

A BILL TO PREVENT THE MISTREATMENT OF INTERSEX NEWBORNS

Sponsored by: Senator Chelsea Richardson from South Brunswick High School
Representative Sarika Pawar from South Brunswick High School

According to the Intersex Society of North America (ISNA), one in 100 childbirths involve a newborn whose genitalia or sex chromosomes differ from the standard male or female body. Most of these newborns have an intersex condition that results in the ambiguity of genitalia and/or a hormonal or chromosomal abnormality. Often, doctors who encounter ambiguous genitalia attempt to rectify the situation by performing genital surgery that supposedly ‘normalizes’ the newborn’s body. Though this is often intended to avoid the stigma of intersex conditions, it typically results in genital mutilation and the gender identity of the child often fails to align with the ‘normalized’ genitals crafted by the doctor. Both ISNA and Organisation Intersex International (OII) advise strongly against early genital surgery and hormonal treatment. Instead, doctors should attempt to address the stigma surrounding intersex conditions by educating parents and referring them to psychological specialists. Moreover, doctors and parents should allow the child’s gender identity to develop fully before providing any gender-reassignment treatment. Most intersex conditions, such as Klinefelter Syndrome and Clitoromegaly, have a clear correlation to one gender identity over the other, and henceforth, both the ISNA and OII support gender assignment at birth according to these statistics. Further, these organizations, as well as the majority of the intersex population, do not support the creation of a ‘third gender’ option as seen in Germany and Australia. The creation of such an option could create additional stigma and inequality instead of addressing the psychological impacts of these conditions and preventing early genital surgery.

- Whereas:** Surgery on a newborn’s genitals is harmful and might irreversibly contradict the child’s gender identity later on, and;
- Whereas:** Respected organizations representing the interests of the intersex population support gender assignment at birth, and;
- Whereas:** Many intersex conditions more often result in identification with one gender over another.

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

- Section 1:** Doctors cannot treat a newborn or child with the intent to make him/her more distinctly male or female.
- Subsection 1:** Doctors cannot perform surgery on the genitalia of the minor or provide the minor with hormonal treatment without the consent of the minor.
- Subsection 2:** A parent’s request for this form of treatment is not equivalent to the consent of the minor. If the minor wishes to be treated for an intersex condition, gender dysphoria, or any form of gender ambiguity, s/he must undergo a professional psychological evaluation to validate his/her consent.
- Section 2:** A newborn must be assigned a gender identity of either male or female.
- Subsection 1:** If genitalia are obviously male or female, the doctor should assign gender accordingly.
- Subsection 2:** If genitalia are ambiguous and the newborn may have an intersex condition, the doctor must assign a gender according to statistics from the most recent medical literature. This information will be agreed on by the medical community and will inform doctors of the gender that children with specific intersex conditions are most likely to identify with.
- Section 3:** Doctors who identify an intersex condition in a newborn should provide parents with the appropriate information regarding the condition and references to appropriate psychological professionals.
- Subsection 1:** Because intersex conditions are mainly an issue of stigma, psychological care is necessary for the parents of an intersex child. Psychologists who assist the parents must be qualified in helping them address and reconcile the stigma attached to intersex conditions.

Subsection 2: All doctors who identify an intersex condition in a newborn must refer the parents to a psychologist who specializes in understanding intersex children. Not doing so, or recommending immediate genital surgery or another form of physical treatment, will be considered malpractice.

A BILL TO IMMEDIATELY CLOSE GUANTANAMO BAY

Sponsored by: Senator Sohil Ardeshta from South Brunswick High School
Representative Arka Roy from South Brunswick High School
Representative Ronak Doshi from South Brunswick High School

The United States is a nation committed to the belief “liberty and justice for all.” In its constitution, it directly asserts that no one will be subjected to “cruel or unusual punishment,” yet the United States contradicts these values by refusing to give the prisoners of Guantanamo Bay basic human rights. It goes against every American ideal to torture and abuse these prisoners. As a nation that prides itself on fairness and justice, the United States must not sink down to the pitiful levels of its foreign enemies. Although the prisoners confined in Guantanamo Bay gained notoriety for several acts of severe terrorism, they are still humans, and therefore basic rights must apply to them as well. Since it is impossible to regulate a prison that is located in enemy territory, the only viable option is to transfer the prisoners into other maximum-security prisons.

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

Section 1: Before 2015 ends, all detention facilities located at Guantanamo Bay will be closed permanently.

Subsection 1: All soldiers and other military personnel who currently possess employment at Guantanamo will be guaranteed jobs elsewhere in the U.S military

Subsection 2: The vacant land will be for sold to private companies in order to generate revenue for all expenses, or it will be turned into a military training facility.

Section 2: After Guantanamo Bay is closed, all prisoners will be transferred to other maximum security prisons throughout America.

Subsection 1: No more than 10 prisoners will be placed in the same facility in order to reduce the threat of escape.

Subsection 2: All new prisons detaining former Guantanamo bay inhabitants will receive at minimum an additional one hundred military guards. Each prison will also receive ten million dollars worth of weapons and security systems.

Section 3: To fund the relocation of prisoners into new facilities, money will be withdrawn from the Department of Defense and other sources of revenue.

Subsection 1: 3 billion dollars will be taken from the Department of Defense to develop new security systems.

Subsection 2: Guantanamo Bay’s current annual expenses exceed 454 million dollars. Since these expenses will no longer exist, this money will be utilized to fund the prisons and pay for the additional officers and weapons needed to secure the buildings.

