

The 2020 Glenbrooks Congressional Debate Legislation



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CONGRESSIONAL DEBATE RULES AND PROCEDURES

Thank you for choosing to attend the 40th annual Glenbrooks Tournament. The following rules intend to promote procedural unity among the chambers and to foster a consistently high standard of Congressional debate. A chamber cannot alter or ignore these regulations with a motion to suspend the rules. They are consistent with the guidelines and standards suggested by the Tournament of Champions, to which the top 60 students earn a qualifying bid. Note that the Glenbrooks tournament follows NSDA rules unless otherwise below outlined and seeks the relevant advice of the latest available edition of Robert's Rules of Order for matters on which this document and the NSDA are silent. Tournament directors reserve the right to issue additional special rules for the Glenbrooks as warranted and welcome your questions in advance of the tournament. **Expect to receive a virtual tournament addendum to these Rules and Procedures via a live Google Document; its contents will supersede any instructions found here.**

1 SESSIONS & CHAMBERS

1.1 Number of Sessions: The tournament will consist of three preliminary sessions, one semifinal session, and a final session.

1.2 Assignment to Preliminary Chambers: Students will be assigned to geographically diverse preliminary chambers ideally of a size ranging from 10-16 students. When possible students from the same school will be placed evenly in chambers. However, students may be placed together to leave chambers open such that judges from that school can be assigned without conflicts.

2 LEGISLATION

2.1 Submission of Preliminary Legislation: The tournament will publish guidelines and deadlines for student legislation submission annually in the invitation. Tournament officials will consider submitted legislation from attending students, selecting bills and resolutions that are controversial, timely, well written, properly formatted, and that there substantial affirmative and negative arguments. Submission of legislation for consideration is not a guarantee that it will be included in the tournament's docket, as it must be limited to a reasonable number of pieces of legislation so that debaters can adequately prepare. In keeping with longstanding Glenbrooks tradition, legislation selected for the tournament will be assigned to three categories: Economics, Foreign Affairs, or Public Welfare.

2.2 Semifinal and Final Legislation: The Congressional debate tabulation staff will Semifinal session legislation from students' submissions, selecting one from each of the three categories while drawing final session legislation at their discretion from recent monthly legislation dockets published by the NSDA.

2.3 Publishing of Legislation: Once published on the tournament website, the legislation docket should be downloaded and printed. The tournament will not supply printed copies to the students. A digital copy will be provided for each judge and parliamentarian's personal use.

3 ESTABLISHING THE AGENDA

3.1 Determining the Agenda: Prior to the beginning of Session 1, each preliminary chamber will act as a committee of the whole to determine the order of legislation to be debated throughout the three preliminary sessions. The chamber may do this by unanimous consent or by voting on multiple proposed agendas. The agenda established by each chamber must rotate between legislation drawn from Economics, Foreign Affairs or Public Welfare; the rotation can be initiated by any of the three categories.

3.2 Freedom of Debate: Suspensions of the rules to allow for changes to the agenda are not permitted. Once the chamber has set an agenda for the tournament, they may not deviate from that agenda. This ensures fair competition and equitable preparation. Debate on a bill will continue until time expires in the session during which it began, or

the previous question is called, whichever comes first. **There is no minimum or maximum time (i.e. no one-hour limit) for each agenda item to be debated.**

4 ELECTION OF PRESIDING OFFICERS AND THEIR DUTIES

4.1 Election Procedures: The parliamentarian will conduct elections for presiding officers, assisted by scorers in the collection of the secret ballots. Each student within the chamber may cast one vote. Voting will continue, dropping the lowest vote-getter(s), until one person receives a majority. The voting for the second session Presiding Officer shall be held at the end of the first session and voting for the third session presiding officer shall be held at the end of the second session. One elected a presiding officer may not relinquish the chair for the purposes of delivering a speech affirming or negating the legislation under consideration.

