

A Resolution to Eliminate the Electoral College to Improve Democratic Elections

- WHEREAS,** The electoral college is outdated; and
- WHEREAS,** The electors in the electoral college were designed to override the votes of the populace, which is an undemocratic concept; and
- WHEREAS,** Automatically providing 2 “senatorial” electoral votes to every state, no matter how sparse the population, results in giving more power to a voter in rural states like Wyoming compared to a voters in populated states like California; and
- WHEREAS,** This system violates the principle of “one man, one vote” because, for example, a “man” in California has a vote that is worth less than a “man” in Wyoming; and
- WHEREAS,** The inequality of the electoral system has resulted in 5 Presidents being elected despite losing the popular vote, 2 of whom were elected in the last 18 years; and
- WHEREAS,** the United States is designed to be a representative democracy and the electoral college has failed to achieve that goal for 5 out of 45 presidents which is an 11% failure rate; now, therefore, be it
- RESOLVED,** That the Student Congress here assembled pass an amendment to the Constitution with a required two-thirds majority in the House and Senate and ratified by three-fourths of the states. This amendment eliminates the electoral college system of selecting the nation’s President and in its place a national, direct, popular vote will be utilized.

Respectfully submitted, Rep. Kimmie Carlson, Holy Trinity Episcopal Academy

The Shut Down the Shutdowns Act of 2019

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

2 **SECTION 1.** In the event that Congress fails to pass a federal budget before the end of
3 the fiscal year or similar deadline, existing levels of funding for all
4 government agencies and programs will be extended at current levels
5 until such a time that a new budget is passed, even if doing so would
6 require borrowing beyond the authorized “debt ceiling.”

7 **SECTION 2.** The term “debt ceiling” refers to the statutory limit on borrowing by the
8 federal government as outlined in the Second Liberty Bond act of 1917.

9 **SECTION 3.** The House Appropriations Committee and Rules Committee will be
10 responsible for enforcing this legislation.

11 **SECTION 4.** This bill will take effect immediately after passage.

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

13 *Introduced for Congressional Debate by Alan Chen*

A Bill to Restrict Automated Systems in Aircraft

1. Be it enacted by this FFL Congressional Debate here assembled that:
2. Section I: Automated systems that negatively affect aircraft navigation will be regulated.
3. Section II: A. Automated systems will be defined as any internal method of controlling aircraft
4. functions.
5. B. Negatively affecting aircraft navigation will be defined as any automated system
6. contradiction with a pilot's ability to successfully control the aircraft. This excludes
7. systems that aid in controlling mandatory functions.
8. Section III: The provisions of this bill shall be implemented on September 1, 2019
9. Section IV: The Federal Aviation Administration, in partnership with United States Department of
10. Transportation will be responsible for enforcing the provisions of this bill.
11. Section V: All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Garrett Olson, Sarasota High School

A Bill to Amend the Family and Medical Leave Act (FMLA) of 1993

1 Be it enacted by this FFL Congressional Debate here assembled that:

2 Section 1. Paragraph 1 of Section 102 of the FMLA of 1993 shall be changed to the
3 following: "...an eligible employee shall be entitled to a minimum of 17
4 workweeks of paid leave during any 12-month period for any of the
5 reasons listed under Subparagraphs A, B, or C." Subparagraph B labeled
6 "Exclusions," Paragraph 1 of Section 101 of the FMLA item i. shall be
7 removed.

8 Section 2. Subparagraphs A, B, or C of the FMLA list qualifications for leave,
9 including serious medical illness, birth of a baby, the adoption of a child
10 or providing foster care, and because the employee needs to care for a
11 family member. Subparagraph B of Paragraph 1 of the FLMA item i.
12 excludes certain companies from coverage if less than 50 employees live
13 within 75 miles of the worksite. "Paid leave" shall be defined as time
14 away from work during which the employee is still paid their normal
15 wage.

16 Section 3. This legislation shall take effect July 1, 2019.

17 Section 4. The Department of Labor will enforce the provisions of this legislation.

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

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Jenalyn Spies, Wellington High School