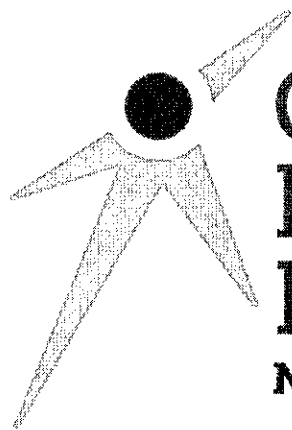


Central Minnesota NSDA District Congress

November 13, 2019

Tournament Legislation



**CENTRAL
MINNESOTA
DISTRICT**

NATIONAL SPEECH & DEBATE ASSOCIATION

A Resolution to Place a Two-Year Moratorium on the Permitting of Concentrated Animal Feeding Operations

- 1 **WHEREAS,** a Concentrated Animal Feeding Operation (CAFO), as defined by the U.S.
2 Department of Agriculture, is “an intensive animal feeding operation in
3 which over 1,000 animal units are confined for over 45 days a year”; and
4 **WHEREAS,** farms classified as CAFOs are subject to the National Pollutant Discharge
5 Elimination System (NPDES) permitting system under the Clean Water Act
6 (CWA) because they are, by definition, “point sources” of pollution; and
7 **WHEREAS,** CAFOs threaten the health of communities and pollute the air and water;
8 and
9 **WHEREAS,** manure from CAFOs contains more than 150 pathogens that have the
10 potential to contaminate water supplies, while fumes and particulate
11 matter elevate rates of asthma, lung disease, and bronchitis among farm
12 workers and people living nearby; and
13 **WEHREAS,** nitrates from animal manure poison drinking water sources and
14 contribute to dead zones in sensitive aquatic habitats; and
15 **WHEREAS,** confining large numbers of animals in close proximity requires routine
16 antibiotic regimens, and this, in turn, exacerbates the global crisis of
17 antibiotic resistance; and
18 **WHEREAS,** the Environmental Protection Agency, in conjunction with state agencies,
19 has lost track of the number of CAFOs in the United States and needs to
20 develop new regulations to mitigate the health and environmental
21 impacts of CAFOs; now, therefore, be it
22 **RESOLVED,** by the Congress here assembled that a moratorium be placed on all
23 permitting of new CAFOs, or the expansion of existing CAFOs, for two-
24 years, thereby allowing the Environmental Protection Agency, in
25 conjunction with state agencies, to obtain a count of all CAFOs in
26 operation in the United States and to develop regulations to make CAFO
27 operations safer for humans, animals, and the environment.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by East Ridge High School.

A Resolution to Privatize the U.S. Postal Service

- 1 **WHEREAS,** the U.S. Postal Service (USPS) is a large business enterprise operated by the
2 federal government, with more than 600,000 employees and more than \$70
3 billion in annual revenues; and
- 4 **WHEREAS,** the annual revenue of the USPS is no longer covering the operating expenses of
5 the business and is losing billion dollars a year; and
- 6 **WHEREAS,** the USPS has become a legal monopoly over letters and mailboxes, which is an
7 anomaly because the federal government's general economic stance is to
8 encourage open competition in markets; and
- 9 **WHEREAS,** federal regulations prevent the USPS from operating like a private enterprise by
10 restricting pricing flexibility, requiring expansive employee benefits, imposing
11 collective bargaining, preventing the reduction in delivery frequency, and failing
12 to close low-volume post offices; and
- 13 **WHEREAS,** household-to-household personal letters have plunged to just 3 percent of total
14 mail volume today, advertising represents 62 percent of the entire household
15 mail volume, and bills and other business statements are the second largest type
16 of mail, but they are being replaced by electronic payments, which now account
17 for about 60 percent of all bill payments; and
- 18 **WHEREAS,** the current administration's Task Force found that the USPS's current business
19 model "is unsustainable and must be fundamentally changed if the USPS is to
20 avoid a financial collapse and a taxpayer-funded bailout"; now, therefore, be it
- 21 **RESOLVED,** By the Congress here assembled that the process of privatization of the U.S.
22 Postal Service begin immediately.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by East Ridge High School.

A Bill to Terminate All United States Funding to the United Nations Peacekeeping Operations

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

2 **SECTION 1.** The United States shall end all funding to the United Nations Peacekeeping
3 operations and redistribute it to the Department of Veteran Affairs.

4 **SECTION 2.** "Funding" shall be defined as any monetary payment or aid given to the United
5 Nations Peacekeeping operations, as well as any troops or weapons provided by
6 the United States to the U.N. Peacekeeping operations.

