Calendar of Bills

WASAMUN MODEL UNITED STATES CONGRESS

Prelims

Health, Education, Labor, Energy & Commerce Committee

Armed Services, Foreign Relations & the Judiciary Committee

S.Res.1

To inform the President of the United States that a quorum of each House is assembled.

IN THE WASAMUN MODEL UNITED STATES CONGRESS

January 21, 2022

The following resolution was introduced

RESOLUTION

To inform the President of the United States that a quorum of each House is assembled.

Resolved,

That a committee consisting of two Senators be appointed to join such committee as may be appointed by the House of Representatives to wait upon the President of the United States and inform him that a quorum of each House is assembled and that the Congress is ready to receive any communication he may be pleased to make.

S.Res.2

To elect Patrick J. Leahy, a Senator from the State of Vermont, to be President *pro tempore* of the Senate of the United States.

IN THE WASAMUN MODEL UNITED STATES CONGRESS

January 21, 2022

The following resolution was introduced

RESOLUTION

To elect Patrick J. Leahy, a Senator from the State of Vermont, to be President *pro tempore* of the Senate of the United States.

Resolved,

That Patrick J. Leahy, a Senator from the State of Vermont, be, and he is hereby, elected President of the Senate *pro tempore*.

S.Res.3

To notify the President of the United States of the election of a President *pro tempore*.

IN THE WASAMUN MODEL UNITED STATES CONGRESS

January 21, 2022

The following resolution was introduced

RESOLUTION

To notify the President of the United States of the election of a President pro tempore.

Resolved,

That the President of the United States be notified of the election of the Honorable Patrick J. Leahy as President of the Senate *pro tempore*.

H.Res.1

To authorize and direct the Speaker to administer the oath of office to all Representatives-elect.

IN THE WASAMUN MODEL UNITED STATES CONGRESS

January 21, 2022

The following resolution was introduced

RESOLUTION

To authorize and direct the Speaker to administer the oath of office to all Representatives-elect.

Resolved,

That the Speaker is hereby authorized and directed to administer the oath of office to all Representatives-elect.

H.Res.2

To inform the President of the United States that a quorum of each House is assembled.

IN THE WASAMUN MODEL UNITED STATES CONGRESS

January 21, 2022

The following resolution was introduced

RESOLUTION

To inform the President of the United States that a quorum of each House is assembled.

Resolved,

That a committee of two Members be appointed by the Speaker on the part of the House of Representatives to join with a committee on the part of the Senate to notify the President of the United States that a quorum of each House has assembled and Congress is ready to receive any communication that he may be pleased to make.

S.30 / H.R.2572

To prohibit discrimination against the unborn on the basis of sex, and for other purposes

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IN THE WASAMUN MODEL UNITED STATES CONGRESS

January 21, 2022

The following bill was introduced

A BILL

To prohibit discrimination against the unborn on the basis of sex, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Prenatal Non-Discrimination Act of 2022”.

SECTION 2. FINDINGS.

Congress makes the following findings –

(a) United States law prohibits the dissimilar treatment of males and females who are similarly situated and prohibits sex discrimination in various contexts, including the provision of employment, education, housing, health insurance coverage, and athletics.

(b) A “sex-selection abortion” is an abortion undertaken for purposes of eliminating an unborn child of an undesired sex. Sex-selection abortion is described by scholars and civil rights advocates as an act of sex-based or gender-based violence, predicated on sex discrimination. By definition, sex-selection abortions do not implicate the health of the mother of the unborn, but instead are elective procedures motivated by sex or gender bias.

(c) The targeted victims of sex-selection abortions performed in the United States and worldwide are overwhelmingly female.

(d) Sex-selection abortions are not expressly prohibited by United States law, and only seven States ban abortions for reason of sex selection at some point in pregnancy. Sex is an immutable characteristic ascertainable at the earliest stages of human development through existing medical technology and procedures commonly in use, including maternal-fetal bloodstream DNA sampling, amniocentesis, chorionic villus sampling or “CVS”, and obstetric ultrasound.

(e) Sex-selection abortion reinforces sex discrimination and has no place in a civilized society.

(f) Implicitly approving the discriminatory practices of sex-selection abortion by choosing not to prohibit them will reinforce sex discrimination, and coarsen society to the value of females.

(g) Thus, Congress must prohibit sex-selection abortion.

SECTION 3. DISCRIMINATION AGAINST THE UNBORN ON THE BASIS OF SEX.

(a) Chapter 13 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following –

"§ 250. Discrimination against the unborn on the basis of sex

"(a) In General. Whoever knowingly performs or attempts to perform the following acts shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than 5 years or both:

"(1) Performs an abortion knowing or with good reason to presume that such abortion is sought based on the sex or gender of the child;

"(2) Uses force or the threat of force to intentionally injure or intimidate any person for the purpose of coercing a sex-selection abortion;

"(3) Solicits or accepts funds for the performance of a sex-selection abortion; or

"(4) Transports a woman into the United States or across a State line for the purpose of obtaining a sex-selection abortion,

"(b) Civil Remedies.

"(1) CIVIL ACTION BY WOMAN ON WHOM ABORTION IS PERFORMED. A woman upon whom an abortion has been performed or attempted in violation of subsection (a)(2) may obtain appropriate relief in a civil action. Such relief may include money damages for all injuries, psychological and physical, including loss of companionship and support, occasioned by the violation.

"(2) CIVIL ACTION BY RELATIVES. The father of an unborn child who is the subject of an abortion performed or attempted in violation of subsection (a), or a maternal grandparent of the unborn child if the pregnant woman is an unemancipated minor, may in a civil action against any person who engaged in the violation, obtain appropriate relief, unless the pregnancy or abortion resulted from the plaintiff's criminal conduct or the plaintiff consented to the abortion.

"(3) INJUNCTIVE RELIEF. A qualified plaintiff as described in (b)(6) may in a civil action obtain injunctive relief to prevent an abortion provider from performing or attempting further abortions in violation of this section.

"(c) Bar To Prosecution. A woman upon whom a sex-selection abortion is performed may not be prosecuted or held civilly liable for any violation of this section, or for a conspiracy to violate this section.

"(d) Reporting Requirement. A physician, physician's assistant, nurse, counselor, or other medical or mental health professional shall report known or suspected violations of any of this section to appropriate law enforcement authorities. Whoever violates this requirement shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than 1 year, or both.

"(e) Protection of Privacy in Court Proceedings. Except to the extent the Constitution or other similarly compelling reason requires, in every civil or criminal action under this section, the court shall make such orders as are necessary to protect the anonymity of any woman upon whom an abortion has been performed or attempted if she does not give her written consent to such disclosure.

"(f) Definitions. In this section –

"(1) The term 'abortion' means the act of using or prescribing any instrument, medicine, drug, or any other substance, device, or means with the intent to kill the unborn child of a woman known to be pregnant; or to terminate the pregnancy of a woman known to be pregnant, with an intention other than to remove a dead unborn child.

"(2) The term 'sex-selection abortion' means an abortion undertaken for purposes of eliminating an unborn child of an undesired sex.".

SECTION 4. SEVERABILITY.

If any portion of this Act, or the amendments made by this Act, or the application thereof to any person or circumstance is held invalid, such invalidity shall not affect the portions or applications of this Act which can be given effect without the invalid portion or application.

The following amendments are to be offered –

AMENDMENT 1.

Strike Sub-section b(2) under Section 3(a).

S.Res.45

A resolution expressing the sense of the Senate that the United States Women's National Soccer Team and the United States Men's National Soccer Team should receive equal pay for equal work

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IN THE WASAMUN MODEL UNITED STATES CONGRESS

January 21, 2022

The following resolution was introduced

RESOLUTION

Expressing the sense of the Senate that the United States Women's National Soccer Team and the United States Men's National Soccer Team should receive equal pay for equal work.

Whereas the achievement of women and girls in sports is a powerful way to teach leadership and life skills and to provide female role models for young women as leaders;

Whereas the United States Women’s National Soccer Team has raised the profile of the game of soccer in the United States, and its players have become role models for women’s achievements in sports worldwide;

Whereas, over the last 30 years, the United States Women’s National Soccer Team has won more World Cup titles and more Olympic gold medals than any other men’s or women’s soccer team in the world;

Whereas the United States Women’s National Soccer Team holds numerous world records, including -

(1) The most goals in a single Women’s World Cup match;

(2) The most goals in a single Women’s World Cup tournament;

(3) The most total wins in Women’s World Cup history; and

(4) The largest margin of victory in one match in either men’s or women’s World Cup history;

Whereas the United States Women’s National Soccer Team generates as much or more revenue for the United States Soccer Federation as does the United States Men’s National Soccer Team;

Whereas overall game viewership over time for the United States Women’s National Soccer Team exceeds that of the United States Men’s National Soccer Team;

Whereas, despite their unprecedented success and excellence in the sport, members of the United States Women's National Soccer Team earn significantly less compared to their counterparts performing the same job on the United States Men's National Soccer Team; and

Whereas the principle of gender equity should be espoused and promoted by all public and private actors, and individuals of all genders should earn the same pay for the same work:

Now, therefore, be it

Resolved,

That it is the sense of the Senate that the United States Women's National Soccer Team and the United States Men's National Soccer Team should receive equal pay, including third-party prize money and any other form of remuneration.

