A Resolution to Amend the Constitution to Establish Term Limits for Members of Congress

RESOLVED, By two-thirds of the Congress here assembled, 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 from the date of its submission by the Congress:

ARTICLE --

Section 1 No person shall be elected to the House of Representatives more than three times.

Section 2 No person shall be elected to the Senate more than twice.

Section 3 No term beginning before the date of the ratification of this article shall be taken into account in determining eligibility under this article.

Section 4 The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by National Online Forensics

A Resolution to Urge United States Leadership in Relieving the Debt of Low-Income Countries

WHEREAS, About 3.7 billion people live in fifty-one developing countries where interest payments on public debt are larger than government spending on health or on education; and

WHEREAS, Governments across Africa spend an average of seventy dollars per person each year on interest, against sixty-three dollars on education and forty-four dollars on public health; and

WHEREAS, Thirty-three of the sixty-eight low-income countries assessed by the International Monetary Fund are in debt distress or at high risk of it; and

WHEREAS, Chad completed the entire Group of Twenty Common Framework process in 2022 and received a rescheduling of its payments but no reduction in its debt; and

WHEREAS, During the Debt Service Suspension Initiative private creditors suspended two tenths of one percent of the payments owed to them while continuing to collect billions of dollars; and

WHEREAS, The United States holds little of this debt directly, but holds a veto over major decisions at the International Monetary Fund, a veto over the structure of the World Bank, and jurisdiction over the New York law that governs many of the world's sovereign bonds; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Congress here assembled urge the United States to use its voice and vote at the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank in support of debt relief for countries in distress; and, be it

FURTHER RESOLVED, That the Congress here assembled urge that no relief financed by public creditors be granted without comparable treatment by private and non-Paris Club creditors; and, be it

FURTHER RESOLVED, That the Congress here assembled encourage the

contracts, so that creditors who refuse a restructuring cannot

defeat it in court.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by National Online Forensics

Resolution to Update International Space Law for Commercial Space Activities

WHEREAS, the Outer Space Treaty of 1967 prohibits nations from claiming ownership of the Moon, Mars, or other celestial bodies but does not clearly regulate commercial activities there; and

WHEREAS, advances in technology may soon allow governments and private companies to establish facilities and extract resources in space; and

WHEREAS, unclear rules could lead to disputes over resource ownership, safety zones, environmental protection, and access to valuable locations; and

WHEREAS, updating international space law would promote peaceful cooperation and establish fair standards for future space activities;

RESOLVED, that the United States should lead international negotiations to create a supplementary agreement updating the Outer Space Treaty while preserving its prohibition on national ownership of celestial bodies.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Zachary Zhi