



The MSHSL State Debate Tournament will be held on January 15th and 16th virtually.

- A Bill To Address Student Loan Debt
- A Bill to Admit More Refugees
- A Bill to Cancel Student Loan Debt
- A Bill To Encourage The Use Of Renewable Resources
- A Bill to End Fossil Fuel Subsidies
- A Bill to Ensure Neurodiversity and Disability In The Media
- A Bill to Expand American Registration in the Selective Service
- A Bill to Increase NASA's Budget
- A Bill to Increase SNAP Benefits
- A Bill to Declassify CIA Records
- A Bill to Open Borders
- A Bill to Protect Reservations
- A Resolution to Add Puerto Rico as a State
- A Resolution to Support Scottish Independence
- A Resolution to Amend the Constitution to Balance the Budget
- The Drug Drop-off Directive
- The Monetized Directed Donations Act
- A Bill to Reduce Student Loan Debt to Incentivize Public Work
- The Judiciary Act of 2020
- The PBS Act

A Bill To Address Student Loan Debt

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

2 **SECTION 1.** Each student loan holder in the United States will be given a scholarship voucher
3 worth \$10,000 to apply toward student loan debt for undergraduate studies.

4 **SECTION 2.** Eligible loans include:

5 A) Direct Subsidized Stafford Loans

6 B) Direct Unsubsidized Stafford Loans

7 C) Direct Consolidation Loans

8 **SECTION 3.** The scholarship vouchers will not be counted as direct income and therefore will
9 not be taxable.

10 **SECTION 4.** The REPAYE (Revised Pay As You Go), income-sensitive repayment plan, shall
11 be expanded to all federal loan holders earning \$100,000 or less.

12 **SECTION 5.** The Department of Education shall track student loan debt and repayment
13 patterns by race.

14 **SECTION 6.** The Department of Education shall establish an office to examine and make
15 recommendations regarding the costs of higher education.

16 **SECTION 7.** This bill shall take effect January 31, 2021.

17 **SECTION 8.** All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

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20 *Introduced for Congressional Debate by Joseph Shetaye*

A Bill to Admit More Refugees

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

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

SECTION 2. A. There shall be no cap on the number of refugees from certain countries

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

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

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

SECTION 4. This bill shall be implemented upon passage.

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

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Yash Mangalick

A Bill to Cancel Student Loan Debt

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

1 **SECTION 1.** Any American citizen with outstanding student loan debt
2 will have \$10,000 of those debts immediately canceled.

3 A. Furthermore, students that acquire student loans after the date this bill
4 takes effect will have \$10,000 of their debts canceled after the sum of
5 their total student loans are calculated.

6 **SECTION 2.** A. “Student loan debt” shall be defined as debt that is owed by an
7 attending, formerly withdrawn, or graduating student to a lending
8 institution, or to a financial institution that is used to pay for
9 educational expenses.

10 B. “Sum of total student loans” shall be defined as the student loan debt
11 that is accumulated by a student during their time studying at a college
12 or university, typically calculated in full after they graduate from the
13 institution in question.

14 C. “Outstanding student loan debt” shall be defined as any student loan
15 debt that has not been paid back by the student to the lending or
16 financial institution that gave them the loan.

17 **SECTION 3.** The United States Department of Education Office of Financial Student Aid
18 in collaboration with the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau and
19 the Internal Revenue Service shall oversee the enforcement of this bill.

20 A. Failure to comply with this legislation shall result in a \$40 million dollar
21 fine on the lending or financial institution.

22 **SECTION 4.** This legislation will take effect on June 15th, 2021. All laws
23 in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

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A Bill To Encourage The Use Of Renewable Resources

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED TO:

Section 1 If a company relies for at least 40% of their energy from a renewable resource provider, it will be apportioned a \$5 million grant from the U.S. Treasury for the fiscal year to be used for further energy use purposes.

a Energy uses may include, but are not limited to, more sources of renewable energy, electric vehicles, and others.

Section 2 Renewable energy sources will be defined as listed by the U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA).

Section 3 The U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA) shall oversee enforcement of this legislation.

Section 4 To be implemented at the beginning of the next fiscal year.