S.559 / H.R.716

To require the Secretary of Transportation to conduct a study on the unsafe use of electric scooters, and for other purposes

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IN THE WASAMUN MODEL UNITED STATES CONGRESS

January 21, 2022

The following bill was introduced

A BILL

To require the Secretary of Transportation to conduct a study on the unsafe use of electric scooters, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “The E-Scooter Safety Act of 2022”.

SECTION 2. STUDY ON THE SAFE AND SOCIALLY CONSCIOUS USE OF ELECTRIC SCOOTERS.

(1) The Secretary of Transportation, acting through the Administrator of the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, shall conduct a study on –

  (a) The parking and storage of electric scooters while not being used;

  (b) The involvement of electric scooters in accidents leading to injury or death including while electric scooter users are under the influence of alcohol or drugs;

  (c) The environmental benefits of electric scooter use compared to other types of transportation;

  (d) The benefits of establishing a national maximum speed for electric scooters;

  (e) The benefits of requiring electric scooters to wear helmets while operating scooters; and

  (f) The effects on pedestrian, scooter user, and motorist safety resulting from the lack of laws governing the use of electric scooters; and a lack of required training on the safe operation of electric scooters prior to an individual using such a scooter.

(2) Not later than 12 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator of the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration shall submit to Congress a report containing Federal, State, and local policy recommendations based on the findings of the study.

S.603 / H.R.2134

To prohibit any requirement that a member of the Armed Services receive a vaccination against COVID-19

IN THE WASAMUN MODEL UNITED STATES CONGRESS

January 21, 2022

The following bill was introduced

A BILL

To prohibit any requirement that a member of the Armed Services receive a vaccination against COVID-19.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. PROHIBITION OF REQUIREMENT FOR MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES TO RECEIVE A COVID-19 VACCINATION.

(1) Prohibition of Funding. –

No Federal funds may be used to require a member of the Armed Forces to receive a vaccination against COVID-19.

(2) Prohibition of Adverse Action. –

The Secretary of Defense shall not take any adverse action against a member of the Armed Forces because such member refuses to receive a vaccination against COVID-19 including punishment, disparate treatment, mandated wearing of face coverings, and requirements to live in certain accommodation.

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The following amendments are to be offered –

AMENDMENT 1.

Strike sub-section 1(2) and insert the following –

(2) Prohibition of Adverse Action. –

The Secretary of Defense shall not punish a member of the Armed Forces because such member refuses to receive a vaccination against COVID-19. The Secretary of Defense may determine that members of the armed forces who refuse a COVID-19 vaccine be required to take action to reduce the likelihood of infection by COVID-19 such as the mandatory wearing of face coverings.

S.708 / H.R.832

To amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to establish a tobacco product standard prohibiting any e-liquid with a concentration of nicotine higher than 20 milligrams per milliliter, and for other purposes

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IN THE WASAMUN MODEL UNITED STATES CONGRESS

January 21, 2022

The following bill was introduced

A BILL

To amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to establish a tobacco product standard prohibiting any e-liquid with a concentration of nicotine higher than 20 milligrams per milliliter, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “The Ending Nicotine Dependence Act of 2022”.

SECTION 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds as follows –

(1) According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the brain keeps developing until approximately age 25, and nicotine exposure can harm the parts of the brain that control attention, learning, mood, and impulse control.

(2) Adolescent nicotine use may also increase the risk of future addiction to other drugs.

(3) A recent CDC study found that 99 percent of e-cigarettes sold in the United States contain nicotine.

(4) In congressional testimony before the Subcommittee on Economic and Consumer Policy of the Committee on Oversight and Reform of the House of Representatives on September 24, 2019, CDC Principal Deputy Director Anne Schuchat stated that “fourth generation e-cigarette devices” were first sold in 2015 and “use nicotine salts, which can lead to much more available nicotine”.

(5) According to congressional testimony provided by Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Principal Deputy Director Dr Anne Schuchat, fourth generation devices "can cross the blood-brain barrier and lead to potentially more effects on the developing brain in adolescents". Further, "the very high levels of accessible nicotine and the discreet use of the product" directly link the growing popularity of fourth generation e-cigarette devices to the rise in youth e-cigarette use.

(6) The most popular e-cigarette manufactured and sold in the United States, which is considered a "fourth generation device", most frequently contains an "e-liquid" with 59 milligrams per milliliter of nicotine.

(7) In response, the European Union, the United Kingdom, and Israel have implemented regulations to cap the concentration of nicotine in e-cigarette e-liquids to 20 milligrams per milliliter.

(8) E-cigarettes manufactured and sold in the United States are currently not subject to any nicotine cap, and e-cigarette manufacturers are permitted to design their products to be as addictive as possible.

(9) According to the 2020 National Youth Tobacco Survey, approximately 3,600,000 youths use e-cigarettes, including 19.6 percent of high school students and 4.7 percent of middle school students.

(10) Among high school students who smoke e-cigarettes, nearly 40 percent report using them 20 or more days per month, and nearly one-quarter report using them daily.

(11) The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the Food and Drug Administration, the Department of Health and Human Services, the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service, and various State and local health authorities have determined the skyrocketing e-cigarette use amongst American youth to be an "epidemic".

(12) In order to significantly decrease youth e-cigarette use and to reduce the dangers associated with excessive nicotine inhalation, the Federal Government should regulate nicotine levels in e-cigarettes in order to make them less addictive and less harmful to youth.

SECTION 3. MAXIMUM NICOTINE CONTENT IN E-LIQUIDS.

(1) Tobacco Product Standard. – Paragraph (1) of section 907(a) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 387g(a)) is amended by adding at the end the following new subparagraph –

"(c) NICOTINE CONTENT IN E-LIQUIDS. – Beginning on the date of enactment of the Ending Nicotine Dependence from Electronic Nicotine Delivery Systems Act of 2021, an e-liquid shall not have a concentration of nicotine higher than 20 milligrams per milliliter.".

(2) Definitions. – Section 900 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 387) is amended by redesignating paragraphs (8) through (22) as paragraphs (10) through (24), respectively; and by inserting after paragraph (7) the following:

"(8) ELECTRONIC NICOTINE DELIVERY SYSTEM. – The term 'electronic nicotine delivery system' means a tobacco product that is an electronic device that delivers nicotine, flavour, or another substance via an aerosolized solution to the user inhaling

from the device (including e-cigarettes, e-hookah, e-cigars, vape pens, advanced refillable personal vaporizers, and electronic pipes) and any component, liquid, part, or accessory of such a device, whether or not sold separately.

"(9) E-LIQUID. – The term 'e-liquid' means any liquid intended for use with an electronic nicotine delivery system.".

(3) Conforming Amendment. – Section 9(1) of the Comprehensive Smokeless Tobacco Health Education Act of 1986 (15 U.S.C. 4408(1)) is amended by striking "900(18)" and inserting "900(20)".

The following amendments are to be offered –

AMENDMENT 1.

Strike Section 3(1) and insert the following –

(1) Tobacco Product Standard. – Paragraph (1) of section 907(a) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 387g(a)) is amended by adding at the end the following new subparagraph –

"(c) NICOTINE CONTENT IN E-LIQUIDS. – Beginning on the date of enactment of the Ending Nicotine Dependence from Electronic Nicotine Delivery Systems Act of 2021, an e-liquid shall not have a concentration of nicotine higher than 20 milligrams per milliliter, or a lower nicotine concentration as is determined by the Secretary of Health and Human Services to be minimally addictive or non-addictive.".

S.1326 / H.R.2434

To clarify the definitions of certain terms relating to marriage under Federal law to prevent child marriages, and for other purposes

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IN THE WASAMUN MODEL UNITED STATES CONGRESS

January 21, 2022

The following bill was introduced

A BILL

To clarify the definitions of certain terms relating to marriage under Federal law to prevent child marriages, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “The End Forced Child Marriages Act of 2022”.

SECTION 2. MINIMUM AGE FOR MARRIAGE.

In determining the meaning of any Act of Congress, or of any ruling, regulation, or interpretation of the various administrative bureaus and agencies of the United States, the word “marriage” refers only to a legal union between persons over 18 years of age.

The following amendments are to be offered –

AMENDMENT 1.

Strike Section 2 and insert the following –

> SECTION 2. MINIMUM AGE FOR MARRIAGE.
>
> In determining the meaning of any Act of Congress, or of any ruling, regulation, or interpretation of the various administrative bureaus and agencies of the United States, the word “marriage” refers only to a legal union between persons over 18 years of age or to a legal union between persons who have the written consent of their parents to be married.
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> SECTION 3. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act, the term “parent” includes a legal guardian or other person standing in *loco parentis* (such as a grandparent or stepparent with whom the child lives, or a person who is legally responsible for the child’s welfare).