4.2 Progression of Speeches and Cross-Examination: Debate on each bill or resolution will begin with a call for a three-minute authorship/sponsorship speech by a representative from their school. An author or student(s) from the author's school may decline to stand for this speech. In the absence of such a speech, the presiding officer will call for any representative to deliver the first affirmative speech, functionally sponsoring the legislation. Following the delivery of the first affirmative speech, the chair will allow for two minutes of questioning of the speaker. Following the questioning, the chair will ask for a speech in opposition to the bill. This speech will be three minutes long followed by a two-minute period of questioning. All subsequent speeches shall be three minutes in length followed by a one-minute questioning period. **There will be no "final appeal" speeches for the first affirmative speaker as have been experimented with at some recent tournaments around the country. Cross-examination in all preliminary and elimination round sessions will be by direct questioning. The chair will yield time to members of the of the chamber wishing to question the speaker in blocks of 30 seconds using recency followed by prioritizing those who may have been refuted.**

4.3 One-Sided Debate: In the unlikely absence of a first affirmative speech, debate may also begin on a new piece of legislation with a negative speech. There is no limitation on the number of consecutive affirmative or negative speeches that can be given.

4.4 Recognizing Speakers: When more than one debater seeks the floor, the presiding officer must follow the precedence/recency method, that is:

- First, recognize students who have not spoken during the session. Choose between these students at random.
- Next, recognize students who have spoken fewer times during the session.
- Finally, recognize students who spoke earlier (least recently) during the session.

4.5 Penalty for Speeches Exceeding Time Limits: Any regular floor speech that extends more than 10 seconds beyond the maximum speaking time of three minutes shall be penalized one full point on the speech score by the judge evaluating the session. The Presiding Officer is required to keep accurate time of each speech and report it to the judges when the speaker has finished.

4.6 Precedence and the Legislative Day: Within each session precedence/recency do not reset, to ensure that all students in a chamber have opportunities to speak and receive evaluation from the scorers. When each new session begins precedence/recency will be reset. The length of sessions should not be altered to indulge the debaters' desire to allow all members to end with an equal number of speeches (i.e., do not recess early after all students have given two speeches in the session).

5 OTHER NOTES OF DECORUM

5.1 Amendments: Legislators may submit amendments to the Presiding Officer in writing. A motion to amend is necessary to consider the written amendment; such a motion is in order any time after the first affirmative speech. Once the motion is made, the Presiding Officer decides if the amendment is germane. The Presiding Officer must consult with the Parliamentarian to make this decision. If the amendment is deemed not to be germane, the chair rules it out-of-order and the amendment process stops. If the chair rules the amendment germane, he/she should read the contents of the amendment to the chamber. A 1/3 second of the members present in the chamber is required to

debate the amendment. If the chamber votes a second, debate on the amendment commences immediately. Legislators may make a motion to table or call the previous question on the amendment at any time. The first speech on the amendment is a sponsorship speech. The chair determines speaker recognition for the sponsorship speech based on priority; the author of the amendment is not guaranteed the sponsorship speech. The sponsor accepts responsibility for the mechanics of the amendment and yields to two minutes of questioning. All amendment speeches receive a score and count towards priority. A majority vote is necessary for the chamber to adopt the amendment (this of course after a 2/3 vote has been achieved to call previous question on the amendment).

5.2 Voting by Unanimous Consent: When a motion is unlikely to be contested, it is appropriate for the Chair to call for unanimous consent by asking, “are there any objections” before executing the motion. Members may then respond by announcing “objection” to the chamber. This is not an automatic recognition to explain the substance of that objection. Proper expression of your objection is to then vote “Nay” in the subsequent division of the chamber (this prohibition includes explaining that you have a speech you still wish to deliver; the chamber is aware that you’ve been standing thus far and is not obliged to allow every member to deliver every speech he/she may desire). It is imperative that Presiding Officers cease the inefficient practice of allowing explanations of objections ad nauseam.

5.3 Personal Privilege: It has become common practice in recent years to suspend the rules and allow for an “open” chamber where members may freely enter and exit between speeches. While this does relieve the Chair of traffic directing duties, it has led to some degree of abuse by debaters. Therefore, at the Glenbrooks tournament suspension of the rules for the purposes of an open chamber is not permitted. No more than two members should be excused from chambers simultaneously.

5.4 Designation as a House of Representatives or a Senate: The Glenbrooks tournament strives to be a contest with the highest standards of behavior at all times among attending students. Debate modeling the work of the United States Congress should be enjoyable but also taken seriously. All preliminary chambers are designated as a House of Representatives, while semifinal chambers and the final chamber are designated as Senates. A member of a Senate is always referred to as Senator, while a member of a House of Representatives is always referred to as Representative. The Presiding Officer of a Senate is addressed as President, while the Presiding Officer of a House of Representatives is addressed as Speaker. The Presiding Officer is responsible for enforcing proper decorum.