Section 5 All laws in conflict of this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Matthew Condon

A Bill to End Fossil Fuel Subsidies

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

1 **SECTION 1.** All fossil fuel subsidies shall be terminated. The increased
2 revenue from removing the subsidies will be redirected in full to a new
3 federal grant program to promote green energy.

4 **SECTION 2A.** Fossil fuel subsidies shall be defined as indirect and direct
5 subsidies on extraction, depletion, use, or sale of fossil fuels given to
6 companies

7 **SECTION 2B.** Green energy shall be defined as the research and
8 implementation of energy production that does not use fossil fuels as their
9 fuel source and have minimal carbon emissions.

10 **SECTION 2C.** The increased revenue from removing the subsidies shall be
11 defined as the additional tax companies would owe and the federal tax
12 credits they would no longer receive after fossil fuel subsidies are
13 terminated.

14 **SECTION 3.** The Internal Revenue Service, Environmental Protection
15 Agency, and the Department of Energy shall oversee implementation and
16 enforcement of this legislation.

17 A. U.S Code Title 26 and the Internal Revenue Code will be amended as
18 minimally as possible to no longer provide any form of fossil fuel
19 subsidies

20 B. The Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy will be the
21 primary agency to oversee the new federal grant program.

SECTION 4. This legislation will take effect at the start of the fiscal year
of 2022.

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

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Andrew Tran.

A Bill to Ensure Neurodiversity and Disability In The Media

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

1 **SECTION 1.** All characters in major motion pictures that are typecast as
2 neurodivergent or disabled must be casted as such. Any and all production
3 companies that do not comply will be fined 25% of their production budget
4 per violation. A new tax code will be applied to companies in compliance.

5 This money will then be distributed to the Americans with Disabilities Act.

6 **SECTION 2.** Major Motion Pictures will be defined as a film made by any
7 company with a production budget of over \$65 Million. Neurodivergent
8 shall be defined as differing in mental or neurological function from what is
9 considered typical or normal (frequently used with reference to autistic
10 spectrum disorders); not neurotypical. Disabled will be defined as (of a
11 person) having a physical or mental condition that limits movements,
12 senses, or activities.

13 **SECTION 3.** The Department of Treasury will claim the fine and then will
14 allocate it to the ADA to then use at their disposal. The IRS will ensure that
15 the new tax code is applied.

16 A. Companies who hire neurodivergent actors for their respective
17 typecast will then receive a tax writeoff. The tax credit is available to
18 production companies that have total revenues of \$1,000,000 or less in
19 the previous tax year or 30 or fewer full-time employees. This credit
20 can cover 60% of the eligible access expenditures in a year. For
21 production companies who make more than this or have more than 30
22 full time employees, the credit can cover 55%.

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SECTION 4. This legislation will take effect the next fiscal year, October
1st, 2022. All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null
and void.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Senator Mykalia Mason.

A Bill to Expand American Registration in the Selective Service

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

2 **SECTION 1.** All eligible legal residents of the United States of America having attained
3 18 years of age but not exceeding 25 years of age, shall register for
4 Selective Service.

5 **SECTION 2.** Registration for Selective Service is defined as registration with the
6 Selective Service System, colloquially known as the draft.

7 **SECTION 3.** Eligibility is defined using the current metrics for eligibility in the draft for
8 biological males.

9 **SECTION 4.** All current associated penalties for a failure to register for the draft shall
10 be enforced equally

- 11 • Any additional funding needed for implementation shall be
12 drawn from the budget of the Department of Defense
- 13 • Such spending shall be looked over and monitored by the
14 Commission that currently oversees the SSS

15 **SECTION 5.** This bill will go into full effect on January 1st, 2022, with an informative
16 campaign being launched prior to August 1st, 2021, to inform eligible
17 constituents about the new law.

