

# SB-18

The establishment and regulation of ports in economically disadvantaged countries to provide economic stimulus in host countries, to promote democratic ideals, and to increase American economic authority.

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## IN THE SENATE OF THE AMERICAN LEGION BOYS NATION

Mr. Young of Ohio introduced the following bill;

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## A BILL

The establishment and regulation of ports in economically disadvantaged countries to provide economic stimulus in host countries, to promote democratic ideals, and to increase American economic authority.

*Be it enacted by The American Legion Boys Nation Senate assembled,*

### **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

This Act may be cited as the "Pooling Our Resources Together Act".

### **SECTION 2. HOST COUNTRIES**

(1) The United States of America shall partner with economically disadvantaged countries to provide technical support. These nations shall be referred to as "host countries."

(2) A host country must be consenting to participate throughout the entirety of the process.

(3) A host country will give a plot of land on the coast to be converted into a port.

### **SECTION 3. USAID**

(1) The United States Agency for International Development (USAID) shall be in charge of the enforcement of this act.

(2) Funding shall come from the USAID's budget.

(3) The USAID will select host countries at the discretion of the agency.

### **SECTION 4. PORT CONSTRUCTION AND MANAGEMENT CONTRACTS**

(1) In order to determine who will construct the port, the USAID will hold an auction--open first to United States based companies, then to the world market if necessary--for the construction contract. The time, place, and manner of this auction is at the discretion of the USAID.

(a) For purposes of this bill, the construction company shall be referred to as "Company X."

(3) In order to determine who will manage the port, the USAID will hold an auction--open first to United States based companies, then to the world market if necessary--for the management contract. The time, place, and manner of this auction is at the discretion of the USAID.

(a) For purposes of this bill, the management company shall be referred to as "Company Y."

### **SECTION 5. PORT CONSTRUCTION**

(1) Company X shall find materials and labor for the construction of the port.

(2) The material and labor costs shall be paid in full by Company Y to Company X. The USAID will provide a no-interest loan of up to 50% of the material and labor cost to Company Y.

(a) This loan must be repaid in full within 10 years of the construction of the port. If Company Y fails to repay the loan, the USAID has discretionary authority to impose a fine on Company Y.

(3) All revenue made by Company X from the construction of the port is free from taxation.

(4) The USAID will determine a time frame for port construction. If Company X cannot meet this time frame, the USAID will have discretionary authority to impose a fine upon Company X.

## **SECTION 6. PORT MANAGEMENT**

(1) The port must be 90% staffed by citizens of the host country within 2 years of the port construction.

(a) Company Y will provide training for citizens of the host country. If necessary, the USAID may help provide training; however, the USAID has discretionary authority to impose a fine on Company Y if training assistance is needed.

(2) All revenue made by Company Y from the port is free from taxation.

## **SECTION 7. TRADE POLICY**

(1) The United States of America will engage in free trade with all products moved between the host country and the United States of America as long as the products move through the port.

(2) The United States of America will stop engaging in all trade along the port if the host country violates any of the following rules:

(a) The host country must have their elections certified by the International Foundation for Electoral Systems.

(b) The host country must not penalize speech or the press.

(c) The host country must not penalize citizens for protesting.

(d) The host country must give all of its citizens due process and equal protection under the law.

(3) The United States of America reserves the right to end trade along the port.