5.5 Advocates in Good Faith: A debater may not speak on both sides of the same legislation but may speak as many times on the same piece of legislation as their priority permits and the chamber allows before calling the question.

6 JUDGE AND PARLIAMENTARIAN RESPONSIBILITIES

6.1 Number of Judges: Two qualified judges will serve for each session, and the tournament directors will attempt to seat larger panels for semifinal and final sessions. A judge will not be assigned to evaluate a student from their school(s).

6.2 Instructions to Judges: Judges should rank the students as “legislators” and not merely as “speakers” considering their argumentative skill, oratorical skill and overall effectiveness as a leader in the chamber. Brief guidelines are specified on the speech ballots.

6.3 Judges’ Scoring of Speeches and Preferential Rankings: In the preliminary session, each judge will score every speech on a scale of 1-6 points (6 is best). At the end of each session, the two judges will independently each rank the top eight students who advanced the debate most effectively (1st is best). All unranked students will receive a rank of ninth. The Presiding Officer may be ranked in the top eight and should be if s/he provides outstanding service to the chamber. All judges will be instructed that they must consider the Presiding Officer.

6.4 Parliamentarians: A Parliamentarian will be appointed to serve continuously for the three preliminary sessions. The Parliamentarians ensure order, allowing the chamber to run itself but correcting significant procedural errors that affect fairness.

6.5 Scoring of the Presiding Officer: The Parliamentarian will be solely responsible for scoring the performance of the presiding officer following each session. As per NSDA rules, the Parliamentarian will award the Presiding Officer up to six points per hour per session.

6.6 Parliamentarians' Preferential Rankings: Once at the end of all preliminary sessions, the semifinal session, or the final session as appropriate, the parliamentarian will rank all of the legislators in the chamber. The parliamentarian's top eight rankings will be included in the calculation of which legislators advance from each chamber, and his/her rankings beyond eighth will be used to break ties as below indicated.

6.7 Best Legislation: The Parliamentarian will conduct an election for Outstanding Legislation at the end of the third session. All legislation debated within the chamber will be eligible for consideration. The winning legislation must receive a simple majority of the votes cast. If no legislation earns a simple majority, the legislation that receives the lowest vote total (or the legislation with the same lowest total) will be dropped from consideration until one piece of legislation does obtain the required simple majority.

6.8 Best Presiding Officer: The Parliamentarian will also conduct an election for best Presiding Officer at the end of the third session. The winning candidate must receive a simple majority of the votes cast. If no person earns a simple majority, the candidate who receives the lowest vote total will be dropped from consideration and voting will be repeated. If the two lowest vote getters are tied, a runoff between the two will occur with the lowest vote getter being dropped. Another vote will be taken between the two remaining candidates.

7 THE SEMIFINAL & FINAL SESSIONS

7.1 Number of Students Advancing: Consistent with TOC guidelines, the tournament intends to advance no more than one-third of all preliminary contestants to the semifinal session. The number of students advancing is dependent on the number of preliminary chambers and the optimum number of students in the semifinal chambers. The exact number of students advancing from each preliminary chamber will be announced before the tournament begins.

7.2 Determining Advancing Students: Each individual preliminary chamber is tabulated independent of the others. Legislators with the lowest cumulative rank total (each judge's top eight plus the parliamentarian's top eight) advance to the next level of competition. The parliamentarian's preference will break all ties. Ranks do not carry forward from preliminary sessions to the semifinal session, or from the semifinal session to the final session.

7.3 Balancing the Semifinal Chambers: Advancing students shall be assigned to a semifinal chamber with an effort made to ensure geographical distribution, disperse students from the same preliminary chamber, and balance strength of competition based on preliminary rankings. Students from the same school will be evenly placed in different semifinal chambers.

7.4 Judges and the Parliamentarian: At least two judges - and ideally more - will be assigned to the semifinal session and will be responsible for evaluating the participants' speeches. At least four judges will be assigned to the final session.

7.5 Presiding Officer: Each parliamentarian and the Director of Congress will act as the temporary presiding officer of the semifinal and final sessions respectively, accepting nominations for the Presiding Officer. The members will vote immediately for one nominee after each nominee has the opportunity to address the chamber.