A BILL TO PROTECT ONLINE PRIVACY

Sponsored by: Senator Priya Pamnani of South Brunswick High School
Representative Caitlyn Fontana of South Brunswick High School

In the year 2010, 68% of American homes had a home broadband connection. In 2013, approximately 94% of Americans had reliable access to broadband networks. Such a rapid growth would indicate a greater need to protect online privacy rights. However, it is currently a commonplace practice for Internet-based companies, especially social networking websites, to purchase and sell user information for profit, regardless of whether the user is aware of these transactions. This practice, while beneficial to these companies, infringes on the rights of the American people, allowing their information to be bought and sold secretly. Personal information is the property of its owner and private companies should not be able to view it without explicit permission of its owner.

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

Section 1: No later than one year following the date of the enactment of this bill, the Federal Trade Commission (FTC), along with the Federal Communications Commission (FCC), shall enact regulations that require—

Subsection 1: Any entity that owns a website or other online service to obtain a permit in order to obtain personal information, other than users' names, about the users of its website or service if the users do not consent. Entities must also explicitly disclose the information described in Section (2) to any consumer that consents to the collection and transmission of personal information.

Subsection 2: Any entity that owns a website or other online service to obtain the express consent of the consumer prior to the collection and transmission of the user's information, and provide a consumer who has consented to collection and transmission of information with the opportunity at any time to prohibit further collections and transmissions of information by such software.

Section 2: Any entity that owns a website or other online service must disclose to all consenting users specific information explaining the use of their personal details—

Subsection 1: The entity must state the fact that the software that the consumer downloads is software that has the capability to monitor the usage of a remote device or the location of the user and to transmit the information collected to another device or system, which will from now on be referred to as monitoring software.

Subsection 2: The entity must disclose the types of information that the monitoring software is capable of collecting and transmitting and how such information will be used.

Subsection 3: The identity of any person to whom any information collected will be transmitted and of any other person with whom such information will be shared, with the identity of a person including his name, address, phone number, and metadata.

Section 3: Any existing entity that is required to disclose this information to its users must file a copy of the aforementioned information with the FTC no later than one year following the enactment of this bill. If a website or other online service is created after the enactment of this bill, its owner must file this information with the FTC no later than six months following the website's creation.

Section 4: If the above requirements are not met by the owner of a website or other online service, then the entity shall be subject to up to \$1,000 in fines for each user whose rights were infringed upon. If the violation leads to the personal or economic injury of a user, then the user may bring an appropriate State court or an appropriate United States district court an action to enjoin such violation or an action to recover damages for actual monetary, or to receive up to \$1,000 in damages for each such violation.

A BILL TO PROVIDE FUNDING FOR LASER TECHNOLOGY IMPLEMENTATION

Sponsored by: Senator Shubh Bhambri from *South Brunswick High School*
Senator Jaskirat Vig from *South Brunswick High School*
Representative Rohil Subhedar from *South Brunswick High School*
Representative Farhan Toddywala from *South Brunswick High School*
Representative Vedanta Dhobley from *South Brunswick High School*

The United States must continue to strive to be the world's greatest superpower. Nuclear weapons are no longer trusted solutions due to the great controversy linked with their use. Instead, a new technology, infrared laser technology, should be implemented into the infrastructure of all United States military bases worldwide. The benefits of laser technology far exceed that of weaponry present today. Laser technology has been known to travel at light speeds, making communication virtually instant. The offensive capabilities of these lasers will be beneficial to national security, as they are accurate, controlled, extremely quick, and very powerful. Moreover, infrared lasers are safer alternatives to kinetic weaponry, such as missiles, as they use heat and electromagnetic energy to cause damage. The technology is also exceptionally secure, making it difficult to hack or impair. Not only do their properties of communication and protection make infrared lasers great, but they also have abilities to identify biological warfare agents in the air from as far as thirty kilometers or more, making attacks with chemical weapons entirely prone to worldwide awareness in a matter of weeks.

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

Section 1: Congress will allocate approximately \$5 billion for the implementation of this new laser technology.

Subsection 1: To compensate for the 5 billion dollars, the development and usage of kinetic weaponry will be decreased by that amount.

Subsection 2: The usage of laser technology serves to be cheaper over time. Each round of laser fire is only approximately one dollar, serving as a cheaper alternative to various forms of ammunition.

Subsection 3: Compared to the current U.S. military budget of \$830.9 billion, \$5 billion serves as an insignificant amount, approximately 0.6% of the original budget.

Section 2: This use of this laser technology will be used solely for the purpose of missile defense in the military.

Subsection 1: Laser technology will be used in defense against vehicles and stationary units, and for no other reason. By using lasers, collateral damage is unlikely, and will allow higher levels of defense against "foreign" entities, such as boats, missiles, aircrafts, and bases suspected of being a threat to national security.

Subsection 2: Laser technology that will be applied will be mostly non-lethal, causing limited damage to others. The purpose of this technology is to handicap and limit foreign firepower, rather than completely eliminate it.

Subsection 3: Laser technology will be used to detect incoming threats, such as biological, chemical, or nuclear weapons.

Section 3: Laser technology and weaponry will only be used in times of war or during serious national threats and to bolster national security.

Subsection 1: Under no circumstances will this technology be used other than in cases of immediate danger, such as a terrorist attack or in times of war.

Subsection 2: The use of this technology for espionage or intimidation tactics in times of peace will be considered in direct violation of federal law.

Section 4: This bill will be enacted on September 30, 2014, the next budget year.