Congressional Debate

2022 High School Legislative Docket

Please visit congressionaldebate.org/harvard-tournament/general-information for detailed and late breaking information before and during the tournament.

NOTE: Due to an error in loading the legislation into Tabroom for voting, two items of legislation that were submitted correctly were omitted from the voting process. Since this was an error by tournament management, we have added those items as Prelim docket items 10-11 (beyond the originally planned maximum of 9). We apologize for this oversight, as we adjusted to this new system of voting.
Competitive Integrity
Adapted from the Barkley Forum for High Schools at Emory University.

Our community has been reckoning with concerns of competitive integrity, particularly in terms of efforts to communicate outside the set schedule and environment (in-person or virtual space) of tournaments, where not all students have the ability or accessibility to be part of conversations. When such communication is unmoderated by adults outside a tournament, but directly related to that tournament, it can cause problems. Competitors in the past have reported feeling undue pressure and even harassment; this also extends competitive dynamics into personal lives of students outside the timeframe and context of a tournament. Both of these are unsound from a social-emotional learning (SEL) standpoint, especially as educators discuss how SEL and mental health concerns have been exacerbated by the pandemic. Equity and fairness must be hallmarks of interscholastic competition. While we do not prohibit outside communication, we ask teams to have constructive conversations about how outside-of-tournament communication pertaining to tournament dynamics, such as lobbying for votes on legislative dockets, agenda order, speech recognition, presiding officer nominations, etc., is inadvertently fostering anxiety in peers for lack of inclusion. A number of schools already have pledged to not engage in this type of communication.

We have not established a tournament-sanctioned time and place to foster such conversations between contestants from different schools, because registration is fluid over the next several weeks (meaning we could not provide this equitably), and we do not wish increase the burden of time and pressure beyond the set schedule of the tournament, as well as burden to schools of provide supervising adults to moderate such discussions; this is in acknowledgement that not all schools and students have the privilege of time and resources to participate in that extended capacity.
We foster sustained growth in an innovative, fun, and safe environment that encourages students to reach beyond their potential. Respected and experienced instructors layer-in skills methodically to ensure mastery, complemented by reflective learning, and personal goal setting. This is augmented with individualized attention and personal development.

Learn about curriculum, award-winning faculty, and campus or online environment at hdcsw.org. 2022 dates and locations:

June 26-July 8  In-person
July 10-July 22  Online

What We Do

✦ Extensive one-on-one coaching
✦ Targeted skill focus
✦ Simulated competition sessions
✦ Leadership training
✦ Engage with lawmakers & experts
✦ Discuss issues from multiple ideological perspectives in a supportive atmosphere
✦ Network with students from around the United States and the world!

“[Student’s quote about online relationships and workshop experience]”

Standard or Advanced Curriculum

Our advanced program is for experienced students who have demonstrated considerable or consistent success in competition, and are looking to stand out with deeper content, stronger delivery, and more memorability each round. Focus will be on honing skills to research more efficiently, devise higher level argumentation, write speeches quicker, refute decisively, and stand out in a room as a leader. Practice will be intense, breaking bad habits and forging effective ones.

2021 Instructors included:
Adam Jacobi*
Victoria Beard*
Joshua Wurzman*
Nautica Flowers
Ojasvi Saxena
Divya Mehrotra
Matthew Lee
* Confirmed so far for 2022

“All the instructors I worked with, whether coaches or fresh off the circuit, provided insight into how to structure strong debates and also use debate as a form of self-improvement, both in oration and personal character.”
— 2021 Participant

Fostering belonging with equity and integrity.

“Through this experience, I was able to compete with students and learn from mentors who do have experience at a high level, to force me to become better in every capacity of what it means to be a successful debater. I learned to write better speeches, present in an ethically smart yet passionate manner, and conduct research with unique contentions that built beyond surface level arguments. All the individuals I encountered at this workshop, regardless of their experience, were passionate about what they do and sought new ways to interact with others despite only having access through a computer screen. As a student who is involved with DEI work, I have witnessed the difficulty in getting students to engage with each other equitably, inclusively, and justly. I want to express my gratitude, as this workshop introduced a safe space in which all students were challenged to not only become better debaters, but better people. In a world where global challenges appear to be further complicating themselves concurrently to a new generation of American division, having a space that had diverse perspectives embraced and expressed was one of the most valuable things to me, a student, who struggles with creating such conversations and spaces in school.”
— 2021 Participant
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A Bill to Eliminate Zoning Policies for Economic Fair Housing