AMENDMENT 2.

In Section 2, strike “over 18 years of age” and insert “over 16 years of age”.

S.1654 / H.R.3511

To amend Public Law 115–97 (commonly known as the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act) to prevent oil and gas exploitation in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge

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IN THE WASAMUN MODEL UNITED STATES CONGRESS

January 21, 2022

The following bill was introduced

A BILL

To amend Public Law 115–97 (commonly known as the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act) to prevent oil and gas exploitation in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Arctic Protection Act of 2022”.

SECTION 2. FINDINGS.

Congress makes the following findings –

(1) The Arctic National Wildlife Refuge, located in the northeast corner of Alaska, is one of the finest examples of wilderness anywhere in the world. It is a perfect example of intact, naturally functioning Arctic and subarctic ecosystems.

(2) The Arctic Refuge supports an impressive diversity of arctic and subarctic wildlife, including two caribou herds.

(3) The Arctic Coastal Plain contains some of the Nation’s most critically endangered habitats containing migratory birds, brown bears, caribou, polar bears, walrus, beluga whales, golden eagles and more.

(4) The lives and culture of the Gwich’in people are based on the Porcupine Caribou Herd.

(5) Further exploitation of the oil and gas reserves, including seismic exploration, in the coastal plains will cause devastating damage to fragile ecosystems and to the cultural practices of the Gwich’in people.

(6) Section 20001 of Public Law 115–97 (16 U.S.C. 3143 note) established that Section 1003 of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (16 U.S.C. 3143) shall not apply to the Alaskan Coastal Plain, thereby permitting the exploitation of oil and gas reserves in the area.

SECTION 3. REPEAL OF THE ARCTIC NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE OIL AND GAS PROGRAM.

Section 20001 of Public Law 115–97 (16 U.S.C. 3143 note) is hereby repealed.

S.2142 / H.R.1213

To ensure that consumers can make informed decisions in choosing between meat products and imitation products, and for other purposes

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IN THE WASAMUN MODEL UNITED STATES CONGRESS

January 21, 2022

The following bill was introduced

A BILL

To ensure that consumers can make informed decisions in choosing between meat products and imitation products, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “The Truthful Labelling of Meat Imitations Act of 2022”.

SECTION 2. LABELING OF IMITATION MEAT PRODUCTS.

Notwithstanding section 101.3(e) of title 21, Code of Federal Regulations (or any successor regulations), without respect to the relative nutritional value of the food, any product shall be deemed to be misbranded if its label, branding or advertising includes the word “meat” if the product is not derived from or does not contain meat.

SECTION 3. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act, the term “meat” means any food containing any edible portion of a livestock or poultry carcass or part thereof.

S.2375 / H.R.1382

To prohibit Federal funding of the Planned Parenthood Federation of America

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IN THE WASAMUN MODEL UNITED STATES CONGRESS

January 21, 2022

The following bill was introduced

A BILL

To prohibit Federal funding the Planned Parenthood Federation of America.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “The Protecting Life & Ending Taxpayer Funded Abortions Act of 2022”.

SECTION 2. FINDINGS.

Congress makes the following findings:

(a) In 2019, Planned Parenthood ended the lives of 354,871 unborn foetuses. In the same period, it provided 584,003 emergency contraception services.

(b) In 2019, Planned Parenthood benefitted from $618,100,000 in Federal funding.

(c) By paying for the administration and other upkeep costs of Planned Parenthood, Federal funds are being used to financially support the practice of abortions.

(d) Abortion is a moral issue, which is opposed by millions of Americans.

(e) Using Federal funds to support Planned Parenthood violates freedom of religion and conscience, which are protected by the First Amendment to the United States Constitution that states “Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof”

SECTION 3. PROHIBITION ON FUNDING OF THE PLANNED PARENTHOOD FEDERATION OF AMERICA.

Notwithstanding any other provision of law:

(a) No Federal funds may be made available to Planned Parenthood Federation of America, or to any of its affiliates.

(b) No Federal funds shall be provided to an entity unless it certifies that it does not provide goods or services to the Planned Parenthood Federation of America.

SECTION 4. EFFECTIVE DATE.

This Act shall take effect 90 days after the date of the enactment.

The following amendments are to be offered –

AMENDMENT 1.

Strike Section 3(b).

AMENDMENT 2.

In Section 4, strike “90 days” and insert “12 months”.

S.2847 / H.R.3303

To require to prevent abuse and neglect in residential boarding institutions for teenagers, and for other purposes.

IN THE WASAMUN MODEL UNITED STATES CONGRESS

January 21, 2022

The following bill was introduced

A BILL

To require to prevent abuse and neglect in residential boarding institutions for teenagers, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “The Protection of Troubled Teens Act of 2022”.

SECTION 2. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) CHILD. – The term “child” means an individual who has not attained the age of 18.

(2) CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT. – The term “child abuse and neglect” has the meaning given such term in section 3 of the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (42 U.S.C. 5101 note).

(3) COVERED PROGRAMME. –

(a) IN GENERAL. – The term “covered programme” means each facility of a programme operated by a public or private entity that, with respect to one or more children who are unrelated to the owner or operator of the program, purports to provide treatment or modify behaviours in a residential environment, such as –

(i) A programme with a wilderness or outdoor experience, expedition, or intervention;

(ii) A boot camp experience or other experience designed to simulate characteristics of basic military training or correctional regimes;

(iii) A therapeutic boarding school; or

(iv) A behavioural modification program.

(b) EXCLUSION. – The term "covered programme" does not include –

(i) A hospital licensed by the State; or

(ii) A foster family home that provides 24 – hour substitute care for children placed away from their parents or guardians and for whom the State child welfare services agency has placement and care responsibility and that is licensed and regulated by the State as a foster family home.

(4) MECHANICAL RESTRAINT. –The term "mechanical restraint" has the meaning given the term in section 595(d)(1) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 290jj(d)(1)).

(5) PHYSICAL RESTRAINT. – The term "physical restraint" means a personal restriction that immobilizes or reduces the ability of an individual to move the individual's arms, legs, torso, or head freely, except that such term does not include voluntary physical escort (as such term is defined in section 595(d)(2) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 290jj(d)(2))).

(6) PROTECTION AND ADVOCACY SYSTEM. – The term "protection and advocacy system" means a system established by a State under section 143 of the Developmental Disabilities Assistance and Bill of Rights Act of 2000 (42 U.S.C. 15043).

(7) SECLUSION. – The term "seclusion" means the involuntary confinement of a child alone in a room or area from which the child is physically prevented from leaving.

(8) SECRETARY. – The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of Health and Human Services.

(9) STATE. – The term "State" has the meaning given such term in section 3 of the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (42 U.S.C. 5101 note).

SECTION 3. STANDARDS AND ENFORCEMENT.

(1) Minimum Standards. – Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall require each covered programme, in order to provide for the basic health and safety of children at such a programme, to meet the following minimum standards:

(a) PROHIBITION ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT. – Child abuse and neglect shall be prohibited.

(b) PROHIBITION ON CERTAIN DISCIPLINARY TECHNIQUES. – Disciplinary techniques or other practices that involve the withholding of essential food, water, clothing, shelter, or medical care necessary to maintain physical health, mental health, and general safety, shall be prohibited.

(c) PROHIBITION ON PHYSICAL OR MENTAL ABUSE. – Acts of physical or mental abuse designed to humiliate, degrade, or undermine a child's self-respect shall be prohibited.

(d) LIMITATION ON RESTRAINTS AND SECLUSION. –

(i) The use of seclusion, mechanical restraints, and physical restraints that impair breathing or communication is prohibited.

(ii) Physical restraints other than the restraints described in clause (i) may be used (if not contraindicated) only in emergency situations in which a child presents an imminent danger of harm to self or others and only after less restrictive interventions have been determined to be ineffective.

(e) ACCESS TO COMMUNICATIONS. – Each child at such a programme shall have reasonable access to a telephone, and be informed of their right to such access to maintain frequent contact, including making and receiving scheduled and unscheduled calls, unrestricted written correspondence, and electronic communications with as much privacy as possible, and shall have access to existing and appropriate national, State, and local child abuse reporting hotline numbers.

(f) SENIOR MANAGEMENT. – Not less than one full – time licensed clinician or mental health practitioner, as defined by State law, shall be employed as a senior manager of such a program.

(g) CHILD ABUSE RESPONSE TRAINING. – Each staff member, including volunteers, at such a programme shall be required, as a condition of employment, to become trained in what constitutes child abuse and neglect, State law relating to mandated reporters, and procedures for reporting child abuse and neglect in the State in which such a programme is located, and information on existing and appropriate national, State, and local child abuse reporting hotline numbers.