7 **SECTION 3.** All troops being recalled as a result of the passage of this legislation shall be
8 absorbed into the appropriate branches of the United States Military.

9 **SECTION 4.** All terminated funding shall be redistributed into the Department of Veteran
10 Affairs annual budget, with the assistance of the Office of Management and
11 Budget.

12 **SECTION 5.** The Department of State shall be responsible for implementation and oversight
13 of this bill.

14 **SECTION 6.** This legislation will become effective upon passage.

15 **SECTION 7.** All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by East Ridge High School

Primary

A Bill to Require Road Tests Every 10 Years to Ensure Safe Driving

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. All drivers must pass the road test every 10 years until the age of 50, at which point they must pass every 5 years.

SECTION 2. Passing the road test is defined as fulfilling your respective state's minimum requirements for obtaining licenseship. Individuals who currently have a license will begin this process upon the expiration of their current license.

SECTION 3. The Department of Transportation will oversee the implementation of this bill.

- a. Any state that fails to comply will forfeit their National Highway Funding.

SECTION 4. This bill will go into effect on January 1, 2024.

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

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Eastview High School

SECONDARY

A Resolution to Incentivize the Use of Hybrid Vehicles

WHEREAS, A typical passenger vehicle emits about 4.6 metric tons of carbon dioxide per year. Meanwhile, an electric vehicle generates half of the emissions of a typical vehicle; and

WHEREAS, We have less than 20 years to reduce our carbon emissions until the damage created by humans is irreversible; and

WHEREAS, It is necessary for Congress to begin work on legislation that will incentivize constituents to use green products beginning with vehicles;

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, By the Congress here assembled that. A tax break program will be created for companies and building owners that place green vehicle chargers in their parking lots.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Eastview High School

TERTIARY

A Bill to Make the ACT and SAT Accessible to Everyone

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. All public High Schools will now be required to offer either the ACT or SAT test at least once to each eleventh grade student.

SECTION 2. a. Individual families may choose to opt their children out of taking the test.

b. The ACT and SAT tests are defined as the standard college readiness tests produced by the ACT nonprofit and the SAT College Board.

SECTION 3. The Department of Education will oversee the enforcement of this bill.

a. States that fail to enforce compliance will lose 100% of their federal education funding.

b. \$1,000,000,000 will be allocated for the execution of this bill.

SECTION 4. This bill will be implemented five years after passage.

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

Introduced for Congressional debate by Eastview High School.

PRIMARY



A Bill to Eliminate the Taxation of Menstrual Products as Luxury Items

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. All sales taxes placed on menstrual products, classifying them as a luxury items will be abolished. As these products are necessary items, they will be tax-exempt from sales taxes.

SECTION 2. "Sales tax" is defined as a government imposed tax on goods that are considered luxury items, or non-necessities.

"Menstrual products" are defined as traditionally feminine hygienic care products used during menstruation, including but not limited to: tampons, pads, menstrual cups and sanitary napkins.

SECTION 3. The Internal Revenue Service (IRS) will oversee the enforcement of this bill.

SECTION 4. This bill will go into effect immediately.

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

Introduced for Congressional Debate by [name] of St. Paul Academy and Summit School.

A Bill to Regulate Social Media Site Usage

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

- SECTION 1.** Social networking platforms shall be required by national law to implement mandatory daily time limits for consumer usage of their sites.
- SECTION 2.** The term “time limits” means automatic settings within a digital application that restrict use of a social media platform after a set period of time has passed with the application in use.
- a. Use of a social media platform shall be defined as having a social networking application open on a digital device.
- SECTION 3.** The Center for Disease Control and Prevention shall oversee the implementation of this bill.
- SECTION 4.** This Act will be implemented upon the passage of this bill.
- SECTION 5.** All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Jenny Ries of St. Paul Academy and Summit School.



ST. PAUL ACADEMY
AND SUMMIT SCHOOL

A Bill to Restore Net Neutrality

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

- SECTION 1.** The Federal Communications Commission (FCC) ruling of December 14, 2017 (FCC 17-166) shall be rendered void, all documents changes made to other documents by that ruling will be reverted, and no substantially equivalent ruling shall be permitted in the future.
- SECTION 2.** FCC 17-166 declared that internet service providers were under no legal obligation to uphold Net Neutrality. Net Neutrality is the principle that internet service providers should provide equal service of all content, without deliberately providing incomplete, inferior, or no service of specific content.
- SECTION 3.** This legislation will take effect one month after its passage.
- SECTION 4.** [All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.]

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Rafael Barocas of St. Paul Academy and Summit School.