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION ONE. While the United States has made many strides in combating racial
discrimination in a variety of sectors, attempts to combat racial segregation
in housing have fallen far behind. As a result, zoning has caused economic
segregation. The United States government shall eliminate economically
discriminatory government zoning policies that exclude low-income and
working-class Americans from neighborhoods to improve American quality
of life, access to transportation, employment opportunities, access to
health care, and access to better education.

SECTION TWO. A. Zoning policies shall be defined as lot size requirements, minimum
square footage requirements, prohibitions on multi-family homes, and
limits on the height of buildings.
B. Housing discrimination shall be defined as the refusal to negotiate the
sale or rental of a dwelling to any person because of race, religion, sex,
familial status, or national origin.
C. Elimination of said zoning policies shall only pertain to housing.

SECTION THREE. This legislation shall be overseen and enforced by The United States
Department of Housing and Urban Development.
A. Violators shall be subject to all The Federal Housing Administration
provisions that apply to discriminatory housing practices, including the
full range of remedies in that statute.
B. Violations shall be reported to The Office of Fair Housing and Equal
Opportunity.

SECTION FOUR. This legislation shall be enacted upon the start of the next fiscal year of
2023. All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and
void.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Jennifer Phan
A Bill to Enact Presumed Consent for Organ Donation

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. Presumed consent shall be the policy for organ donation across the United States.

SECTION 2. Presumed consent shall be defined as giving permission unless declaring otherwise.

SECTION 3. This legislation will be overseen, enforced, and funded by the Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA).

A. At the time of filing federal forms or applying for or renewing an identification card, the applicant shall be deemed to have consented to anatomical donation of his or her organs and tissue upon the determination of the applicant’s legal death, unless the applicant expressly elects not to be an organ tissue donor.

B. Legal guardians of citizens under 18 can opt out for dependents.

C. The HRSA shall utilize $10 million to go towards a public education program. The program shall alert the American public of the change in system as well as educate the public on what organ donation is, what presumed consent means, etc.

SECTION 4. This legislation will take effect on January 1, 2023. All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

*Introduced for Congressional Debate by Tamsin Connerly.*
A Bill to Encourage the Appointment of Nonpartisan Supreme Court Justices

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. The current simple majority vote required within the senate to appoint a Nominated Justice by the President to the Supreme Court will hereby be changed to a two-thirds majority.

SECTION 2. Definitions.
Nominated Justice: A candidate chosen by the president to fill a Supreme Court Vacancy.

SECTION 3. This change will be overseen and executed by the Senate Rules Committee and the Committee on the Judiciary.

SECTION 4. This legislation will take effect immediately upon passage.

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

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Samantha Watrin
A Bill to Establish Federal Cryptocurrency Banking

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. Commercial banking institutions will use cryptocurrency as an additional form of legal tender acceptable in FDIC insured accounts.

SECTION 2. Cryptocurrency is defined as representations of United States currency or synthetic derivatives resting on a blockchain or decentralized cryptographic ledger. Commercial banking institutions are defined as organizations that offer checking accounts, demand deposits, business and personal loans, as well as savings vehicles.

SECTION 3. The US Department of the Treasury shall oversee the implementation of this legislation.
   A. The Commodity Futures Trading Commission shall require any exchange trading in crypto-commodities to register with the Commission, and shall maintain a public list of all such exchanges.
   B. In order for banking institutions to be eligible to offer cryptocurrencies, they must have a minimum of FIPS level 4 cybersecurity.

SECTION 4. This legislation will take effect on January 1, 2025. All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Michael Moschello.
A Bill to Federally Decriminalize Marijuana to Aid in Reforming the US Prison System

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. This bill will reschedule Marijuana as a Schedule V drug in order to federally decriminalize the recreational use of marijuana.

SECTION 2. Schedule V drugs are drugs with a low potential for abuse. Punishment for the possession of Schedule V drugs will be federally charged as a class 3 misdemeanor (charged with a fine up to $500). Marijuana is defined as the dried leaves and flowers of Cannabis.