(h) MEDICAL RESPONSE TRAINING. – Each staff member, including volunteers, at such a programme shall be required, as a condition of employment, to become trained in recognizing the signs, symptoms, and appropriate responses associated with common medical emergencies and mental health crisis, including suicide and worsening symptoms of mental illness.

(i) CRIMINAL HISTORY CHECK. –

(i) Each staff member, including volunteers, shall be required, as a condition of employment, to submit to a criminal history check, including a name-based search of the National Sex Offender Registry established pursuant to the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006 (42 U.S.C. 16901 et seq.), a search of the State criminal registry or repository in the State in which the covered programme is operating, and a Federal Bureau of Investigation fingerprint check. An individual shall be ineligible to serve in a position with any contact with children at a covered programme if any such record check reveals a violent felony conviction that, by virtue of its nature, proximity in time, or other factor, presents a direct increase to a child's risk of harm in the programme as determined by the Secretary.

(ii) The covered programme shall provide an independent process by which an applicant or staff member who is determined to be ineligible as a result of a criminal history check under clause (i) shall have the right to obtain a copy of the report resulting from the check; and within 10 business days after receipt of the report, to appeal, in order to dispute the accuracy of the information obtained through the check.

(j) PROHIBITION ON DISCRIMINATION. – Ensure that no person shall, on the basis of actual or perceived race, colour, religion, national origin, sex, gender identity, sexual orientation, or disability, be subjected to discrimination under any programme or activity, in whole or in part, covered by this Act.

(k) EVIDENCE-BASED PRACTICES. – Ensure that covered programs employ safe, evidence-based practices, and that children are protected against harmful or fraudulent practices including isolation and restraints.

(2) Monitoring And Enforcement. –

(a) REVIEW PROCESS. – Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall implement a review process for overseeing, investigating, and evaluating reports of child abuse and neglect at covered programmes received by the Secretary from the appropriate State, in accordance with section 115(b)(3) of the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act, as added by section 7 of this Act. Such review process shall include an investigation to determine if a violation of the standards required under subsection (a)(1) has occurred; and include consultation and collaboration with relevant Federal and State agencies.

(b) CIVIL PENALTIES. – Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall promulgate regulations establishing civil penalties for violations of the standards required under subsection (a)(1).

(3) Action. – The Secretary shall establish a process to assist States in the oversight and enforcement of this Act, which shall include –

(a) Assisting States in implementing oversight mechanisms to ensure compliance with the standards under subsection (a)(1);

(b) Maintaining oversight of covered programs in cases in which a State has not established mechanisms sufficient to ensure compliance with the standards under subsection (a)(1) within 3 years after the date of the enactment of this Act; and

(c) Encouraging the use of local, State, or national hotline numbers for the reporting of child abuse and any other resources the Secretary determines to be appropriate.

SECTION 4. ENFORCEMENT BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

If the Secretary determines that a violation of section (3)(a)(1) has not been remedied through the enforcement process described in subsection (b)(2) of such section, the Secretary shall refer such violation to the Attorney General for appropriate action. Regardless of whether such a referral has been made, the Attorney General may, *sua sponte*, file a complaint in any court of competent jurisdiction seeking equitable relief or any other relief authorized by this Act for such violation.

S.2881 / H.R.2215

To ensure that institutions of higher education protect freedom of speech, thought and expression, and for other purposes

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IN THE WASAMUN MODEL UNITED STATES CONGRESS

January 21, 2022

The following bill was introduced

A BILL

To ensure that institutions of higher education protect freedom of speech, thought and expression, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "The Freedom of Speech on Campuses Act of 2022".

SECTION 2. PROTECTION OF STUDENT SPEECH AND ASSOCIATION RIGHTS.

Section 112(a) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1011a(a)) is amended by redesignating paragraph (2) as paragraph (3); and by inserting after paragraph (1) the following:

"(2) It is the sense of Congress that –

"(a) Every individual should be free to profess, and to maintain, the opinion of such individual in matters of religion or philosophy, and that professing or maintaining such opinion should in no way diminish, enlarge, or affect the civil liberties or rights of such individual on the campus of an institution of higher education;

"(b) No public institution of higher education directly or indirectly receiving financial assistance under this Act should limit religious expression, free expression, or any other rights provided under the First Amendment to the Constitution of the United States;

"(c) Free speech zones and restrictive speech codes are inherently at odds with the freedom of speech guaranteed by the First Amendment to the Constitution of the United States;

"(d) Bias reporting systems are susceptible to abuses that may put them at odds with the freedom of speech guaranteed by the First Amendment to the Constitution of the United States; and

"(e) No public institution of higher education directly or indirectly receiving financial assistance under this Act should restrict the speech of such institution's students through improperly restrictive zones, codes, or bias reporting systems.".

The following amendments are to be offered –

AMENDMENT 1.

In Section 2, strike 2(c) and 2(e).

AMENDMENT 2.

In Section 2, strike 2(c); and

In 2(e) strike "improperly restrictive zones, codes, or bias reporting systems" and insert "bias reporting systems".

AMENDMENT 3.

In Section 2, strike 2(d); and

In 2(e) strike "improperly restrictive zones, codes, or bias reporting systems" and insert "improperly restrictive zones or codes".

S.2919

To prohibit the use of corporal punishment in schools

IN THE WASAMUN MODEL UNITED STATES CONGRESS

January 21, 2022

The following bill was introduced

A BILL

To prohibit the use of corporal punishment in schools.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “The Keeping Children Safe at Schools Act of 2022”.

SECTION 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following –

(1) Behavioural interventions for children must promote the right of all children to be treated with dignity. All children have the right to be free from any corporal punishment.

(2) Safe, effective, evidence-based strategies are available to support children who display challenging behaviours in school settings.

(3) School personnel have the right to work in a safe environment and should be provided training and support to prevent injury and trauma to themselves and others.

(4) Every 30 seconds during the school year, a public school student is corporally punished.

(5) Nineteen States continue to permit corporal punishment in public schools.

(6) According to Department of Education statistics, each year in the United States, hundreds of thousands of school children are subjected to corporal punishment in public schools. School corporal punishment is usually executed in the form of “paddling”, or striking students with a wooden paddle on their buttocks or legs, which can result in abrasions, bruising, severe muscle injury, hematomas, whiplash damage, life-threatening haemorrhages, and other medical complications that may require hospitalization.

(7) Gross racial disparity exists in the execution of corporal punishment of public school children, and African-American schoolchildren are disproportionately corporally punished. The most recent available statistics show that African-American students make up 18 percent of the national student population, but comprise 40 percent of all students subjected to physical punishment at school. Black children are nearly two-and-a-half times more likely to be corporally punished than White children, and nearly eight times more likely to be corporally punished than Hispanic children.

SECTION 3. DEFINITION OF CORPORAL PUNISHMENT.

In this Act, the term "corporal punishment" means paddling, spanking, or other forms of physical punishment, however light, imposed upon a student.

SECTION 4. PROHIBITION AGAINST CORPORAL PUNISHMENT.

Subpart 4 of part C of the General Education Provisions Act (20 U.S.C. 1232f et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following –

"SEC. 448. PROHIBITION AGAINST CORPORAL PUNISHMENT.

"(a) General Prohibition. – No funds shall be made available under any applicable programme to any educational agency or institution, including a local educational agency or State educational agency, that has a policy or practice which allows school personnel to inflict corporal punishment upon a student as a form of punishment or for the purpose of modifying undesirable behaviour.

"(b) Reasonable Physical Force. – Nothing in this section shall be construed to preclude school personnel from using reasonable physical force if a student's behaviour poses an imminent danger of physical injury to the student, school personnel, or others;

"(c) Definitions. – For purposes of this section –

"(1) The term 'corporal punishment' has the meaning given such term in section 3 of the Keeping Children Safe at Schools Act of 2022;

"(2) The term 'educational agency or institution' means any public or private agency or institution which is the recipient, or serves students who are recipients of, funds under any applicable program;

"(3) The terms 'local educational agency' and 'State educational agency' have the meanings given such terms in section 8101 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965;

SECTION 5. STATE PLAN AND ENFORCEMENT.

(1) State Plan. – Not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this Act and every third year thereafter, each State educational agency shall submit to the Secretary of Education a State plan that provides –

(a) Assurances to the Secretary of Education that the State has in effect policies and procedures that eliminate the use of corporal punishment in schools;

(b) A description of the State's policies and procedures; and

(c) A description of the State plans to ensure school personnel and parents, including private school personnel and parents, are aware of the State's policies and procedures.

(2) Enforcement. – If a State educational agency fails to comply with subsection (a), the Secretary of Education shall –

(a) Withhold, in whole or in part, further payments under an applicable program (as such term is defined in section 400(c) of the General Education Provisions Act (20 U.S.C. 1221)) in accordance with section 455 of such Act (20 U.S.C. 1234d);

(b) Enter into a compliance agreement in accordance with section 457 of the General Education Provisions Act (20 U.S.C. 1234f); or

(c) Issue a complaint to compel compliance of the State educational agency through a cease and desist order, in the same manner the Secretary of Education is authorized to take such action under section 456 of the General Education Provisions Act (20 U.S.C. 1234e).