18 **Section 6.** All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Aarush Jambunathan

A Bill to Increase NASA's Budget

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

- 1 **SECTION 1.** The budget of the National Aeronautics and Space
2 Administration (NASA) will be increased to \$35 billion dollars for the FY
3 2022.
- 4 **SECTION 2.** The NASA Administrator shall review the agency, note areas
5 that require funding, and set priorities for NASA's projects, programs, and
6 research, to which Congress will follow when distributing the budget.
- 7 **SECTION 3.** Congress, in partnership with the Government
8 Accountability Office (GAO), the Department of the Treasury, and the
9 Department of Defense (DoD), as well as additional government agencies
10 and bodies if needed, will oversee the implementation of this legislation.
- 11 A. An evaluation of the DoD's spending will be conducted by the
12 Government Accountability Office, and the Office will report to
13 Congress and advise where to select funds from the DoD to fund this
14 bill.
- 15 B. Funding for this bill will come from the Department of Defense's
16 spending after the GAO's evaluation, and Congress will determine
17 where to draw funds from the DoD and how to relocate them to NASA.
18 Congress will target areas highlighted by the Government
19 Accountability Office when drawing funds.
- 20 **SECTION 4.** The review and priorities-setting process by the NASA
21 Administrator will begin January 20, 2021. The evaluation of the
22 Department of Defense will begin January 20, 2021. Congress shall meet
23 with the Government Accountability Office and the NASA Administrator
24 before the budget goes into effect to appropriately reallocate and
25 distribute funds. The budget increase will take effect at the start of the
Fiscal Year 2022.
- SECTION 5.** All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared
null and void.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Jeffrey Bulen

A Bill to Increase SNAP Benefits

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

2 SECTION 1: All those receiving SNAP benefits will receive a 50% bonus 3
on all purchases of proteins, vegetables, and fruits.

4 SECTION 2: A) The 50% bonus allows SNAP recipients to purchase
5 proteins, vegetables, and fruits at 50% of cost, enabling
6 those who receive SNAP benefits to purchase more
7 proteins, vegetables, and fruits.

8 B) Proteins, vegetables, and fruit eligible for the benefit may
9 canned, fresh, or frozen

10 SECTION 3: The additional funding for SNAP will be included in the
11 Farm Bill as part of the budget for SNAP

12 SECTION 4: This bill will take effect at the start of the 2021 Fiscal Year

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

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Gayathri Gajjela

A Bill to Declassify CIA Records

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. The Central Intelligence Agency is to have completed a review of all hardcopy and electronic documents determined to contain nonexempt historically valuable records unless it clearly falls under one or more of the 9 exemption categories in section 3.3(b) of Executive Order 13526. All reviewed documents shall be available for public viewing two years after their creation through The CREST System.

SECTION 2. “Historically valuable records” shall be defined as any document detailing activities of the CIA that justify their continued preservation because of the enduring administrative, legal, fiscal, or evidential information they contain.

SECTION 3. The implementation and enforcement of this legislation will be overseen by the congress here assembled as well as the executive branch and the CIA.

SECTION 4. This bill shall be enacted upon passage.

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

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Audrey Pearson

A Bill to Open Borders

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. The United States Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) shall raise the cap of all immigration visas to 15 million over a 10 year period, and USCIS also shall remove all restrictions for the obtaining of visa for immigration purposes.

SECTION 2. The implementation of this legislation will be overseen by the USCIS.

SECTION 3. This bill will be enacted by fiscal year 2022

SECTION 4. All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Connor Brynteson

A Bill to Protect Reservations

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

1 **SECTION 1.** All oil or natural gas pipelines and other threats to
2 indigenous and tribal resources will be banned, including all projects that
3 would have a significant impact on Reservation land or its inhabitants.
4 Reparations will be given to Indigenous communities that have been
5 harmed in the past by any United States Government Agency or Private
6 Business. These reparations shall go towards education, housing resources,
7 healthcare, or any other need determined by tribal members.

8 **SECTION 2.** Threats to Indigenous tribal resources shall be determined by
9 the local tribal council or highest governing body on the reservation in
10 congruence with a department of natural resources official and/or a
11 practicing lawyer in the state the reservation is in.

12 A. Significant Impact on Reservation land shall be defined as altering the
13 natural resource in a way that makes it unable to sustain life, or levels that
14 would harm resources or Reservation inhabitants.

15 B. Harmed by Government Agencies or Private Businesses shall be
16 determined through a legal claim to the Departments in charge of
17 implementing this bill.

18 C. Reservation land refers to the current boundaries set by the Bureau of
19 Indian Affairs.

20 D. Tribal members shall be determined in congruence with each indigenous
21 tribe's guidelines

22 **SECTION 3.** The Bureau of Indian Affairs shall work in congruence with
23 the Department of the Interior to implement this bill. The Department of
24 the Treasury shall allocate the necessary funding.

