2021 DSDL #3: Online
Congressional Debate
Legislation Packet
This year, the Dogwood Speech & Debate League will use NSDA Campus and Tabroom.com to run the Congressional Debate division of the tournament. All competitors and judges must be linked to a Tabroom account in order to access the competition space. All competitors and judges should be signed up for “Live Updates.” Judges will utilize electronic balloting throughout the tournament.

Legislation

Each Session (Preliminary and Final) will be themed. Three pieces of legislation will be available for each session. Only the legislation for that session may be debated. The chamber may order the bills however they choose. No new legislation may be brought to the floor. Authorship is tied to the school. If an author is not present or waives the authorship, sponsorship will be recognized. Debate on each piece of legislation can only last 1 hour in accordance with the NSDA Pilot Rules.

Procedures

The number of preliminary chambers will be based on the total number of entrants. Preliminary chambers will be released the Saturday AM of the tournament. Each chamber will have approximately 12 students within it. Each preliminary session will be evaluated by 2 scorers. One Parliamentarian will stay throughout the entirety of the preliminary session. Each student will have a cumulative rank of 5 scores. Placement will be based on total ranks (dropping the worst), total ranks, judge preference, reciprocals, ranks (dropping high and low), reciprocals (dropping high and low), and the Parliamentarian’s ballot.

There will be one Final chamber of 12 students. Finals will be evaluated by 2 scorers and a Parliamentarian.

All sessions must utilize direct questioning. Parliamentarians will be advised that all motions to suspend the rules will be ruled out of order by the Chair.

Chambers will have a maximum of 15 minutes of recess time per session. Chambers must therefore only finish two and a half hours to two and 3/4 hours from the start of the round. Parliamentarians will enforce this.

Preliminary Session

- Preliminary Session One – US Government & Politics
- Preliminary Session Two – Money & Time

Final Session

- Final Session – Healthcare & Wellness
A Bill to Institute Indigenous Land Acknowledgments as a Practice of the Federal Government

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. All formal meetings and events hosted by any agency or organization of the federal government at which ten or more people are present shall begin with an Indigenous Land Acknowledgment, to be carried out by whoever is in charge of the meeting, or an agent delegated by said leadership.

SECTION 2. Indigenous land acknowledgments shall, at a minimum, express gratitude to any indigenous tribes that used to inhabit and/or currently inhabit the area where the meeting or event is taking place, celebrate those tribes and peoples in their modern contexts, and express a rationale for the acknowledgment. Any historical events mentioned in the acknowledgment should be dealt with honestly and directly, and the person delivering the acknowledgment should pronounce all place names, tribal names, and other indigenous terminology correctly.

SECTION 3. Congress shall create a committee to work in conjunction with the Bureau of Indian Affairs to oversee the implementation of this legislation. This committee shall provide support to agencies and organizations in crafting their land acknowledgments and shall also be responsible for monitoring agencies and organizations to ensure good-faith cooperation.

SECTION 4. The legislation shall take effect on January 1, 2022.

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

Introduced for Congressional Debate by the Dogwood Speech and Debate League
A Resolution to Amend the Constitution to Make Senatorial Representation More Equitable

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 population of the most populous state shall not exceed twenty-five times that of the least populous state.

SECTION 2. This determination shall be based on the most recent constitutionally mandated decennial census. States found to have exceeded this limit shall be divided into two new states in a manner that strives to keep their populations equal while being cognizant of and respectful toward cultural and geographic considerations. Congress shall have one year from the completion of each decennial census to enact any legislation necessary to ensure all states are in compliance. Should Congress fail to resolve this situation within the one-year period, the Department of the interior shall be empowered to carry out the duty.

SECTION 3. Congress shall have one year from the ratification of this amendment to arrange for compliance among the current states, with the responsibility falling to the Department of the Interior if they fail to do so within that timeframe. Presuming ratification occurs prior to the completion of the 2030 Census, this will necessitate that Florida and New York be split into two new states each and that California and Texas be split into three new states each.

SECTION 4. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by the Dogwood Speech and Debate League
A Bill to Reset the Priorities of the US Transportation System

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. Over the next decade, federal highway funding will be reduced by 5% from its current level each year until it reaches 50%. All this funding will be redirected to and split evenly between the National Railroad Passenger Corporation (Amtrak) and the Federal Transit Administration (FTA). After a decade, funding for these two organizations shall continue to grow through an annual increase of the gasoline excise tax equal to 10 cents per gallon, to be continued for twenty years.

SECTION 2. Funding directed to Amtrak is to be used to improve current rail capabilities, extend public rail transportation to unreached communities, research high speed rail, convert heavily trafficked routes into high-speed routes, and reduce the cost of fares. Funding direct to the FTA is to be used to improve public transportation within metropolitan areas and to reduce fares.

SECTION 3. The Department of Transportation and the Department of Energy shall jointly oversee the implementation of this legislation.

SECTION 4. The legislation shall take effect at the start of the next fiscal year.

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

Introduced for Congressional Debate by the Dogwood Speech and Debate League
2021 DSDL #2: Online
Congressional Debate
Preliminary Legislation
Session Two – Money & Time
A Bill to Federally Abolish Daylight Savings Time

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. The United States will abolish Daylight Savings Time and recommend the UN to follow suit.

SECTION 2. “Daylight Savings Time” is defined as the practice of advancing clocks during warmer months so that darkness falls at a later clock time.

SECTION 3. The Department of Transportation and the Bureau of International Organization Affairs will oversee the implementation of this legislation.

A. Any state that does not comply with this legislation will lose all federal highway funds.

SECTION 4. This legislation will take on January 1st, 2022.