AMENDMENTS

SEC. 9. HOME SCHOOLS.

Nothing in this Act shall be construed to affect a home school, whether or not a home school is treated as a private school or home school under State law; or consider parents who are schooling a child at home as school personnel.

S.J.Res.18 / H.J.Res.38

To propose an amendment to the Constitution of the United States that limits the number of terms that a Member of Congress may serve.

IN THE WASAMUN MODEL UNITED STATES CONGRESS

January 21, 2022

The following joint resolution was introduced

JOINT RESOLUTION

To propose an amendment to the Constitution of the United States that limits the number of terms that a Member of Congress may serve.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. FINDINGS

Congress makes the following findings –

(a) The incumbency rate in congressional elections in 2018 was 91% and in 2016 was 97%.

(b) Serving as a Member of Congress for a prolonged period of time can result in elected representatives becoming separated from the views of the people in their constituencies.

(c) Lobbyists and special interests have an inappropriate and corrupting influence over Federal government and establishing term limits would reduce such influence.

SECTION 2. AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION.

Resolved,

By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein),

That the following article is proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the Constitution when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States within seven years after the date of its submission by the Congress –

"ARTICLE — OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

"SECTION 1. No person who has served two terms as a Representative shall be eligible for election to the House of Representatives. For purposes of this section, the election of a person to fill a vacancy in the House of Representatives shall be included as one term in determining the number of terms that such person has served as a Representative if the person fills the vacancy for more than one year.

"SECTION 2. No person who has served two terms as a Senator shall be eligible for election or appointment to the Senate. For purposes of this section, the election or appointment of a person to fill a vacancy in the Senate shall be included as one term in determining the number of terms that such person has served as a Senator if the person fills the vacancy for more than three years.

"SECTION 3. No term beginning before the date of the ratification of this article shall be taken into account in determining eligibility for election or appointment under this article.".

The following amendments are to be offered –

AMENDMENT 1.

In Section 2, strike "two terms as a Representative" and insert "five terms as a Representative".

AMENDMENT 2.

In Section 2, strike "two terms as a Senator" and insert "three terms as a Senator".

S.J.Res.31 / H.J.Res.42

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to require that the Supreme Court of the United States be composed of not more than nine justices

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IN THE WASAMUN MODEL UNITED STATES CONGRESS

January 21, 2022

The following joint resolution was introduced

JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to require that the Supreme Court of the United States be composed of not more than nine justices.

Resolved,

by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein),

That the following article is proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the Constitution when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States within seven years after the date of its submission for ratification:

"Article —

"The Supreme Court shall be composed of not more than nine justices.".

The following amendments are to be offered –

AMENDMENT 1.

Strike "The Supreme Court shall be composed of not more than nine justices" and insert "The Supreme Court shall be composed of not more than eleven justices".

S.404 / H.R.1342

To prohibit use of the pursuit intervention technique (PIT) manoeuvre and similar pursuit tactics by law enforcement agencies

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IN THE WASAMUN MODEL UNITED STATES CONGRESS

January 21, 2022

The following bill was introduced

A BILL

To prohibit use of the pursuit intervention technique (PIT) manoeuvre and similar pursuit tactics by law enforcement agencies.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “The End the PIT Manoeuvre Act of 2022”.

SECTION 2. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act –

(1) LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICER. – The term “law enforcement officer” –

(a) Means any officer of the United States, a State, or a unit of local government, who is empowered by law to conduct investigations of, or make arrests because of, offenses against the United States, the District of Columbia, a State, or a political subdivision of a State; and

(b) Includes a member of the Armed Forces (including any reserve component) under orders to act in a policing capacity in the United States.

(2) PURSUIT. – The term “vehicle pursuit” means an attempt by law enforcement officers to apprehend a suspect who is attempting to avoid arrest while operating a motor vehicle and who is failing to comply with instructions or signals by law enforcement officers to stop.

(3) PURSUIT INTERVENTION TECHNIQUE (PIT) MANOEUVRE. – The term “pursuit intervention technique (PIT) manoeuvre” means a manoeuvre conducted by a law enforcement officer to end a vehicle pursuit by forcing a rotational stop to a non-compliant suspect’s vehicle.

SECTION 4. PROHIBITING USE OF THE PURSUIT INTERVENTION TECHNIQUE (PIT) MANOEUVRE.

(1) Federal Law Enforcement Use of the Pursuit Intervention Technique (Pit) Manoeuvre. – No Federal law enforcement officer or agency shall use the Pursuit Intervention Technique (PIT) manoeuvre.

(2) Limitation on State or Local Law Enforcement Agency Eligibility For Funds. – Beginning in the first fiscal year that begins after the date that is one year after the date of enactment of this Act, a State or unit of local government may not receive funds the Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant Program under subpart 1 of part E of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (34 U.S.C. 10151 et seq.) or the "Cops on the Beat" program under part Q of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (34 U.S.C. 10381 et seq.) for a fiscal year if, on the day before the first day of the fiscal year, the State or unit of local government does not have in effect a law that prohibits the use of the Pursuit Intervention Technique (PIT) manoeuvre by its law enforcement agencies.

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The following amendments are to be offered –

AMENDMENT 1.

Strike Section 4 and insert the following –

SECTION 4. STANDARDS RELATED TO USE OF THE PURSUIT INTERVENTION TECHNIQUE (PIT) MANOEUVRE.

(1) Federal Law Enforcement Use of the Pursuit Intervention Technique (Pit) Manoeuvre. – All Federal law enforcement agencies shall have clear policies that the Pursuit Intervention Technique (PIT) manoeuvre shall not be employed should any of the following criteria apply –

(a) The suspect or the suspect's vehicle poses no immediate and imminent threat to human life.

(b) The suspect is being pursued by law enforcement officers in relation to a traffic violation, theft of a vehicle, misdemeanour, or non-violent felony.

(c) There is reasonable suspicion that the vehicle under pursuit contains individuals who are poorly restrained such as riding in the open bed area of a pickup truck or similar vehicle.

(d) The vehicle under pursuit is a motorcycle.

(e) Either the pursuit vehicle or the vehicle under pursuit are travelling at more than 45 miles per hour.

(f) The driver of the pursuit vehicle is a law enforcement officer trained in the safe use of the Pursuit Intervention Technique (PIT) manoeuvre.

(2) Limitation on State or Local Law Enforcement Agency Eligibility For Funds. – Beginning in the first fiscal year that begins after the date that is one year after the date

of enactment of this Act, a State or unit of local government may not receive funds the Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant Program under subpart 1 of part E of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (34 U.S.C. 10151 et seq.) or the "Cops on the Beat" program under part Q of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (34 U.S.C. 10381 et seq.) for a fiscal year if, on the day before the first day of the fiscal year, the State or unit of local government does not have in effect a law or policy that prohibits use of the Pursuit Intervention Technique (PIT) manoeuvre if any of the criteria in Section (1)(a) to (f) apply.

S.722 / H.R.3861

To amend title 10, United States Code, to direct the Secretary of Defense to limit the transfer of military equipment to law enforcement agencies, and for other purposes

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IN THE WASAMUN MODEL UNITED STATES CONGRESS

January 21, 2022

The following bill was introduced

A BILL

To amend title 10, United States Code, to direct the Secretary of Defense to limit the transfer of military equipment to law enforcement agencies, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “The End Militarization of Law Enforcement Act of 2022”.

SECTION 2. FINDINGS.

Congress makes the following findings –

(1) Under section 2576a of title 10, United States Code, the Department of Defense is authorized to provide excess property to local law enforcement agencies. The Defense Logistics Agency, administers such section by operating the Law Enforcement Support Office program.

(2) New and used material, including mine-resistant ambush-protected vehicles and weapons determined by the Department of Defense to be “military grade” are transferred to Federal, Tribal, State, and local law enforcement agencies through the program.

(3) As a result, local law enforcement agencies, including police and sheriff’s departments, are acquiring this material for use in their normal operations.

(4) As a result of the wars in Iraq and Afghanistan, military equipment purchased for, and used in, those wars has become excess property and has been made available for transfer to local and Federal law enforcement agencies.

(5) In Fiscal Year 2017, $504,000,000 worth of property was transferred to law enforcement agencies.

(6) More than $6,800,000,000 worth of weapons and equipment have been transferred to police organizations in all 50 States and four territories through the programme.

(7) In July, 2017, the Government Accountability Office reported that the program's internal controls were inadequate to prevent fraudulent applicants' access to the program.

(8) The Department of Defense categorizes equipment eligible for transfer under the 1033 program as "controlled" and "un-controlled" equipment. "Controlled equipment" includes weapons, explosives such as flash-bang grenades, mine-resistant ambush-protected vehicles, long-range acoustic devices, aircraft capable of being modified to carry armament that are combat coded, and silencers, among other military grade items.

