The E.N.D.G.A.M.E. (Ending Nonpractical Deployments and Gambles for America in the Middle East) Act

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. The Authorization for Use of Military Force (Public Law 107–40; 50 U.S.C. 1541) is hereby repealed. In the wake of the AUMF’s repeal, this Congress shall prioritize the creation of peaceful policy solutions in the Middle East by working towards the withdrawal of U.S. military forces from the region.

SECTION 2. The Authorization for Use of Military Force (AUMF) grants the President the authority to use all "necessary and appropriate force" against those who were responsible for the September 11th attacks.

SECTION 3. The Departments of State and Defense shall be responsible for overseeing the redirection of U.S. policy in the Middle East and working towards the withdrawal of troops.

SECTION 4. This legislation shall take effect immediately after passage.

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

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Desert Vista High School
B

A Bill to Increase Nuclear Weapons

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. The United States Government shall increase the Department of Defense
budget by 25 billion dollars for the research and development of nuclear
weapons and expand our anti-nuclear capabilities.

SECTION 2. A nuclear weapon shall be defined as an explosive device its destructive
force from nuclear reactions, either fission (fission bomb) or from a
combination of fission and fusion reactions, and anti-nuclear capabilities
include Ground-based Midcourse Defense.

SECTION 3. Recent reports have noted that China and Russia are heavily invested in
nuclear Hypersonic missiles, and the U.S. is falling behind these
technological advances. China has already developed nuclear capable
giders that are able to travel around the globe completely surpassing all of
our anti-nuclear defense systems.

SECTION 4. Russia has been conducting test launches for this type of aircraft from a
submarine for the first time.

SECTION 5. The Department of Defense and the Department of Energy shall be
responsible for the redistribution and overseeing of these operations.
Seeing that the U.S. was caught off guard, even to go as far as to say that it
seems they are “Defying the laws of physics” and that our interceptor
missiles are not effective against these types of weapons we need to
increase funding to keep up with this new Arms Race that could happen.

SECTION 6. 10 billion dollars shall be for new installments of anti-nuclear capabilities
in strategic places such as the south pole and improving our current ones,
7.5 billion dollars shall be granted to the research of both anti-nuclear
capabilities and nuclear weapons, and 7.5 billion shall be granted for the
development of nuclear weapons.

SECTION 7. This legislation will take effect on January 1st of 2022. All laws in conflict
with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Desert Ridge High School.
C

A Bill to Establish the United States Medical Force

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. The United States shall establish the 7th branch of the Armed Services known as the “U.S. Medical Force” to provide medical care in domestic and foreign deployment scenarios.

SECTION 2. Medical care shall be defined as care provided by a specialist or medical practitioner.

SECTION 3. The Department of Defense and the Department of Health and Human Services shall have joint oversight over the implementation of this bill.

A. The Department of Defense shall oversee the immediate militarization of all medical personnel and combat training operations. Funding will come from the annual defense budget.

B. The Department of Health and Human Services shall oversee the medical training and evaluation of all personnel.

C. Only countries that contain a United States embassy within their borders will be eligible for aid from the branch known as the “U.S. Medical Force”.

D. The Department of Defense shall be responsible for the transfer of personnel from the VA healthcare system to fill the ranks with healthcare professionals if shortages exist.

SECTION 4. This bill shall be implemented on passage immediately.

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

*Introduced for Congressional Debate by Arizona College Preparatory*
D
A Bill to Grant Voting Rights to Active Prisoners and Ex-Felons

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. All U.S. citizens that are either active prisoners or ex-felons will be permitted to vote and shall have their voting rights restored. All prison authorities shall be required to provide mail-in-ballots for active prisoners to increase accessibility to the United States election.

SECTION 2. Active prisoners shall be defined as inmates who are currently imprisoned in prisons managed by federal and state prison authorities. Ex-felons shall be defined as released felons who have not had their rights restored. Voting rights shall be defined as the ability to cast a vote for any U.S. election.

