

Presidential Conflicts of Interest Act

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

2 **SECTION 1.** Not later than 30 days after assuming the office of President or Vice
3 President, respectively, the President and Vice President shall submit to
4 Congress and the Director of the Office of Government Ethics a disclosure of
5 financial interests of their own, their spouse, and any minor children. For
6 any individual currently serving as President or Vice President on the date of
7 enactment of this Act, the disclosure of financial interests shall be submitted
8 not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

9 **SECTION 2.** At minimum, disclosure of financial interest shall include information
10 required for reports under section 102 of the Ethics in Government Act of
11 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.), as well as tax returns filed for the three most recent
12 years and for each taxable year in which an IRS audit is pending.

13 **SECTION 3.** The President, the Vice President, the spouse of the President or Vice
14 President, and any minor child of the President or Vice President shall divest
15 of any financial interest posing a potential conflict of interest by transferring
16 such interest to a qualified blind trust. Within a reasonable period of time
17 after the date a financial interest is transferred to a qualified blind trust
18 under paragraph (1), the trustee of the qualified blind trust shall— (A) sell
19 the financial interest; and (B) use proceeds of the sale of the financial
20 interest to purchase conflict-free holdings.

21 **SECTION 4.** The Director of the Office of Government Ethics shall submit to Congress,
22 President, and Vice President an annual report of financial interests.

23 **SECTION 5.** 18 U.S.C. 208 shall be amended to require any Presidentially appointed
24 positions to recuse themselves from matters involving any interests held by
25 the President, Vice President, their spouses, or minor children.

26 **SECTION 6.** Information reported may be redacted to the extent the Director of the
27 Office of Government Ethics deems necessary for preventing identity theft,
28 such as social security or tax identification numbers.

29 **SECTION 7.** It is the sense of Congress that a violation of section 2 of this Act or the
30 Ethics in Government Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.) by the President or the
31 Vice President would constitute a high crime or misdemeanor under article
32 II, section 4 of the Constitution of the United States.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by the National Speech & Debate Association (January 2019 docket); inspired by S.65/H.R.371- Presidential Conflicts of Interest Act of 2017; 115th Congress (2017-2018) by Sen. Elizabeth Warren (D-MA) and Rep. Katherine Clark (D-MA).



A Bill to Clarify the Accountability of Undercover Government Agents

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. The agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Central Intelligence Agency, and National Security Agency are immune from prosecution from crimes committed while undercover in pursuant of an enemy organization and as part of a mission, for which they will only answer if the crime was, in retrospect, not to further the safety and common good of the American population and National security.

SECTION 2. An enemy organization is defined as a hostile foreign intelligence program, any body of people that oversee economic espionage, any organized crime group, any group of people conspiring to commit crimes against society, any party that has or can acquire a weapon of mass destruction, or an organization that threatens to conduct terrorism.

SECTION 3. This bill will be enforced by the United States Department of Justice, Department of Defense and the Office of the Director of National Intelligence for the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Central Intelligence Agency, and National Security Agency respectively.

SECTION 4. This legislation will become effective one year after passage.

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

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Tyler Schimpff



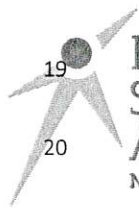


A Bill to Institute Anti-SLAPP Laws to Prevent Nonsensical Lawsuits

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

2 **SECTION 1.** All states and/or territories of the United States of America that do not
3 already have an Anti-SLAPP legislation shall pass laws to prevent SLAPP
4 Suits and prosecute offenders of said legislation.

5 **SECTION 2.** A SLAPP suit is a lawsuit that has not been filed for the purpose of calling
6 attention to and righting a legal injustice. A SLAPP suit is a lawsuit that
7 has been filed by a wealthy individual or corporation against individuals
8 who are calling attention to a potentially illegal or unjust activity. The
9 purpose of a SLAPP suit is to get potential whistleblowers entangled in
10 the judicial system and waste thousands if not hundreds of thousands of
11 dollars in defense costs. This sets a precedent that any individual
12 investigating and reporting on activity of a certain person or body of
13 people will be taken to court which is a situation desirable to no one but
14 the entity that is trying to hide information. This effectively frightens
15 away whistleblowers from speaking out which not only violates the first
16 amendment, but also allows certain bodies of people to operate in
17 effective secrecy. If a citizen feels like they are the victims of a SLAPP suit,
18 they may report this, and a court of law will determine whether or not