7.6 Legislation and Authorship Speeches: Tournament directors have selected the legislation to be debated in the semifinal and final sessions. The chamber will meet as a committee of the whole to choose the order in which the legislation will be debated. There are no authorship speeches in the semifinal or final sessions. Any student may give the sponsorship speech.

7.7 Awards: All participants in the final session will receive awards at the awards ceremony following its conclusion.

8 ETHICAL AND BEHAVIORAL EXPECTATIONS

8.1 Ethical Use of Evidence: The tournament will utilize the National Speech and Debate Association's evidence rules for Congress found in the latest version of the NSDA's *High School Unified Manual*. The tournament director will rule on any appeal of a parliamentarian's decision.

8.2 General Tournament Rules: Beyond the rules and procedures specific to Congressional debate outlined above, the Glenbrook schools also require that you observe the following general standards of conduct.

- Inappropriate language will not be allowed.
- Unsportsmanlike behavior will not be tolerated.
- All school district policies, local, and state laws regarding harassment must be observed.
- All school district policies, local, and state laws prohibiting smoking (including vaping), alcohol, and weapons must be observed.

8.3 Penalties: Consequences for infractions may result in any or all of the following actions at the sole discretion tournament directors whose decisions are final.

- Disqualification from the tournament
- Loss of participation points
- Forfeiture of awards
- School administrators being notified of any misconduct
- Any additional consequences deemed appropriate to the severity of the infraction

Schools will be held financially responsible for all damages incurred.

A Bill to Raise the National Minimum Wage

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

2 SECTION 1. The US National Minimum Wage shall rise from \$7.25 per hour to \$15.00 per hour by 2024. The
3 minimum wage shall increase by \$2.00 per hour every year, starting from the year 2025.

4 SECTION 2. The US Minimum wage shall be defined as the lowest payable wage paid to workers from
5 employers under federal guidelines.

6 SECTION 3. The Department of Labor shall enforce this bill and oversee its implementation.

7 A. If any company that fails to comply with this bill, the Department of Labor shall cut 100% of
8 federal loans and subsidies going towards that company.

9 B. Any company found in violation of this bill shall be charged with a fine of 15% of their total
10 corporate income for the fiscal year in which the violation occurred.

11 C. All revenue generated from the fine shall be collected and given as subsidies to businesses that
12 employ less than 50 workers.

13 SECTION 4. This bill shall go into effect on January 1st, 2021. The \$2.00 per hour increase shall go into effect
14 on January 1, 2025. Afterwards, the Minimum Wage shall be increased on January 1st yearly.

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

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Dougherty Valley High School

A Bill to Cut Taxes for Small Businesses to Aid in COVID-19 Recovery

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

2 SECTION 1. Small businesses shall be provided a tax cut in the fiscal year 2021 to assist them in economic
3 recovery from COVID-19.

4 SECTION 2. A. A small business shall be defined as any privately-owned American corporation consisting of
5 500 employees and yielding an annual revenue of less than \$500,000.

6 B. Small businesses will receive a tax cut of:

7 1. 5% for sole proprietorship businesses

8 2. 6% for small partnerships

9 3. 4% for small S-Corporations

10 SECTION 3. The enforcement of this bill shall be overseen by the Internal Revenue Service and the Federal
11 Trade Commission.

12 SECTION 4. This bill shall take effect in fiscal year 2021 and will cease after a 12-month period.

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

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Monte Vista High School

A Bill to Require Electric Utility Providers to Provide Renewable Energy to Consumers

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED

2 SECTION 1. A) Electric utility providers will generate electricity from renewable energy sources so that by
3 calendar year 2035 all electricity sold by each provider comes from renewable sources.

4 B) The United States Federal Government will guarantee funding of \$4.5 trillion over the next 15
5 years to be allocated for the purpose of this transition to renewables, at the discretion Department
6 of Energy and Environmental Protection Agency

7 SECTION 2. A) Electric utility providers shall be defined as providers of electric utility services who sell
8 electricity to retail customers for consumption.

9 B) Renewable energy sources shall be defined as sources of energy that are collected from
10 renewable resources that are naturally replenished.

11 SECTION 3. The United States Department of Energy and Environmental Protection Agency will be charged
12 with the implementation and enforcement of this bill.

