



NATIONAL CONGRESSIONAL DEBATE

2021 LEGISLATIVE DOCKET

NATIONAL SPEECH & DEBATE TOURNAMENT
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NATIONAL CONGRESSIONAL DEBATE

2021 PRELIMINARY ROUNDS LEGISLATION

A Bill to School America

A Bill to School America

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

2 **SECTION 1.** Every American citizen who obtains a high school diploma or GED will become
3 eligible to receive a full tuition waiver to attend a community college, junior
4 college, or career technical school in the United States.

5 **SECTION 2.** “Community college or junior college” is defined as any educational institution
6 approved by the Accrediting Commission for Community and Junior Colleges
7 (ACCJC).

8 **SECTION 3.** The Department of Education will provide enforcement and allocate \$60 billion
9 in funding. Funding will be provided on a per student basis.

10 A. Only full-time students enrolled in 12 credit hours or more will be eligible
11 to receive a waiver.

12 B. Any student that drops out or is expelled from their institution will be
13 ineligible to apply for a tuition waiver.

14 **SECTION 4.** Implementation will start at the beginning of the 2022-2023 school year.
15 Funding will expire at the conclusion of the 2025-2026 school year.

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

Introduced for Congressional Debate by the Kansas-Flint Hills District.

The NERF Act of 2021

The NERF Act of 2021

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

2 **SECTION 1.** The NERF Act of 2021, or National Electrification of Railway Freight Act of
3 2021, upon passage will allow Congress to formally direct the federal
4 government in distribution of tax incentives to private railroad companies
5 which own diesel-run freight railways, and to implement increased
6 regulations to pressure private railway owners to electrify their train
7 fleets which travel along said freight railways. These tax incentives and
8 regulatory pressure will not have any impact on private passenger
9 railways or government railway projects.

10 **SECTION 2.** “Freight railways” will be defined as any private railway carrying cargo as
11 opposed to human passengers.

12 **SECTION 3.** All electric locomotives are exempt from property and sales taxes from
13 the date of passage of this legislation. Electrified rail lines will also be
14 exempt from property taxes. Any costs directly associated with the
15 upgrade of railroad tracks to electric shall be deducted from the
16 corporation’s taxes.

17 **SECTION 4.** By the date of passage of this Act, no train corporation shall be allowed
18 to own or sell trains that output more than 15 grams of CO2 per ton-mile.
19 Any corporation that does not follow this limit will be fined one-half the
20 sale value of each offending train sold, or one-half the purchase price of
21 each owned offending train per year of noncompliance.

22 **SECTION 5.** The United States Department of Transportation (USDOT) and Federal
23 Railroad Administration will be responsible for the implementation of this
24 legislation.

25 **SECTION 6.** This legislation will take effect on November 1, 2021. All laws in conflict
26 with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by the Show-Me District.

The Rebuke Abuses in Myanmar Act (RAMA)

The Rebuke Abuses in Myanmar Act (RAMA)

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

2 **SECTION 1.** The United States shall impose the following:

3 A. The US Embassy in Myanmar shall evacuate and halts any ongoing
4 assignment. The President can choose to appoint a Charge d’Affaires
5 in place of the ambassador.

6 B. The Department of Treasury in conjunction with the Department of
7 State shall impose economic and diplomatic sanctions on Myanmar
8 That they deem fit.

9 C. The United States Government will formally recognize the ongoing
10 Violence against the Rohingya people as a “genocide”.

11 **SECTION 2.** The measures in Section 1 will be in place until the military has
12 Relinquished power back to the democratic government elected by the
13 people and the genocide against the Rohingya people has been halted.
14 The Department of State must determine both conditions in this section
15 have been met beyond a reasonable doubt.

16 **SECTION 3.** The Department of State, Department of Defense, and Department of
17 Treasury shall oversee and enforce this legislation.

18 **SECTION 4.** This legislation will go into effect one week after its passage. All laws in
19 conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by the West Iowa District.

A Resolution to Amend the Constitution to Secure an Independent Judiciary

A Resolution to Amend the Constitution to Secure an Independent Judiciary

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

ARTICLE --

7 **SECTION 1:** The judicial Power of the United States, shall be vested in
 8 one supreme Court, and in such inferior Courts as the
 9 Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The
 10 Judges, both of the supreme and inferior Courts, shall hold
 11 their Offices for a term that lasts no more than 4 years at
 12 which time they may be reappointed by the President and
 13 confirmed by the Senate. A single judge may not serve for
 14 more than three consecutive terms.