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the prosecutor is guilty of breaking Anti-SLAPP legislation. States that do
not have Anti-SLAPP legislation are Alabama, Alaska, Idaho, Iowa,
Kentucky, Michigan, Mississippi, Montana, New Hampshire, New Jersey,
North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, South Carolina, South Dakota,
Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming. The US territories
without Anti-SLAPP laws are Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

SECTION 3. This bill is to be enforced by individual states' Departments of Justice.

SECTION 4. This legislation will become effective 8 months after passage

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

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Tyler Schimpff

A Resolution to Clarify Guidelines Regarding Diplomatic Immunity

- WHEREAS,** On August 27, 2019, the wife of an American diplomat in the United Kingdom struck and killed a teenager with an automobile and evaded punishment by claiming diplomatic immunity; and
- WHEREAS,** this has caused public outrage and been regarded as an abuse of diplomatic immunity; and
- WHEREAS,** the UN has defined diplomatic immunity by stating, “representatives of the Members of the United Nations and officials of the Organization shall similarly enjoy such privileges and immunities as are necessary for the independent exercise of their functions in connection with the Organization.”; and
- WHEREAS,** Other similar abuses have occurred in the past; now, therefore, be it
- RESOLVED,** By the Congress here assembled that diplomats suspected to have committed crimes not “necessary for the independent exercise of their functions” shall not be protected by the precedent of diplomatic immunity from criminal prosecution in their home countries; and
- FURTHER RESOLVED,** The United States shall extradite defendants in accordance with current extradition law and suggests all other countries do the same.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Cameron Gratz



A Resolution to Amend the Constitution to Replace the Electoral College

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

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 I

SECTION 1. The Electoral College is henceforth abolished as a method of electing the President of the United States.

ARTICLE II

SECTION 1. The President of the United States of America shall be selected by the following method:

- a. A candidate may be elected by gaining greater than 50 percent in a popular vote.
- b. If no candidate obtains a majority, run-off elections will be held between the two leading candidates.
- c. The initial general election will still be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday of November.



- d. Run-off elections will take place on the first Tuesday after the first Monday of December.

ARTICLE III

SECTION 1. The Inauguration of the President shall remain on January 20 in the case of a majority in the initial election. In the case of run-off elections, the Inauguration will be held on February 1.

SECTION 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Gabriel Bassin and Cameron Gratz

A Bill to Eliminate Lost Baggage

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. At the end of each day, at every airport, airlines must inventory and catalog all unclaimed luggage in their possession with the name and originating flight number of the passenger who checked the luggage. The airline in possession of the luggage has 24 hours to make a “good-faith” effort to notify the passenger about the location of the luggage and the steps being taken to reunite the customer with the bag. If unable to reach the customer within 72 hours, the bag must be returned to its point of origin and held for a minimum of 1 week.

SECTION 2. (A) Day refers to the time from when the time the airport opens to the conclusion of the baggage claim process for the last flight from that airline to land at that airport.

(B) “Good-faith” effort to communicate must include an attempt to contact the passenger using the phone number, email address, or home address provided by the passenger to the airline at the time of ticketing.

SECTION 3. The FAA will oversee enforcement of and compliance with this legislation by

(A) Assessing fines in the amount of \$1,000 per piece of unclaimed luggage in the airline’s possession per day that the airline did not make a good faith effort to contact the passenger.

(B) Assessing fines not to exceed \$3,000,000 in addition to per bag fines for airlines who’s non-compliance is ongoing and systemic.

(C) Creating a system for customers to report airlines that are out of compliance for investigation by the FAA.

SECTION 4. This legislation will take effect July 1, 2020.

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

Introduced for Congressional Debate by the National Speech & Debate Association (February 2019 docket).

NATO Support Act

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

2 **SECTION 1.** The United States of America shall remain a member of NATO, and may
3 not withdraw or indirectly withdraw from NATO by condemning or
4 reducing contributions to NATO structures, activities, or operations, in a
5 manner that creates a de facto withdrawal.

