Cavalier Invite Congressional Debate
Docket

1. A Bill to End International Arms Sales
2. A Bill to Reduce Religious Bias and Promote Multiculturalism in the Federal Government
3. A Bill to Require Demolition and Remediation of Defunct Power Plants
4. A Bill to Declassify Area 51 Documents
5. A Resolution to Increase Investment in Nuclear Energy
6. A Bill to Stop Uranium Mining and Mitigate Its Effects on Native Reservations
7. A Resolution to Ban the Use of Facial Recognition Technology by the Police
8. A Resolution to Amend the Constitution to Clarify Pardoning Power
A Bill to End International Arms Sales

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED:

SECTION 1. No corporation or individual shall engage in the sale of weapons or military technology to any foreign government, corporation, individual, or other entity.

SECTION 2. Any violation of this legislation shall be prosecuted as treason in a federal court.

SECTION 3. This legislation shall be jointly overseen by the International Trade Administration and the Department of Justice.

SECTION 4. This legislation shall take effect on January 1, 2023.

SECTION 5. All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.
A Bill to Reduce Religious Bias and Promote Multiculturalism in the Federal Government

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED:

SECTION 1. Christmas (December 25) shall no longer be recognized as a federal holiday.

SECTION 2. Every federal employee shall be guaranteed one additional day of paid leave per year to use as desired. This day must be declared no later than January 31 of the year in which it will be taken and no less than seven days in advance of the date itself. If an employee elects not to take this day in a given year, the employee will instead be paid one additional day’s wage.

SECTION 3. State and local governments and private businesses are strongly encouraged to mimic the changes this law brings about.

SECTION 4. This legislation shall be overseen by the Department of Labor.

SECTION 5. This legislation shall take effect on January 1, 2022.

SECTION 6. All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.
A Bill to Require Demolition and Remediation of Defunct Power Plants

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED:

SECTION 1. Any corporation that owns a coal, petroleum, natural gas, or nuclear power plant and is planning to cease operations of that plant must provide for the demolition of that plant and the remediation of the area where it is situated.

SECTION 2. The corporation in question shall submit a demolition and remediation plan to the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) at least one year prior to the planned date of closing. The EPA will work with the company to ensure the plan is satisfactory and then that it is carried out.

SECTION 3. Any corporation owning a power plant of any of the aforementioned types and which has already been closed will have one year from the date of passage to begin the process detailed in Section 2.

SECTION 4. Any eligible corporation that fails to meet these requirements within the stated timeframes will be fined $10 million and cede ownership of the plant and the property on which it is situated to the federal government, at which point the EPA shall proceed with demolition and remediation independently. The EPA will also commence demolition and remediation of any eligible power plants currently under the ownership of the federal government, to be completed within five years of the date of passage.

SECTION 5. This legislation shall be overseen by the EPA.

SECTION 6. This legislation shall take effect immediately upon passage.

SECTION 7. All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.
A Bill to Declassify Area 51 Documents

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED:

SECTION 1. The Secretary of Defense is hereby ordered to declassify all documents related to Homey Airport (XTA/KXTA), popularly known as Area 51, with the exception of any documents the Secretary deems a material and immediate threat to the security of the United States if declassified, though any exceptions must be approved unanimously by the President, the Vice President, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the President Pro Tempore of the Senate.

SECTION 2. The Secretary will have six months from the passage of this bill to satisfy its mandate, up to and including a full public release of these documents. Should the Secretary fail to meet this deadline, Congress shall begin impeachment proceedings against him and the duty to declassify will fall to the Speaker of the House.

SECTION 3. This legislation shall take effect immediately upon passage.

SECTION 4. All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.
A Resolution to Increase Investment in Nuclear Energy

WHEREAS, Current dependence on oil and natural gas is unsustainable, but solar and wind technology are not ready to power large swaths of the United States, while nuclear energy both produces little harm to the environment and has the capacity to produce adequate power; and

WHEREAS, Wind and solar power produce energy an approximate 35% and 25% of the time, respectively, while nuclear plants operate at full capacity about 93% of the time, resulting in efficacy rates that are over 1.5 times higher than production reaped from natural gas; and

WHEREAS, The use of oil, coal, and natural gas has resulted in rampant pollution, permanently threatening the health of Americans and the long-term sustainability of ecosystems, necessitating a high-capacity energy production alternative; and

WHEREAS, If carbon emissions continue at their current rate, sea levels are predicted to rise another 2 inches, endangering the lives of an approximate 10 million people and causing irreversible damage that will demand retrospective and reparative action to mitigate harms; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Congress here assembled make the following recommendation to the Environmental Protection Agency and individual states to prioritize funding in the nuclear energy sectors.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by the National Speech and Debate Association
A Bill to Stop Uranium Mining and Mitigate Its Effects on Native Reservations

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED:

SECTION 1. Uranium mining is hereby forbidden on Native American Reservations unless specifically approved by the relevant tribal government and a referendum vote of the relevant tribal population. Uranium mines are also forbidden anywhere within fifty miles of any water source utilized by a Native American Reservation, whether that spot is or is not on reservation land, unless approved by the tribe in the same manner.

SECTION 2. Within five years of the passage of this legislation, all current uranium mines that meet the criteria outlined in Section 1, whether active or abandoned, must be closed and completely remediated until they pose no threat to the surrounding ecosystems or to the health of the local population as determined by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) respectively. Any privately owned mine shall be remediated by the corporation that controls it. Any publicly owned mine shall be remediated by the EPA.

SECTION 3. Any corporation that fails to remediate a mine within the allotted timeframe shall cede ownership of the mine and be fined $10 million. The EPA will then carry out the remediation independently within five years of federal acquisition.

SECTION 4. Funding for this bill shall be sourced from a new 5% tax on the annual revenue of uranium mining corporations and nuclear power plants owned or operated within the United States.

SECTION 5. This legislation shall be jointly overseen by the EPA, the CDC, and the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA).

SECTION 6. This legislation shall take effect on January 1, 2022.

SECTION 7. All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.
A Resolution to Ban the Use of Facial Recognition Technology by the Police

WHEREAS, Facial recognition technology misidentifies people of color at a much higher rate, causing the police to make misinformed arrests that discriminate against minority populations; and

WHEREAS, Some studies conclude that Asian and Black individuals are over 100 times more likely to be misidentified than white individuals due to systematic flaws within the engineering of the facial recognition technology, with no clear progression to correct the technologies currently available; and

WHEREAS, Other organizations, such as ICE, are obtaining images of individuals through facial recognition technology without a warrant, absent clarity in the accuracy of matches prior to arrests; and

WHEREAS, If states continue to heavily invest in facial recognition technology, it may become foundational and respected in the process of making arrests, while misidentifying people of color from sources such as Facebook and Apple’s facial recognition software, along with other instances where the individual would be unaware their images may appear in policing software; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Congress here assembled make the following recommendation to individual states to ban the use of facial recognition software in policing.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by the National Speech and Debate Association
A Resolution to Amend the Constitution to Clarify Pardoning Power

A Resolution to Amend the Constitution to Clarify Pardoning Power

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

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 pardoning power of the president shall exclude the power to pardon
themselves, family members, and any individuals who violate law for the personal benefit of the
President of the United States.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by the National Speech and Debate Association