15 **SECTION 2:** All judges currently seated to a federal court will not be
 16 impacted by this change. Any federal judge appointed and
 17 confirmed following the ratification of this amendment
 18 will be eligible to be seated in the first year of a given
 19 Congress. Any vacancies in the second year of a given
 20 Congress will remain vacant until the next Congress is
 21 seated.

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

Introduced for Congressional Debate by the Greater Illinois District.

A Resolution to Amend the Constitution to End the Power to Presidentially Pardon**A Resolution to Amend the Constitution to End the Power to Presidentially Pardon**

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

6 **ARTICLE --**

7 **SECTION 1:** The President of the United States shall not possess the
8 power to grant pardons or reprieves to any individual.

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

Introduced for Congressional Debate by the North Coast District.

A Resolution to Abolish Charter Schools

A Resolution to Abolish Charter Schools

- 1 **WHEREAS,** Charter schools are negatively affecting the educational quality of all
2 students; and
- 3 **WHEREAS,** Charter schools operate independently of the government, with few
4 regulations, while still accepting government funding; and
- 5 **WHEREAS,** Financial motives encourage charter schools to prey on students; and
- 6 **WHEREAS,** To reduce the financial burden created by charter schools, public schools
7 are forced to cut budgets, reduce salaries, eliminate classes, and close;
8 and
- 9 **WHEREAS,** Attempts to reform charter schools in the past have failed; and
- 10 **WHEREAS,** Charter schools have had a negligible effect on overall academic
11 performance at best, while harming the schools around them; now,
12 therefore, be it
- 13 **RESOLVED,** By the Congress here assembled that a Department of Education
14 commission be established to create a plan to effectively abolish charter
15 schools by the 2025-2026 school year.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by the Northern Ohio District.

A Resolution to Fund Offshore Wind Industry

A Resolution to Fund Offshore Wind Industry

- 1 **WHEREAS,** The United States has a large offshore wind energy resource that is ready
2 to be utilized; and
- 3 **WHEREAS,** US shores currently possess a power potential of over 2000 gigawatts or
4 nearly double the nation's current electricity usage and will be able to
5 generate electricity for more than 115 million US households; and
- 6 **WHEREAS,** Offshore wind energy has the potential to deliver large amounts of clean
7 reliable energy and reduce pollution oil spills; and
- 8 **WHEREAS,** Funding this industry will result in more than 200,000 jobs being created
9 which is about twice the number of jobs being created by other sources
10 of energy such as offshore drilling; and
- 11 **WHEREAS,** Offshore wind energy will also help create more jobs in the shipbuilding
12 and manufacturing industry further fueling the US economy; and
- 13 **WHEREAS,** Wildlife and marine ecosystems are positively impacted by offshore wind
14 farms due to the fact that they act as effective marine reserves; and
- 15 **WHEREAS,** Wind farms can act as artificial reefs and protection from fishing
16 pressures creating extremely positive effects; now, therefore, be it
- 17 **RESOLVED,** By the Congress here assembled that the United States shall fund the
18 offshore wind industry to create clean energy.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by the East Los Angeles District.

A Bill to Ensure Genetic Privacy

A Bill to Ensure Genetic Privacy

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

2 **SECTION 1.** Any organization (governmental or otherwise) must have specific consent
3 (renewed at the most every fifteen years) from the relevant living citizen
4 for such organization to hold any more than sixty percent of that
5 individual's consecutive genetic code for longer than sixty days.

6 **SECTION 2.** Genetic code will be defined as "the human genome, one that is specific
7 to one individual, living, human person." Organization will be defined as
8 "any group or individual capable of procuring or storing genetic
9 information, including but not limited to government groups, corporate
10 groups, healthcare professionals, or citizens."

11 **SECTION 3.** The nonprofit legal group LawSeq will compile and locate violations, using
12 \$18 million in grants from the US Department of Health and Human
13 Services via the National Institute of Health. Then, based on the severity
14 and repetition of violations, punishments shall be determined by the
15 Department of Health and Human service's ethics council. These
16 punishments may include:

- 17 A. If the violating organization is a healthcare professional or group
18 thereof, revocation of federal medical licensure and/or a fine of up to
19 \$10,000 per offense.
- 20 B. If the violating organization is a government group, loss of HHS or NIH
21 funding as well as an encouraged penalty via the state department of
22 the relevant state.
- 23 C. If the violating organization is a corporate group, revocation of
24 business licensure and/or a fine of up to \$12,000 per offense but will
25 never result in jail time.

26 **SECTION 4.** This legislation will be effective two years after its passage. All laws in
27 conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by the Magnolia District.