25 **SECTION 4.** This legislation will take effect immediately on passage. All
26 laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Senator Sarah Strauss.

A Resolution to Add Puerto Rico as a State

WHEREAS, Puerto Rico is a current territory of the United States of America; and

WHEREAS, Puerto Rico has a population of 3.194 million; and

WHEREAS, that population is citizens of the United States; and

WHEREAS, Puerto Rico has only one non-voting representative in the House of Representatives; and

WHEREAS, Puerto Rico residents cannot cast ballots in the US general election; and

WHEREAS, Puerto Rico residents lack the rights and advantages that other US citizens enjoy; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By the Congress here assembled that Puerto Rico begins the process to become a full US state with all the rights, privileges, and responsibilities of other US states

Introduced by Senator, Scout Holding Eagle-Bushaw

A Resolution to Support Scottish Independence

WHEREAS, Scotland and the rest of the United Kingdom have different cultural and linguistic identities; and

WHEREAS, Scotland and the rest of the UK have different political identities; and

WHEREAS, that led to the Home Rule Movement; and

WHEREAS, that led to Scotland gaining devolved power in the form of a local Parliament and First Minister; and

WHEREAS, that was not enough to mend the divides between Scotland and the rest of the UK; and

WHEREAS, in the 2016 Referendum on British Membership in the European Union, Scotland voted to Remain in the EU; and

WHEREAS, Uncertainty around Brexit has fueled a new movement for Scottish Independence; and

WHEREAS, this warrants Scottish Independence; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By the Congress here assembled that the United States Federal Government voices its support for Nicola Sturgeon and the SNP in their pursuit of Scottish Independence; and be it

FURTHER RESOLVED, By the Congress here assembled that the United States Federal Government encourages the United Kingdom to hold a Binding Referendum on the question of Scottish Independence.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Sen. Shane Hockett

A Resolution to Amend the Constitution to Balance the Budget

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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 --

SECTION 1: The Federal Budget of the United States for the next fiscal year, and for all consecutive years, shall not exceed the total revenue received from Amendment XVI and all laws derived from it.

SECTION 2a: After the ratification of this Article, the budget shall be less than revenue collected, the surplus shall then be used for paying off the debt of the United States until it is fully paid.

SECTION 2b: The National budget shall be allowed to exceed the proposed amount if an Act of God occurs (i.e. Natural Disasters, Declaration of War, Pandemic, etc.)

SECTION 2c: If **SECTION 2b** is enforced by Legislative or Executive power. The new debt must be paid off within ten years. **SECTION 2a** shall be enforced again to pay off the new debts.

SECTION 3: The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

The Drug Drop-off Directive

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. Drug drop-off stations shall be established in the United States. Any resident of the United States shall be allowed to turn in any drug, regardless of schedule, to a designated drug drop-off station without facing legal consequences.

SECTION 2. Drug drop-off stations shall be defined as a secure location run by law enforcement where residents may anonymously turn over drugs.

- A. Drop-off stations can be located at police stations or may be built as a standalone building that is overseen by law enforcement.
- B. One drop-off station shall be established per every 5,000 residents in a state.
- C. At least one drop-off station shall be established on every Native American reservation.
- D. Law enforcement shall ensure drugs that are turned over are safely disposed of in accordance with the Environmental Protection Agency's standards or transferred to the Drug Enforcement Agency.

SECTION 3. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA), and Department of Justice (DOJ) along with each state's Department of Public Safety (DPS), or equivalent agency should a state

lack a DPS, and the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) shall be responsible for the implementation of this legislation.

- A. The DEA, in conjunction with the EPA, shall establish a standard for the safe and appropriate disposal of drugs.
- B. Of the DOJ's \$4.3 billion in discretionary and mandatory funding to assist state, local, and tribal law enforcement, \$300 million shall be allocated to the states' DPS and the BIA on an as needed basis for the implementation of this legislation.
- C. Each state's DPS or equivalent agency shall be responsible for overseeing the establishment of drug drop-off stations within their respective state.
- D. The BIA's Division of Law Enforcement Services shall be responsible for overseeing the establishment of drug drop-off stations within each Native American reservation.
- E. Should a state or reservation violate drug disposal standards, it shall be given one month to correct its disposals before losing all federal funding to its law enforcement. Funding will only be restored once in compliance.