13 SECTION 4. This bill will take effect on January 1, 2021.

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

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Archbishop Mitty High School

A Resolution to Establish Reparations for Victims of American Chattel Slavery

- 1 WHEREAS, Approximately 4,000,000 slaves and their descendants contributed unpaid labor to the U.S.
2 economy from 1619 to 1865; and
- 3 WHEREAS, Multiple efforts have been made in the past to prevent the atrocity of systemic racism from
4 reproducing, all of which have failed; and
- 5 WHEREAS, Following the abolition of slavery, the United States government continued to perpetuate,
6 condone, and profit from practices that continued to brutalize African Americans, including:
7 sharecropping, convict leasing, Jim Crow laws, redlining, unequal education, and disproportionate
8 treatment at the hands of the criminal justice system; and
- 9 WHEREAS, Because of these injustices, black unemployment is more than twice as high 11 white
10 unemployment; black families are worth one-sixteenth of the wealth of white families; and quality
11 of life for black individuals and families has continually worsened over time as a direct result of
12 chattel slavery, Jim Crow, the drug war, and other perpetuations of systemic racism; now,
13 therefore, be it
- 14 RESOLVED, By the Congress here assembled that a permanent committee be established to develop an
15 understanding of the government's role in slavery and systemic racism and the long-term effects
16 of each that continue today. This committee shall also research and suggest appropriate remedies.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Little Rock Central High School

A Bill to Admit More Refugees

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

2 SECTION 1. The ceiling on the number of refugees settled shall rise to 150,000 per year.

3 SECTION 2. A. There shall be no bans on refugees from certain countries

4 B. \$1 billion shall be appropriated to the State Department's Reception and Placement Program.

5 C. \$1.5 billion shall be appropriated to the Department of Health and Human Services' refugee
6 support programs.

7 SECTION 3. The Department of State, Department of Homeland Security, and Department of Health and
8 Human Services shall be responsible for the implementation of this bill.

9 SECTION 4. This bill shall be implemented upon passage.

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

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Edina High School

Introduced for Congressional Debate by W.B. Ray High School

A Resolution to Support Taiwan in Joining the World Health Organization

- 1 WHEREAS, Taiwan has been successful in combatting the coronavirus; and
- 2 WHEREAS, Global health has clearly become a major concern for the future; and
- 3 WHEREAS, Democracy continues to grow stronger in Taiwan; and
- 4 WHEREAS, The US and Taiwan have long been allies and relations continue to improve; and
- 5 WHEREAS, Taiwan's participation in the World Health Organization could bolster future response to global
- 6 pandemics; now, therefore, be it
- 7 RESOLVED, By the Congress here assembled that the US support Taiwan's bid to join the World Health
- 8 Organization.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Seven Lakes High School

A Bill to Give Assistance to Yemen

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

2 SECTION 1. The federal government shall give 800 million dollars in aid to Yemen in response to its ongoing
3 humanitarian crisis.

4 SECTION 2. Humanitarian aid shall be defined as but is not limited to food, clean water, shelter, sanitation
5 services, and medical services and equipment.

6 SECTION 3. The Office of Foreign Assistance and USAID in conjunction with UNICEF and the World Health
7 Organization shall be responsible for the implementation and oversight of this legislation.

8 SECTION 4. This legislation will take effect on February 1, 2021.

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

Introduced for Congressional Debate by The Harker School

A Bill to Ban the Use of Chemical Weapons in Policing

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

2 SECTION 1. United States law enforcement officers may not use chemical weapons in policing.

3 A. Federal law enforcement officers may not use a chemical weapon in the course of policing
4 activities in the United States.

5 B. In order for a state or local unit of government to be eligible to receive funds under the
6 Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Acts of 1968, the unit of government shall have a law or
7 policy in place prohibiting the use of chemical weapons in the course of law enforcement officers'
8 policing activities in that jurisdiction and be in substantial compliance with that policy.

9 SECTION 2. "Chemical weapon" shall be defined in accordance with 18 U.S.C. § 229F.

10 SECTION 3. The Department of Justice will administer and enforce this legislation.

11 SECTION 4. This legislation will be implemented one year after its enactment.

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

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Olathe Northwest High School

A Bill to Dissolve the Department of Homeland Security

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

2 SECTION 1. The Department of Homeland Security shall be dissolved, and its necessary functions shall be
3 redistributed.

4 SECTION 2. The Department of Homeland Security is defined as the agency created by the Homeland Security
5 Act of 2001. Necessary functions shall be defined as all tasks and organizations that existed prior
6 to the Homeland Security Act.