SECTION 3. The Federal Election Commission shall have oversight over the implementation of this bill.

A. A joint commission between the Federal Bureau of Prisons and the Federal Election Commission hereby has new authority and oversight of primary elections within the US prison system.

B. This joint commission will be in contact with state correctional authorities responsible for ballot distribution for the election.

C. Failure of states to comply and cooperate with this legislation will result in the seizure of highway funding and assets by the federal government.

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

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

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Arizona College Preparatory
BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. The use of all Private Prison Contracts in the federal corrections system shall be phased out, and states shall be offered a block grant on the condition that they no longer have Private Prison Contracts. In addition, all Private Prison Contracts shall be declared unenforceable, null, and void.

SECTION 2. 1. “Prison” shall be defined as a correctional, detention, or penal facility. 2. “Private Prison Contracts” shall be defined as any contract between any part of any local, State, or Federal governments, including governmental corporations, and a private entity for the ownership, management, or operation of Prisons or for the management and control over inmates in Prisons.

SECTION 3. The Federal Bureau of Prisons shall oversee the enforcement of this Section. A. The Federal Bureau of Prisons is hereby authorized and required to obtain complete control and ownership within 5 years of the date of passing this Act of all Federal Prisons currently under control of organizations through Private Prison Contracts, through any means granted to the Bureau by law. B. No employee of the aforementioned Prisons shall have their employment terminated nor shall any inmate be unnecessarily transferred as a direct consequence of the change in ownership to the federal government. C. No apparatus of the federal government shall be permitted to enter into a new Private Prison Contract unless for the express purpose of completing the requirements set forth in Section 3 Subsections A and B of this Act. D. The funding for the portion of this Act set out in Section 3 shall be determined by Congress, and additional funding may be reallocated from the Department of Defense Budget.

SECTION 4. The Department of Corrections shall oversee the enforcement of this Section. A. A block grant of no less than $50,000,000 shall be given to each State government that has no Private Prison Contracts before 5 years from the enactment of this Act. B. The funding for this Section shall also be taken from the budget of the Department of Defense as necessary.

SECTION 5. All Private Prison Contracts shall be declared unenforceable, null, and void exactly 5 years from the passage of this Act.

SECTION 6. This legislation will take effect on the start of the Fiscal Year following the passage of this Act.

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

Introduced for Congressional Debate by McClintock High School.
A Bill to Increase the Educator Tax Expense

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. All eligible educators will receive an annual tax deduction of up to $1000 for qualifying out-of-pocket expenses incurred each school year.

SECTION 2. “Eligible educators” will be defined as any kindergarten through grade 12 teacher, instructor, counselor, principal, or aide serving for at least 900 hours a school year in a school that provides elementary or secondary education as determined under state law. “Qualifying out-of-pocket expenses” will include those for professional development courses, books, supplies, computer equipment and software, supplemental materials used in the classroom, and athletic supplies used in health or physical education courses.

SECTION 3. The IRS will oversee the implementation of this bill.

A. An itemized invoice of all expenses not exceeding $1000 shall be provided and can be audited if misuse is suspected.

B. Married couples filing jointly in which both spouses are educators may receive a $2000 write-off, but itemized invoices not exceeding $1000 must be compiled separately.

SECTION 4. This legislation will take effect upon passage. All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Desert Ridge High School.
G
A Bill to Abolish School Resource Officers

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. Any school which is to receive federal funding shall not employ an officer of the law to be present at school during regular school hours. Officers should only be present in the instance of probable cause that a crime has or will occur. Funding previously allotted to the employment of officers should be used by schools for early crime prevention measures such as the hiring of additional mental health professionals and counseling for students most likely to fall victim to the structures and conditions at the root of criminality.

SECTION 2. Officers of the law are defined as any Federal, State, or Municipal employee whose main purpose is to enforce law.

SECTION 3. The enforcement of this legislation will be overseen by the Department of Education.

SECTION 4. This legislation will take effect on July 1, 2022.

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

Introduced for Congressional Debate by McClintock High School