SECTION 3. LIMITATION ON DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE TRANSFER OF PERSONAL PROPERTY TO LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES.

(1) In General. – Section 2576a of title 10, United States Code, is amended –

(a) In subsection (a) –

(i) In paragraph (1)(A), by striking "counterdrug, counterterrorism, `disaster-related emergency preparedness, and border security activities" and inserting "counterterrorism"; and

(ii) In paragraph (2), by striking ", the Director of National Drug Control Policy,";

(b) In subsection (b) –

(i) In paragraph (5), by striking "and" at the end;

(ii) In paragraph (6), by striking the period and inserting a semicolon; and

(iii) By adding at the end the following new paragraphs:

"(7) The recipient submits to the Department of Defense a description of how the recipient expects to use the property;

"(8) The recipient certifies to the Department of Defense that if the recipient determines that the property is surplus to the needs of the recipient, the recipient will return the property to the Department of Defense;

"(9) The recipient has received the approval of the city council or other local governing body to acquire the personal property sought under this section.";

(c) By striking subsections (d) and (e);

(d) By redesignating subsections (f) and (g) as subsections (o) and (p), respectively; and

(e) By inserting after subsection (c) the following new subsections:

"(d) Limitations on Transfers.

"(1) The Secretary may not transfer to Federal, Tribal, State, or local law enforcement agencies the following under this section –

"(a) Controlled firearms, ammunition, bayonets, grenade launchers, grenades (including stun and flash-bang), and explosives.

"(b) Controlled vehicles, highly mobile multi-wheeled vehicles, mine-resistant ambush-protected vehicles, trucks, truck dump, truck utility, and truck carryall.

"(c) Drones that are armored, weaponized, or both.

"(d) Silencers.

"(e) Items in the Federal Supply Class of banned items.

"(2) The Secretary may waive the applicability of paragraph (1) to a vehicle described in subparagraph (B) of such paragraph (other than a mine-resistant ambush-protected vehicle), if the Secretary determines that such a waiver is necessary for disaster or rescue purposes or for another purpose where life and public safety are at risk, as demonstrated by the proposed recipient of the vehicle.

"(6) The Secretary shall require, as a condition of any transfer of property under this section, that the Federal or State agency that receives the property shall return the property to the Secretary if the agency is investigated by the Department of Justice for any violation of civil liberties; or is otherwise found to have engaged in widespread abuses of civil liberties.

(2) Effective Date. – The amendments made by subsection (1) shall apply with respect to any transfer of property made after the date of the enactment of this Act.

S.826

To permit the televising of Supreme Court proceedings

IN THE WASAMUN MODEL UNITED STATES CONGRESS

January 21, 2022

The following bill was introduced

A BILL

To permit the televising of Supreme Court proceedings.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “The Cameras in Court Act of 2022”.

SECTION 2. AMENDMENT TO TITLE 28.

(a) In General. – Chapter 45 of title 28, United States Code, is amended by inserting at the end the following –

> “§ 678. Televising Supreme Court proceedings
>
> “The Supreme Court shall permit television coverage of all open sessions of the Court unless the Court decides, by a vote of the majority of justices, that allowing such coverage in a particular case would constitute a violation of the due process rights of one or more of the parties before the Court.”.

(b) Clerical Amendment. – The chapter analysis for chapter 45 of title 28, United States Code, is amended by inserting at the end the following –

> “678. Televising Supreme Court proceedings.”.

S.1521 / H.R.3221

To prohibit use of kinetic impact projectiles by law enforcement agencies, and for other purposes

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IN THE WASAMUN MODEL UNITED STATES CONGRESS

January 21, 2022

The following bill was introduced

A BILL

To prohibit use of kinetic impact projectiles by law enforcement agencies, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. DEFINITIONS.

The term “kinetic impact projectile” means a rubber or plastic bullet, bean bag round, sponge round, pellet round, wooden dowel, or other projectile-delivered impact munition.

SECTION 2. PROHIBITING THE USE OF KINETIC IMPACT PROJECTILES BY FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS.

A Federal law enforcement officer may not use a kinetic impact projectile for any purpose while on duty.

SECTION 3. INCENTIVIZING BANNING THE USE OF KINETIC IMPACT PROJECTILES BY STATE AND LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS.

Beginning in the first fiscal year beginning after the date of enactment of this Act, a State or unit of local government may not receive funds under the Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant Program under subpart 1 of part E of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (34 U.S.C. 10151 et seq.) or the “Cops on the Beat” program under part Q of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (34 U.S.C. 10381 et seq.) for a fiscal year if, on the day before the first day of the fiscal year, the State or unit of local government does not have in effect a law that prohibits state and local law enforcement officers from using kinetic impact projectiles for any purpose while on duty.

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The following amendments are to be offered –

AMENDMENT 1.

Strike Section 2 and insert the following –

> SECTION 2. PROHIBITING THE USE OF KINETIC IMPACT PROJECTILES BY FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS.
>
> A Federal law enforcement officer should take every feasible step to deescalate or otherwise resolve a situation before using a kinetic impact projectile while on duty.

AMENDMENT 2.

Strike "prohibits state and local law enforcement officers from using kinetic impact projectiles for any purpose while on duty" in Section 3 and insert –

> "requires state and local law enforcement officers to take every feasible step to deescalate or otherwise resolve a situation before using a kinetic impact projectile while on duty".

S.1617 / H.R.3922

To secure the right to vote of persons who have been incarcerated

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IN THE WASAMUN MODEL UNITED STATES CONGRESS

January 21, 2022

The following bill was introduced

A BILL

To secure the right to vote of persons who have been incarcerated.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Rehabilitation Through Democracy Act of 2022”.

SECTION 2. FINDINGS.

Congress makes the following findings:

(1) The right to vote is the most significant act of citizenship and regaining the franchise is an important means of reintegrating individuals with criminal convictions into society.

(2) The principles of the Constitution ensure that citizens are treated with fairness and equality in providing the right to vote and in the exercise of the vote. The 8th Amendment to the Constitution provides for no excessive bail to be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

(3) State disenfranchisement laws vary widely. Two States do not disenfranchise individuals with criminal convictions at all. In 34 States, individuals with convictions may not vote while they are on parole and 30 of those States disenfranchise individuals on felony probation as well. In 12 States, a conviction can result in lifetime disenfranchisement.

(4) In 2016, an estimated 6,100,000 citizens of the United States, or about 1 in 40 adults in the United States, could not vote as a result of a felony conviction. Of the 6,100,000 citizens barred from voting then, only 22 percent were in prison.

(5) State disenfranchisement laws disproportionately impact minorities. As of 2016, 7.4% of the voting-age African-American population, or 2,200,000 African-Americans, were disenfranchised. One out of every 13 African-Americans were unable to vote because of felony disenfranchisement, which is a rate more than 4 times greater than non-African-Americans.

(6) Disenfranchising citizens who have been convicted of a criminal offense and who are living and working peacefully in the community hinders rehabilitation and reintegration into society.

SECTION 3. RIGHTS OF CITIZENS.

The right of an individual who is a citizen of the United States to vote in any election for Federal office shall not be denied or abridged because that individual has been convicted of a criminal offense, regardless of whether such individual is serving a sentence for a felony or a misdemeanour at the time of the election.

SECTION 4. ENFORCEMENT.

(1) The Attorney General may, in a civil legal action, obtain such relief as is necessary to remedy a violation of this Act.

(2) A person who is aggrieved by a violation of this Act may, in a civil legal action, obtain relief with respect to the violation.

SECTION 5. DEFINITIONS.

For purposes of this Act:

(1) The term “election” means any general, special, primary, runoff election, political party convention or caucus.

(2) The term “Federal office” means the office of President or Vice President of the United States, or of Senator or Representative in, or Delegate or Resident Commissioner to, the Congress of the United States.

SECTION 6. FEDERAL PRISON FUNDS.

No State, unit of local government, or other person may receive or use any Federal funds to construct or otherwise improve a prison, jail, or other place of incarceration unless that State, unit of local government, or person –

(1) Is in compliance with Section 3 of this Act; and

(2) Has in effect a programme under which each individual incarcerated in that person’s jurisdiction who is a citizen of the United States is notified upon release of their rights under Section 3 of this Act; and

(3) Has in effect a programme, as part of wider rehabilitation programs, to educate incarcerated persons about their political rights, the operation of the political system, the need for political participation, means of accessing political information and the differences between the political parties.

SECTION 7. EFFECTIVE DATE.

This Act shall apply to citizens of the United States voting in any election for Federal office held on or after the date of the enactment of this Act.

The following amendments are to be offered –

AMENDMENT 1.

Strike the following from section 3 –

> because that individual has been convicted of a criminal offense, regardless of whether such individual is serving a sentence for a felony or a misdemeanour at the time of the election.

And insert the following –

> because that individual has been convicted of a misdemeanour offense, regardless of whether such individual is serving a sentence at the time of the election.