SECTION 3. This bill will be enforced by the Department of Justice and the Department of Health.

A. The Department of Justice will allocate money to the state (as an incentive) to release people currently serving time for personal consumption of marijuana from state prisons. This charge will be removed from their criminal record, but the fine will still be administered.

B. The Department of Health will propose re-evaluation of this legislation dependent on future studies/effects done after passage.

SECTION 4. This legislation will take effect on FY 2023. All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Vivikta Rao.
A Bill to Rebuild the Americas

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. The United States shall reaffirm its commitment to development and partnership with Latin America.

a. The United States shall invest an additional $6 billion dollars per year into the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB).

b. The USIDFC annual budget shall be increased by $3 billion dollars starting FY2023.

c. Caribbean countries are hereby authorized as eligible for USIDFC initiatives.

d. A minimum of 35% of the USIDFC budget shall be dedicated to Latin America and the Caribbean for a 10-year period following implementation.

e. Within one year following passage, The Secretary of State shall develop and implement an interagency strategy to increase economic competitiveness, increase American business investments, promote democracy, advance sustainable development, and combat corruption. This plan shall be reported to Congress.

SECTION 2. “Caribbean countries” is hereby defined as all Caribbean countries not sanctioned by the United States.

SECTION 3. The US Department of State, U.S. International Development Finance Corporation shall be responsible for the implementation of this legislation.

a. The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations shall oversee implementation of Section 1 Part E.

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

 Introduced for Congressional Debate by Christopher Gagliardi
A Bill to Strengthen U.S Chinese Relations through Climate Initiatives

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. The U.S federal government shall hereby expand Chinese relations by pushing for climate initiatives
A. Removing subsidies from the fossil fuel industry and use them for a green economy
B. Increase cooperation with China to develop green energy companies
C. Apply tariffs on China if they exceed certain amount of emissions

SECTION 2. Climate initiatives shall be defined as an act or strategy intended to curb damages to the environment

SECTION 3. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Department of Energy (DOE) and the United States International Trade Commission (USITC) will handle the implementation and enforcement of this bill
A. The USITC will be in charge of implementing a 10% increase (on top of already existing tariffs) on tariffs on Chinese exports if they don't reduce their carbon emissions to 10 million metric tons (MMt) by 2024
B. Any revenue made from this bill will be given to the EPA to produce and expand green energy companies
C. The EPA and DOE will work together to apply subsidies to renewable energy sectors of our economy and develop green energy companies.

SECTION 4. This bill will go into action on July 1st, 2022. All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Jesus Silva
A Resolution to Address and Breakup the Cyprus Dispute (ABCD)

1 WHEREAS, an ongoing dispute over the sovereignty of Cyprus has led to the establishment of both the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (TRNC) and the Republic of Cyprus, along with a United Nations buffer zone separating the two; and

2 WHEREAS, The de facto state of the TRNC is only recognized by Turkey and Turkish Cypriots; and

3 WHEREAS, The Turkish military continues to occupy the TRNC; and

4 WHEREAS, Turkish Cypriot claims of independence have repeatedly been condemned by the United States and the United Nations, among others, as violating international law; now, therefore, be it

5 RESOLVED, That the Congress here assembled demand the removal of Turkish troops from Cyprus and the dissolution of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus, returning full control of the island to the Republic of Cyprus; and

6 be it

7 FURTHER RESOLVED, That the U.S. shall levy a 15% tariff on all imports from Turkey and cease to support the Turkish military with arms or intelligence if Turkey and the TRNC fail to withdraw Turkish troops and dissolve the TRNC government by January 1, 2023.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Nathan Sukenik.
A Resolution to Open Trilateral Negotiations with China and Russia Regarding Non-Nuclear Missile Reduction

WHEREAS, The New Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (New START), renewed on February 3rd of 2021, limits deployable missiles, and other arms production by Russia and The US, but fails to include China in any provisions; and

WHEREAS, China is expanding their arms production at rates seen during the Cold War, especially within ICBMs, SLBMs, IRBMs amongst other arms; and

WHEREAS, This increased production has, in some cases, produced arms that surpass the current defense mechanisms of the United States; and