6 **SECTION 2.** The United States of America shall continue to work with NATO members
7 to meet their 2014 Wales Defense Investment Pledge commitments.

8 **SECTION 3.** Funding for the European Deterrence Initiative, which increases the
9 ability of the United States and its allies to deter and defend against
10 Russian aggression, shall continue.

11 **SECTION 4.** Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no funds are authorized to
12 be appropriated, obligated, or expended to take any action to withdraw
13 the United States from the North Atlantic Treaty, done at Washington, DC
14 on April 4, 1949, between the United States of America and the other
15 founding members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

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

Introduced for Congressional Debate by the National Speech & Debate Association (February 2019 docket); adapted from H.R.676; 116th Congress (2019-2020) by Rep. Jimmy Panetta (D-CA).

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A Resolution to Increase NASA Funding

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1 **WHEREAS,** The legislation, which funds the federal government through September
2 30th, 2019, would give NASA \$21.5 billion (0.5% of the National Budget);
3 and

4 **WHEREAS,** While this is an increase over previous years and more than NASA
5 requested, there have still been cutbacks to research within NASA
6 operations; and

7 **WHEREAS,** Since its creation in 1958, NASA has contributed to the advancement of
8 space-related industries that have a broad impact on our daily lives; and

9 **WHEREAS,** These advancements range from changes in the technology sector to
10 advancements in manufacturing and other areas; and

11 **WHEREAS,** Without allowing NASA's budget to continue to meet growing demands
12 we will limit the work and economic growth that NASA has helped
13 establish since the development of NASA; now, therefore, be it

14 **RESOLVED,** By the Congress here assembled that The United States Federal
15 Government increase NASA funding by 3% each year for the foreseeable
16 future, start with the FY 2020 budget.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by the National Speech & Debate Association

A Resolution to Increase Public Transportation Funding

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1 **WHEREAS,** Public transport is a system of transport for passengers by group travel
2 systems available for use by the public, typically managed on a schedule,
3 operated on established routes, and that charge a posted fee for each
4 trip; and

5 **WHEREAS,** All public transport runs on infrastructure, either on roads, rail, airways
6 or seaways. The infrastructure can be shared with other modes, freight
7 and private transport, or it can be dedicated to public transport; and

8 **WHEREAS,** The major problem facing most Public Transportation systems is they do
9 not currently meet the demands of the individuals they are serving; and

10 **WHEREAS,** The United States Federal Government subsidizes Public Transportation,
11 but this still allows major gaps in quality and effectiveness to exist
12 nationwide; and

13 **WHEREAS,** Other nations using a Governmental run and regulated Public
14 Transportation program see far fewer negative implications across their
15 Public Transportation systems; now, therefore, be it

16 **RESOLVED,** By the Congress here assembled that The United States Federal
17 Government shall increase Public Transportation funding by 10% to
18 create a more unified and functional system nationwide.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by the National Speech & Debate Association



A Bill to Amend the Fair Labor Standards Act to Allow Employees Paid Leave for Federal Election Day

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. The following amendment shall be added to the Fair Labor Standards Act:

- A.** This amendment may be referenced as the Gratz Amendment.
- B.** All employers, public and private, are hereby required to offer each employee a minimum of three hours of paid leave of at least 33 percent of the normal wage of that employee each Federal Election Day.

SECTION 2. Federal Election Day is defined as the first Tuesday after the first Monday of November every even-numbered year, including midterms and presidential elections.

SECTION 3. The enactment of this legislation shall be overseen by the United States Department of Labor.

SECTION 4. This legislation will become effective seven days after passage.

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

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Cameron Gratz

A Resolution to Raise the Poverty Line

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- 1 **WHEREAS,** The current poverty line for a family of four in the continental United
2 States is \$25,750, +/- \$4,420 for addition or fewer family members; and
- 3 **WHEREAS,** The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program is only available to those
4 who earn 130% of the federal poverty level. Households must also have
5 less than \$3,500 in assets with an elderly or disabled person, or \$2,250 or
6 less in households without an elderly or disabled member.; and
- 7 **WHEREAS,** Medicaid is only available to families whose income is 138% of the
8 poverty level; and
- 9 **WHEREAS,** The Affordable Care Act provides insurance subsidies for households
10 between 138% and 400% of the poverty level; and
- 11 **WHEREAS,** The poverty guidelines are the same across the nation, except for Hawaii
12 and Alaska. They ignore the wide difference in the cost of living between
13 states; and
- 14 **WHEREAS,** As a result, benefits buy more in rural areas, but the opportunities to find
15 a good job and escape poverty are in more urban areas; now, therefore,
16 be it
- 17 **RESOLVED,** By the Congress here assembled that the current poverty line rates be
18 increased by 25% (5% each year) by July 1st, 2024.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by The National Speech and Debate Association