S.2100

To prohibit members of the Armed Services from having tattoos and body markings that include Confederate symbols

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IN THE WASAMUN MODEL UNITED STATES CONGRESS

January 21, 2022

The following bill was introduced

A BILL

To prohibit members of the Armed Services from having tattoos and body markings that include Confederate symbols.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "The Protect the Military from Extremism Act of 2022".

SECTION 2. PROHIBITION OF CONFEDERATE TATTOOS.

Chapter 37 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by adding after section 657 the following new section –

"(a) Prohibition on Commissioning or Enlistment. – A person who has tattoos or body markings that include Confederate symbols may not be processed for commissioning or permitted to enlist in the armed forces.

"(b) Definitions. – In this section, the term 'Confederate symbols' refers to any depiction of a Confederate flag; or imagery or words that honour a Confederate leader, Confederate soldier, the Confederate States of America, or the Confederacy in general.

"(c) Exemptions. – Paragraph (a) does not apply to individuals who have had tattoos or body markings that included Confederate symbols removed or obscured.".

SECTION 3. EFFECTIVE DATE.

This Act shall apply to any individual processed for commissioning or enlisted into the armed forces on or after the date of the enactment of this Act.

The following amendments are to be offered –

AMENDMENT 1.

In section 2, strike –

> Prohibition on Commissioning or Enlistment. – A person who has tattoos or body markings that include Confederate symbols may not be processed for commissioning or permitted to enlist in the armed forces

And insert –

> Prohibition on Commissioning or Enlistment. – A person who has tattoos or body markings that support racism, hate or an extremist political agenda, including Confederate symbols or Antifa symbols, may not be processed for commissioning or permitted to enlist in the armed forces.

AMENDMENT 2.

Strike sub-section 2(c).

S.2436 / H.R.3377

To amend Section 287(g) of the Immigration and Nationality Act to discontinue authorisation for State and local law enforcement officers to investigate, apprehend and detain aliens, and for other purposes

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IN THE WASAMUN MODEL UNITED STATES CONGRESS

January 21, 2022

The following bill was introduced

A BILL

To amend Section 287(g) of the Immigration and Nationality Act to discontinue authorisation for State and local law enforcement officers to investigate, apprehend and detain aliens, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “The Fair Enforcement Act of 2022”.

SECTION 2. FINDINGS.

Congress makes the following findings –

(1) Section 287(g) of the Immigration and Nationality Act permits the Department of Homeland Security to enter into agreements with state or local law enforcement agencies and deputize law enforcement officers to perform certain functions of federal agents of the Immigration and Customs Enforcement agency.

(2) Section 287(g) of the Immigration and Nationality Act authorises select local and state law enforcement officers to interview individuals to assess their immigration status, detain individuals until federal agents take custody, enter data into Immigration and Customs Enforcement databases, and transfer individuals who are not citizens into federal custody.

(3) Department of Justice investigations have identified that some local and state law enforcement agencies acting under Section 287(g) authority have engaged in racial profiling and other constitutional violations including conducting “sweeps” in Latino neighbourhoods.

(4) Studies have found that many individuals detained under Section 287(g) posed minimal threat to public safety, and had committed misdemeanours and traffic offences rather than serious criminal acts.

(5) A 2021 report by the Government and Accountability Office found that Immigration and Customs Enforcement does not have goals or measures to assess the performance of the 287(g) Program or have an oversight mechanism for some partner agencies.

(6) Immigration and Customs Enforcement provides insufficient oversight or direction of the 287(g) Program.

(7) A 2009 report by the University of North Carolina School of Law and the American Civil Liberties Union of North Carolina established "287(g) encourages, or at the very least tolerates, racial profiling and baseless stereotyping, resulting in the harassment of local residents and the isolation of an increasingly marginalized community".

(8) The Major Cities Chiefs Association state that "without assurances that contact with the police would not result in purely civil immigration enforcement action, the hard-won trust, communication and cooperation from the immigrant community would disappear."

(9) Section 287(g) agreements threaten community safety, undermine community policing and damage trust and cooperation between law enforcement and immigrant communities.

SECTION 3. RESCISSION OF STATE AND LOCAL IMMIGRATION ENFORCEMENT AUTHORITY.

Section 287(g) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1357(g)) is amended to read as follows:

"(g) Except as provided in sections 1103(a)(10) of this Act and in section 439 of the Antiterrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act of 1996 (8 U.S.C. 1252c), the authority to inquire about or verify immigration or citizenship status and to investigate, apprehend, arrest, or detain an individual for a violation of this Act or any regulation authorized by this Act –

"(1) Is restricted to immigration officers and authorized employees of the Department of Homeland Security; and

"(2) Is subject to limits set forth in other provisions of law.".

The following amendments are to be offered –

AMENDMENT 1.

Strike Section 3 and insert the following –

SECTION 3. IMPROVING OVERSIGHT.

Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Homeland Security shall conduct a review of the Section 287(g) Program to improve its efficiency and oversight. Such review shall –

(a) Establish performance goals and performance measures to assess and manage the performance of the Section 287(g) Program.

(b) Assess the operations of the Section 287(g) programme to optimise the benefits of the programme and to guide the recruitment of additional local and state law enforcement agencies.

(c) Assess the financial cost for local and state law enforcement agencies associated with implementation of the Section 287(g) and minimise these in order to improve further programme expansion.

(d) Develop and implement an oversight mechanism to monitor law enforcement officers and agencies participating in the programme and their compliance with their Memorandum of Agreement with Immigration and Customs Enforcement.

AMENDMENT 2.

Strike Section 1(3) and insert the following –

(3) Immigration and Customs Enforcement values multicultural communication, and its procedures and practices do not tolerate racial profiling. Immigration and Customs Enforcement thoroughly investigates any indication of racial profiling, and rescinds authority of law enforcement agencies found engaging in racial profiling.

AMENDMENT 3.

Strike Section 1(6).

AMENDMENT 4.

Section 1(9), strike “agreements threaten” and insert “has the potential to threaten, where poorly implemented,”.

AMENDMENT 5.

Insert after Section 1(9) –

(10) The Section 287(g) programme benefits public safety by facilitating communication and cooperation between local and federal law enforcement officers to better identify and remove criminal noncitizens.

(11) The Section 287(g) significantly contributes to the efficiency of federal, state and local law enforcement, permitting more law enforcement officers, federal agents and resources to be directed towards ongoing immigration enforcement operations across the nation.

AMENDMENT 6.

Strike Section 3 and insert the following –

SECTION 3. EXPIRATION DATE AND TRAINING RENEWAL.

Not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Homeland Security shall ensure that all future Memorandums of Agreement established under the 287(g) programme contain –

(a) Expiry dates;

(b) A requirement for law enforcement officers carrying out duties under 287(g) Program authority to renew training conducted by Immigration and Customs Enforcement every two years.

S.2587 / H.R.3281

To amend title 10, United States Code, to prohibit the charging of fees for the adoption of former military working dogs, and for other purposes

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IN THE WASAMUN MODEL UNITED STATES CONGRESS

January 21, 2022

The following bill was introduced

A BILL

To amend title 10, United States Code, to provide prohibit the charging of fees for the adoption of former military working dogs, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “The Support Our Dog Heroes Act of 2022”.

SECTION 2. PROHIBITION OF CHARGING FEES FOR THE ADOPTION OF MILITARY DOGS.

Subsection (d) of section 2583 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by striking “may be without charge” and inserting “shall be without charge”.

SECTION 3. DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE PROVISION OF VETERINARY CARE FOR RETIRED MILITARY WORKING DOGS.

(1) In General. – Section 994 of title 10, United States Code, is amended –

(a) In subsection (a);

(i) By striking “establish and maintain a system to”;

(ii) By striking “for the veterinary care of” and inserting “veterinary care for”; and

(iii) By striking the second sentence;

(b) In subsection (b), by inserting “that the Secretary of the military department concerned determines is suitable for adoption or is” before “adopted”; and

(c) In subsection (c), by striking “the system authorized by”.

(2) (b) Multi-Year Agreements with Other Entities. – Such section is further amended by adding at the end the following new subsection –

"(d) Acceptance and Use of Donated Funds. –

"(1) The Secretary of Defense may accept donations of funds, gifts, and in-kind contributions for the purpose of providing long-term care for any military working dog adopted under section 2583 of this title. Any amount so accepted shall be available without further appropriation and without fiscal year limitation.

"(2) The Secretary of Defense may enter into a multi-year agreement with a veterans service organization or appropriate nonprofit entity under which –

"(A) The organization or entity may solicit and accept donations of funds on behalf of the Department of Defense pursuant to paragraph (1); and

"(B) The organization or entity agrees to transfer any funds accepted pursuant to such an agreement to the Department of Defense.

"(3) In this subsection, the term 'veterans service organization' means an organization recognized by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs for the representation of veterans under section 5902 of title 38.". "(A) the organization or entity may solicit and accept donations of funds on behalf of the Department of Defense pursuant to paragraph (1); and

"(B) The organization or entity agrees to transfer any funds accepted pursuant to such an agreement to the Department of Defense.