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

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Cary Academy
A Bill to Implement Basic Banking Services in Post Offices

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

2 SECTION 1. The United States government will provide $1 billion to all post offices in
3 the United States to offer postal banking services.

4 SECTION 2. Postal banking services include, but not limited to, services including
5 check cashing, bill paying, ATM access, expanded and improved money
6 orders and expanded wire transfers.

7 SECTION 3. The Post Regulatory Commission will oversee this legislation and the US
8 Department of Treasury will fund this legislation

9 SECTION 4. This bill will go into effect in fiscal year 2023.

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

11 Introduced for Congressional Debate by the Dogwood Speech & Debate League
A Bill to Ban Cryptocurrency Transactions

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. Cryptocurrency will become illegal to mine, and illegal for banks and businesses to accept.

SECTION 2. A. Cryptocurrency shall be defined as digital currency with no physical form that isn’t controlled by a government.

B. “Mining” shall be defined as using computers to solve complicated equations required to oversee transactions and receiving new cryptocurrency as a reward.

C. “Banks” shall be defined as institutions dedicated to lending, investing, and/or storing money.

D. “Businesses” shall be defined as any private person or group of persons offering goods or services in exchange for money.

E. “Accept” shall be defined as taking a certain type of currency as payment for a good or service.

SECTION 3. The Department of the Treasury shall be responsible for implementing this legislation.

A. Any private citizen, found to be in possession of cryptocurrency or to have used cryptocurrency carried or used, measured in dollars based on the cryptocurrency’s value at the time of arrest, as well as the seizure of all cryptocurrency and 30 days in jail.

B. Any bank or business found to have traded, invested or accepted cryptocurrency shall be subject to fines of up to 10 times the value of cryptocurrency, measured in dollars based on the cryptocurrency’s value at the start of the investigation, as well as the seizure of all cryptocurrency, up to 60 days in jail for any individuals found to be responsible for using cryptocurrency, and the potential loss of subsidies for repeat offenders.

SECTION 4. This bill will go into effect on January 1, 2022.

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

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Durham Academy
2021 DSDL #2: Online
Congressional Debate
Final Legislation
Healthcare & Wellness
A Bill to Enforce Compliance with Mental Health Parity Act to Increase Access to Mental Health Services

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. To enforce compliance with the Mental Health Parity and Addiction Equity Act of 2008, health plans and insurers will be required to conduct in-depth analyses to ensure that all plans offered are in compliance. These analyses will be available to the Departments of Health and Human Services upon request in response to patient and insure complaints. Additionally, 50 insurance companies and plans per year will randomly audited and a report submitted to Congress for review.

SECTION 2. “Health plan or insurer” will be defined as any item listed under “Health Care Plans and Systems” as outlined in the 2002 definitions approved for use in federal survey collections by the Federal Government’s Interdepartmental Committee on Employment-based Health Insurance Surveys.

SECTION 3. The US Department of Health & Human Services shall oversee the implementation of this legislation in conjunction with the House Ways and Means Committee.

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

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

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Reid Ross Classical HS
A Bill to Mandate Paid Parental Leave for
Companies with Greater than 50 Employees

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. Companies with greater than 50 employees will be required to offer employees a
minimum of a 12-week paid parental leave.

SECTION 2. A. Employees will be eligible to take a paid leave if they will care for or have
birthed a newborn child or are adopting or fostering a child.
B. The US Department of Labor shall authorize grants to fund the paid leave.
   Appropriate use of the grant funding includes, but is not limited to; paying
   employees who take leave, hiring new employees to cover for the employees
   who take leave, etc.
C. At the end of each fiscal year, employers must report how much of the grant
   funding was used, how it was used, and what the remaining money will be
   used for.
D. At the end of each fiscal year employers must also report how many
   employees took parental leave, how much the employees were paid, and the
   amount of time that the employees were on leave.
E. Employees must be paid 100% of their salary during their leave.

SECTION 3. The US Department of Labor shall provide grant funding for employers.
A. Employers who do not enforce the paid parental leave measures outlined in
   this bill shall face a fine until the paid leave is implemented. Employers shall
   be annually fined a percentage of the income listed on their annual tax
   returns until they implement a paid parental leave. The fine will begin with
   the equivalent of 15% for the first year, and for every additional year that
   employers fail to comply, the percentage of their income that will be fined
   shall increase by 5%.

SECTION 4. This legislation will take effect on Fiscal year 2023.

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

Introduced for Congressional Debate by the Dogwood Speech & Debate League
A Bill to Prohibit Premature COVID-19 Vaccination Boosters in the United States

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. The administration of COVID-19 vaccine booster doses within the United States shall be prohibited until at least 60% of the populations of each and every United Nations member state have reached a status of full vaccination against COVID-19, as determined and reported by the World Health Organization (WHO).

SECTION 2. A booster dose is defined as an extra administration of a vaccine given after the normal course of doses with the aim of boosting immunity.

SECTION 3. Until such time as the criteria of Section 1 are met, the Centers of Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) shall turn overall superfluous doses of any COVID-19 vaccines to the WHO for the COVID-19 Vaccines Global Access (COVAX) initiative.

SECTION 4. Any medical or pharmaceutical practitioner found to be in violation of this law shall be fined $5000 for each of the first three offenses. On the fourth offense, the establishment shall have its medical and/or pharmaceutical licensing revoked for a period of twelve months. Any funds raised through fines shall be directed to the WHO to promote the COVAX initiative.

SECTION 5. The CDC shall oversee the implementation of this legislation.

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.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Dogwood Speech & Debate League