SECTION 4. This legislation shall come into effect immediately upon passage.

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

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Clare McIntyre

The Monetized Directed Donations Act

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. United States hospitals currently participating in organ donations will be authorized to mediate monetized directed live organ donations. All operations, as well as preliminary medical checks and evaluations, will take place in the hospital in which the procedures are to be completed.

- A. Hospitals participating shall conduct all preliminary health checks, obtain legal consent, and create pairings of the organ donor and transplant recipient.
- B. The transplant recipient shall pay for all medical expenses of the donor, as well as a negotiated monetary compensation.
- C. Hospitals may choose to impose at most a 10% transaction fee to cover future program costs.

SECTION 2. “Mediate” is here defined as connecting potential patients with donors, as well as overseeing all business transactions. “Directed” is here defined as a purchase from the party in need of said organ from the organ donor.

- A. Organs vital to life cannot be donated, nor can the family of a deceased donor collect funds upon a negative outcome of the surgery.

SECTION 3. The US Department of Health and Human Services will work in junction with the United Network for Organ Sharing(UNOS).

- A. Each hospital wishing to participate must hire a UNOS accredited member who will be paid independently of any organ transactions. Said person will be charged with evaluating the mental competency and consent of both the organ donor and transplant recipient.
- B. Persons under the age of 16 cannot participate in directed organ donation.

SECTION 4. This legislation will go into effect three months from the passage.

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

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Alexandra Smith.

A Bill to Reduce Student Loan Debt to Incentivize Public Work

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. Current and future student loan debt of all public sector workers will be forgiven based on the amount of years served in the public sector. Student loan payments will be suspended while workers are employed in the public sector.

SECTION 2. Student Loan debt refers to debts from loans for higher education.

- A. Forgiven means that the a percent of the money owed will become the burden of the lender to cover.
- B. Public sector workers include workers that work in a federal, state or local government. This includes, but is not limited to, jobs in healthcare, education, emergency services, armed forces and government administrative agencies.

SECTION 3. The number of years served will establish the amount of student loan debt that is forgiven.

- A. If a person works in the Public Sector for 1 year, 10 percent of their student loan debt will be forgiven.
- B. If a person works in the Public Sector for 5 years, 50 percent of their student loan debt will be forgiven.
- C. If a person works in the Public Sector for 10 years, 100 percent of their student loan debt will be forgiven.

SECTION 4. The United States Department of Education of the United States Government will oversee the implementation or funding of this bill.

- A. Any lenders found to be collecting payments will be fined \$500,000 per instance
- B. All money collected from the fines will be used for federal financial aid.

SECTION 5. Upon passage, this bill will go into effect for the 2022 fiscal year.

SECTION 6. All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Prapthi Jayesh Sirkay

The Judiciary Act of 2020

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1: The number of Supreme Court Justices will be increased from 9 to 13.

SECTION 2: The new vacancies will be filled once per year until a total of 13 justices sit on the Supreme Court.

SECTION 3: The President will continue to nominate, and the Senate will continue to review and confirm nominees.

SECTION 4: This legislation will go into effect by January 21, 2021. Implementation will be completed by January 21, 2025.

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

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Elise Noonan

The PBS Act

(PRISON BUSINESS SAFETY ACT)

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

- 1 **SECTION 1.** All forms of prison labor in local, state, federal, and private prisons
2 shall be banned.
- 3 **SECTION 2.** Prison labor is defined as any form of work or labor done by
4 prisoners. Including but not limited to prisoners working for a company,
5 government, or the prison itself in or out of the physical prison building.
- 6 a) If a prison is found in violation the Department of Justice will take control
7 of the prison's operations and ensure the prison falls in compliance with
8 this legislation.
- 9 b) The state in which the prison is in will also be fined 50 million dollars for
10 each violation. The funds from the fines will be donated in the form of
11 grants to companies that hire former prisoners.
- 12 **SECTION 3.** The legislation will be enforced by the Department of Justice and
13 any funds requested by the Department of Justice to enforce it will be taken from
14 the Department of Defence budget.
- 15 **SECTION 4.** To be implemented upon passage of legislation.
- 16 **SECTION 5.** All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null
and void.

Authored by Senator Alexander Al-Najim