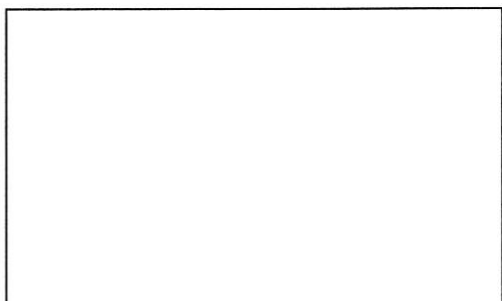
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A Bill to Depolarize Social Media to Encourage Bipartisanship

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

- SECTION 1.** In order to encourage our nation's political credibility, social media companies will be required to not show political favor in advertising or policy.
- SECTION 2.**
- A. Social Media Companies are companies that host platforms such as (and including) Twitter, Facebook, Instagram, Reddit, and Snapchat.
 - B. Showing Political Favor is defined as showing proportionally more ads for one large political party than another given the ads in circulation or manipulating political ad circulation.
 - C. Advertising is defined as the action of calling something to the attention of the public especially by paid announcements.
 - D. Policy here refers to parts of advertising policy regarding what is allowed in advertisement.
- SECTION 3.** The FCC will enforce this legislation.
- A. If a company fails to comply, they will be fined for the monetary difference of the proper proportionality from the ads that should be shown and the proportionality that is being presented.
- SECTION 4.** This bill will go into effect January 1st, 2021

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





A Bill to Decrease the Legal Drinking Age to 18

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. The legal age to consume alcohol will be decreased from 21 years of age to 18 years of age.

SECTION 2. Consume is defined as to eat, drink, or ingest.

A. Alcohol is defined as the intoxicating constituent of wine, beer, spirits, and other drinks.

B. Dry state is defined as any state where it is illegal to manufacture, distribute or ingest alcohol in any form.

SECTION 3. The Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives within the department of justice will over see this transitions.

A. If states do not comply with this bill, the state will become a dry state.

SECTION 4. This bill we be enacted by January 1, 2020.

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



A Bill to Abolish the Electoral College In Presidential Elections to Protect Against Political Corruption

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

- SECTION 1.** The United States Federal Government shall prohibit the further use of the Electoral College in Presidential elections, and it instead will utilize the popular vote in order to better represent the entirety of the American people.
- SECTION 2.** The popular vote is a method of selecting candidates or adopting issues based on a majority of the total voters in an election. The Electoral College is a body of individuals, who are elected by the states, representing those formally casting votes for the election of the president and vice president.
- SECTION 3.** The United States Department of Justice (U.S. DOJ) shall further develop the popular voting system and eradicate the Electoral College for Presidential elections.
- A. The U.S DOJ shall oversee that states in violation of said alternative will be penalized a fee of \$500,000.
- SECTION 4.** This Bill shall be implemented fully by the November of 2028 Presidential election

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



Introduced for Congressional Debate by Edward Tsui from Cherokee High School; Canton, GA



A Bill to Repeal the Hyde Amendment to Ensure Safe and Legal Abortion in the United States

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

- SECTION 1.** The Hyde Amendment will hereby be repealed.
- SECTION 2.** The Hyde Amendment will be defined as the amendment first passed in 1976 and then updated in the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act of 1994 that prohibits the federal government from providing funds towards abortions that are not in cases of incest, rape, or to save the life of the mother.
- SECTION 3.** The Department of Health and Human Services will oversee this transition and ensure that individuals insured under government funded insurance have financial coverage for all abortions.
- SECTION 4.** This action will take place January 1st of 2020.
- SECTION 5.** All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Senator Lauren Taylor