"(3) In this subsection, the term 'veterans service organization' means an organization recognized by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs for the representation of veterans under section 5902 of title 38.".

S.2650 / H.R.1137

To appropriate sufficient funds for the construction of a border wall between the United States and Mexico

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IN THE WASAMUN MODEL UNITED STATES CONGRESS

January 21, 2022

The following bill was introduced

A BILL

To appropriate sufficient funds for the construction of a border wall between the United States and Mexico.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “The Complete the Border Wall Act of 2022”.

SECTION 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds that:

(a) As a Nation, we have the right and responsibility to make our borders safe, to establish clear and just rules for seeking citizenship, to control the flow of legal immigration, and to eliminate illegal immigration, which in some cases has become a threat to our national security.

(b) According to the Department of Homeland Security, U.S. Customs and Border Protection apprehended 1,541,651 undocumented aliens at the southwest border in the first eight months of 2021. This is an 285% increase compared to the same period (January to August) in 2020.

(c) The journey to the southern border for vulnerable people traveling from Central America, including women and children, is fraught with incredible danger, including increased risk of exploitation, violence and sexual abuse from criminal gangs.

(d) The bipartisan Secure Fence Act of 2006 (Public Law 109-367; 120 Stat. 2638) was signed into law on October 26, 2006, and mandated that the Department of Homeland Security achieve and maintain operational control of the international land border, using physical infrastructure as well as other means, to ensure ``the prevention of all unlawful entries into the United States, including entries by terrorists, other unlawful aliens, instruments of terrorism, narcotics, and other contraband".

(e) Over the past 25 years, the United States Government has constructed 654 miles of physical barriers on the southern border. The Department of Homeland Security is only seeking to expand the physical barrier on the southern border in operationally necessary locations, not to build a physical barrier for all 1,954 miles of the southern border. U.S. Customs and Border Protection has identified 17 high priority locations on the southern border where there is a current operational need for physical barriers.

(f) There is a pressing need to provide more Federal funding for the extension of the physical barrier on the southern border.

SECTION 3. MANDATORY SPENDING FOR BORDER WALL.

(a) There is appropriated sufficient funds for the purpose of constructing a physical barrier along the southern border of the United States.

(b) Such funds shall be offset by increased minimum fines for illegal entry and overstay by aliens, and by ejecting undocumented aliens from housing provided by Federal Housing Programs.

SECTION 4. MINIMUM FINES FOR ILLEGAL ENTRY AND OVERSTAY.

(a) Chapter 8 of title II of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1321 et seq.) is amended:

(i) Section 275 (8 U.S.C. 1325) sub-section (a) is amended from:

> "Any alien who (1) enters or attempts to enter the United States at any time or place other than as designated by immigration officers, or (2) eludes examination or inspection by immigration officers, or (3) attempts to enter or obtains entry to the United States by a willfully false or misleading representation or the willful concealment of a material fact, shall, for the first commission of any such offense, be fined under title 18 or imprisoned not more than 6 months, or both, and, for a subsequent commission of any such offense, be fined under title 18, or imprisoned not more than 2 years, or both."

To:

> "Any alien who (1) enters or attempts to enter the United States at any time or place other than as designated by immigration officers, or (2) eludes examination or inspection by immigration officers, or (3) attempts to enter or obtains entry to the United States by a willfully false or misleading representation or the willful concealment of a material fact, shall (1) for the first commission of any offense shall be fined in accordance with subsection (b), imprisoned not more than 6 months, or both; and (2) for a subsequent commission of any such offense, be fined in accordance with subsection (b), imprisoned not more than 2 years, or both.".

(ii) Section 275 (8 U.S.C. 1325) sub-section (b) is amended from:

> "Any alien who is apprehended while entering (or attempting to enter) the United States at a time or place other than as designated by immigration officers shall be subject to a civil penalty of (1) at least $50 and not more than $250 for each such entry (or attempted entry); or (2) twice the amount specified in paragraph (1) in the case of an alien who has been previously subject to a civil penalty under this

subsection. Civil penalties under this subsection are in addition to, and not in lieu of, any criminal or other civil penalties that may be imposed."

To:

"Any alien who is apprehended while entering (or attempting to enter) the United States at a time or place other than as designated by immigration officers shall be subject to a civil penalty of (1) an amount equal to not less than £3,000 and not more than $10,000; or (2) twice the amount specified in paragraph (1) in the case of an alien who has been previously subject to a civil penalty under this subsection. Civil penalties under this subsection are in addition to, and not in lieu of, any criminal or other civil penalties that may be imposed.".

(b) Section 222(g) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1202(g)) is amended by adding at the end:

"In the case of an alien who has been admitted on the basis of a nonimmigrant visa and remained in the United States beyond the period of stay authorized by the Attorney General shall be subject to a civil penalty in an amount equal to $50 multiplied by the number of months that the alien remained in the United States beyond the alien's authorized period of stay.".

SECTION 5. REDUCING FOREIGN ASSISTANCE AND AID.

The Secretary of State shall proportionately reduce the amount of Federal financial assistance and aid provided to a foreign state by a total of $2,000 for each alien who is a citizen or national of that country who:

(a) Enters or attempts to enter the United States at any time or place other than as designated by immigration officers, or

(b) Eludes examination or inspection by immigration officers, or

(c) Attempts to enter or obtains entry to the United States by a wilful, false or misleading representation or the wilful concealment of a material fact.

SECTION 6. FEES FOR CERTAIN INTERNATIONAL REMITTANCE MONEY TRANSFERS.

Section 920 of the Electronic Fund Transfer Act (relating to remittance transfers) (15 U.S.C. 1693o–1) is amended by inserting the following clause:

"If the designated recipient of a remittance money transfer is located outside of the United States, a remittance transfer provider shall collect a remittance fee equal to 5 percent of the United States dollar amount to be transferred.".

SECTION 7. EFFECTIVE DATE.

This Act shall take effect 90 days after the date of the enactment.

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The following amendments are to be offered –

AMENDMENT 1.

Strike Section 5.

S.2947 / H.R.1845

To amend title 18, United States Code, to penalize false communications to cause an emergency response (also known as swatting), and for other purposes

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IN THE WASAMUN MODEL UNITED STATES CONGRESS

January 21, 2022

The following bill was introduced

A BILL

To amend title 18, United States Code, to penalize false communications to cause an emergency response (also known as swatting), and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "The End Swatting Act of 2022".

SECTION 2. FALSE COMMUNICATIONS TO CAUSE AN EMERGENCY RESPONSE.

Section 1038 of title 18, United States Code, is amended –

(1) In subsection (a)(1), to read as follows –

"(1) IN GENERAL. – Whoever engages in any conduct with intent to convey false or misleading information –

"(a) Under circumstances where such information may reasonably be believed and where such information indicates that an activity has taken, is taking, or will take place that would constitute a violation of chapter 2, 10, 11B, 39, 40, 44, 111, or 113B of this title, section 236 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (42 U.S.C. 2284), or section 46502, the second sentence of section 46504, section 46505(b)(3) or (c), section 46506 if homicide or attempted homicide is involved, or section 60123(b) of title 49; or

"(b) Using the mail or any facility or means of interstate or foreign commerce, under circumstances where such information may reasonably be expected to cause an emergency response and the information indicates that conduct has taken, is taking, or will take place that constitutes a crime under State or

Federal law or endangers public health or safety or the health or safety of any person,

"Shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than 5 years, or both. If serious bodily injury results, the defendant shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than 20 years, or both, and if death results, the defendant shall be fined under this title or imprisoned for any number of years up to life, or both.";

(2) In subsection (b), to read as follows –

"(b) Civil Action. – Whoever engages in any conduct with intent to convey false or misleading information –

"(1) Under circumstances where such information may reasonably be believed and where such information indicates that an activity has taken, is taking, or will take place that would constitute a violation of chapter 2, 10, 11B, 39, 40, 44, 111, or 113B of this title, section 236 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (42 U.S.C. 2284), or section 46502, the second sentence of section 46504, section 46505 (b)(3) or (c), section 46506 if homicide or attempted homicide is involved, or section 60123(b) of title 49; or

"(2) Using the mail or any facility or means of interstate or foreign commerce, under circumstances where such information may reasonably be expected to cause an emergency response and the information indicates that conduct has taken, is taking, or will take place that constitutes a crime under State or Federal law or endangers public health or safety or the health or safety of any person, is liable in a civil action to any party incurring expenses incident to any emergency or investigative response to that conduct, for those expenses."; and

(3) By adding at the end the following –

"(e) Definition. – In this section, the term 'emergency response' means any deployment of personnel or equipment, order or advice to evacuate, or issuance of a warning to the public or a threatened person, organization, or establishment, by an agency of the United States or a State charged with public safety functions, including any agency charged with detecting, preventing, or investigating crimes or with fire or rescue functions, or by a private not-for-profit organization that provides fire or rescue functions.".