7 SECTION 3. The Secretary of Homeland Security will oversee the dissolution of their department before
8 resigning from the Cabinet.

9 A. All pre-existing government agencies shall be returned to their previous jurisdictions.

10 B. All other positions in the department shall be eliminated.

11 SECTION 4. This legislation will take effect on January 20, 2021.

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

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Ransom Everglades School

A Bill to Reform Our Dangerous, Ruthless Immigration Guidelines Using Expert Zeal (The R.O.D.R.I.G.U.E.Z. Act)

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

2 SECTION 1. The US shall take the following steps to reform immigration policy:

3 A. Any immigrant detained for inspection shall be guaranteed the right to counsel.

4 B. \$1 billion shall be reallocated from border security to help train and educate lawyers in
5 immigration law.

6 SECTION 2. Counsel refers to an attorney who is a member in good standing of the bar of any state, territory,
7 or district of the United States or an individual accredited by the Attorney General to represent a
8 covered individual in immigration matters.

9 SECTION 3. The Department of Homeland Security shall be tasked with the enforcement of this legislation.
10 Funds for the training of immigration lawyers shall be distributed among accredited non-profit
11 organizations that provide immigration legal services.

12 SECTION 4. This legislation shall be implemented FY 2022.

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

Introduced for Congressional Debate by American Heritage School – Plantation

A Bill to Enact Compulsory Voting

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

2 SECTION 1. Every constituent over the legal age 18 is required to cast a ballot for federal, state, and local
3 elections.

4 SECTION 2. All those in non-compliance of this legislation will face a fine of \$20 per missed ballot.

5 SECTION 3. The Federal Election Committee (FEC) should oversee the implementation of this legislation, and
6 therefore administer the fines.

7 SECTION 4. This legislation will go into effect amid the 2024 elections.

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

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Fishers High School

A Bill to Eliminate the Payroll Tax Cap to Protect American Retirement

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

2 SECTION 1. The Social Security Payroll Tax Cap shall be eliminated, ensuring that all income above the cap
3 shall be taxed at the current rate of 6.2%, for both employers and employees. Social Security
4 benefits for retirees shall remain capped at current levels.

5 SECTION 2. The Social Security Payroll Tax Cap shall be defined as the existing cap of \$137,700 for 2020 for
6 Social Security FICA taxes. Although FICA taxes shall no longer be capped, eligible income for
7 Social Security benefits shall be capped at \$137,700 annually, indexed to wage increases over
8 time.

9 SECTION 3. The Internal Revenue Service shall be responsible for the implementation of this legislation. The
10 additional funds generated by this legislation shall be appropriated to the Social Security
11 Administration.

12 SECTION 4. This legislation shall go into effect on January 1, 2022.

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

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Thomas Jefferson High School for Science and Technology

A Bill to Lift Sanctions on Iran to Counteract Chinese Influence

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

2 SECTION 1. A. The United States shall remove all sanctions placed on the Islamic Republic of Iran since
3 November 5, 2018.

4 B. The United States shall reenter into diplomatic negotiations with Iran including, but not limited
5 to, denuclearization and Iran's provocations in the Persian Gulf.

6 C. The United States shall appoint an ambassador (or equivalent) to Iran to oversee negotiations.

7 D. All future US aid to and diplomatic talks with Iran shall not be contingent on Iran's domestic
8 policies.

9 SECTION 2. Sanctions shall be defined as all political, commercial, military, and financial penalties imposed on
10 a government, group, or individual.

11 SECTION 3. The Office of Foreign Assets Control under the Department of the Treasury shall oversee the
12 enforcement of this bill.

13 SECTION 4. This legislation will take effect immediately upon passage.

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

Introduced for Congressional Debate by The Potomac School

A Resolution to Amend the Constitution to Ban Court Packing

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

2 RESOLVED, By two-thirds of the Congress here assembled, that the following article is proposed as an
3 amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which shall be valid to all intents and
4 purposes as part of the Constitution when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several
5 states within seven years from the date of its submission by the Congress:

6 ARTICLE

7 SECTION 1. The number of Supreme Court Justices shall be permanently set at nine from this time forth. No
8 future Congress may create or pass legislation that increases the number of justices on the United
9 States Supreme Court without a Constitutional Amendment.

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

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Ardrey Kell High School