federal
7 Government of the United States that is not Washington D.C.
- 8 B. State-One of the constituent entities that shares sovereignty with the United States,
9 entitled to the full legal recognitions and provisions that entails
- 10 C. United States Minor Outlying Islands-Islands with no permanent residents that are
11 under the sovereign jurisdiction of the US government. They are Baker Island, Howland
12 Island, Jarvis Island, Johnston Atoll, Kingman Reef, Midway Islands, Palmyra Atoll, Wake
13 Island, and Navassa Island.
- 14 D. Inhabited Pacific Insular Territories(IPIT)-Inhabited US insular territories located in the
15 Pacific Ocean (Guam, American Samoa, Northern Mariana Islands)
- 16 E. Inhabited Atlantic Insular Territories(IATI)-Inhabited US insular territories located in the
17 Atlantic Ocean (Puerto Rico, US Virgin Islands)
- 18 F. Constitution-Document establishing the principles and mechanisms of a government
19

20 Section 3:

- 21 A. The Department of the Interior will hold referendums on all IPIT one year from the date
22 of this bill's passage, on the question of whether they support or oppose their territory
23 being incorporated into a new state.
 - 24 a. A simple majority of an Uninhabited Pacific Island Territory's population will be
25 required to support incorporation.
 - 26 b. The incorporating IPITs will then draft a constitution under advisement from the
27 Department of the Interior, which must be ratified by the majority of the sum of
28 the incorporating population before submitting it in a petition for statehood to
29 the US Congress.
30
31

32 Section 4:

33 A. The Department of the Interior will hold referendums on all IAIT one year from the date
34 of this bill's passage, on the question of whether they support or oppose their territory
35 being incorporated into a new state.

36 a. A simple majority of an Uninhabited Atlantic Island Territory's population will be
37 required to support incorporation.

38 b. The incorporating IAITs will then draft a constitution which must be ratified by
39 the majority of the sum of the incorporating population before submitting it in a
40 petition for statehood to the US Congress.