WHEREAS, Relations between China and the United States are already fraught with tension regarding incidents such as the human rights abuses in Xinjiang, Taiwan Sovereignty, and any other further pressure could set off a military conflict; and

WHEREAS, Any such military conflict would impact the economic and political stability of the United States as well as regional allies such as Japan or South Korea; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By the Congress here assembled that the United States extend trilateral negotiations to China along with Russia for the purposes of developing and ratifying an arms reduction treaty with a focus on reduction of ICBMs, SLBMs, and other non-nuclear missiles and arms.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Prisha Vithalani
A Resolution to Safeguard Ukraine from Russia’s Military Aggression

WHEREAS, Ukraine is facing military buildup and aggression by Russia who has significantly increased its presence along Ukraine border and is looking for ways to start a war with Ukraine; and

WHEREAS, Russia seized part of southern Ukraine in 2014 and backed separatists who started a conflict in large areas of the east. Now Russia has increased its military presence in Ukraine border and warns of military measures if the West does not meet its demands; and

WHEREAS, Ukraine wants to strengthen its economic relationships with the West, to improve its economy, to improve the integrity of their democratic government and join less corrupt international peers. This is causing Ukraine to face military threat from Russia which have increased significantly in frequency and magnitude in recent months; and

WHEREAS, The United States and the European Union are negotiating with Russia to diffuse the situation, but Russia’s refusal to accept Ukraine joining NATO has stalled talks and spurred Russia to brazenly attack Ukraine, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By the congress here assembled that the U.S. enforce strict economic sanctions on Russia, including cutting off Russia’s banking system from international monetary pool and encourage increasing NATO military presence in Ukraine, to discourage Russia from initiating war.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Roshni Mohapatra
A Bill to Aid African Countries in Order to Benefit African Long Term Economic Stability and Counter Rising Chinese Influence

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. The United States Federal Government shall provide 5 billion dollars in foreign developmental aid annually to select countries in Africa for the next 10 years.

A. A bipartisan Congressional subcommittee will be formed to oversee the implementation of this piece of legislation, including to which countries the funding will go.

B. The 5 billion dollars shall be implemented as follows: 2 billion dollars for the development of infrastructure, 3 billion dollars for long term African economic stability. This funding will come from the Department of Defense (DOD) budget. This aid will be conducted separately from ongoing humanitarian aid efforts.

SECTION 2. The following definitions shall be offered:

A. Development of infrastructure shall be defined as the construction and maintenance of public infrastructure including but not limited to roads, bridges, power plants, etc.

B. Aid for long term African economic stability shall be defined as aid directed at helping African countries become economically independent.

SECTION 3. The Congressional subcommittee shall work in coordination with the U.S. Department of Aid and the governments of the African countries that are receiving the aid.

SECTION 4. This legislation will take effect with the second quarter of the 2022 fiscal year. All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Nithin Bommareddy
A Bill to Implement Automation in Hospitals to Aid with Understaffing in Healthcare

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1.  A. The United States Department of Health and Human Services shall make $10 billion in grants available to understaffed public and nonprofit hospitals.
B. These grants will be used to apply for the implementation of robotics and automation at no cost to the facilities.
C. Each facility will be allocated an amount of money depending on size and location. The maximum allocation per facility shall be $400,000. Facilities who are eligible for this grant and will be selected based on need by the United States Department of Health and Human Services.

SECTION 2.  A. Automation is defined as systems that are able to operate or accomplish tasks without human intervention.
B. Understaffed Hospitals are defined as public or nonprofit hospitals that exceed a nurse to patient ratio of 1:5 and/or public or nonprofit hospitals that do not meet a doctor to patient ratio of 1:14.

SECTION 3. The United States Department of Health and Human Services shall oversee the implementation of this legislation.

SECTION 4. This legislation will take effect on January 1, 2023. All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Kelly Tanaka.
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 ruling in Citizens United v. FEC is hereby overturned, and limitless and unreasonable campaign expenditure shall not be exhibited by any entity or organization regarding United States elections at any level.

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

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Rep. Adam Chiocco
The Healthcare Reform Act of 2022

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. The United States shall hereby reform its healthcare system in the following ways to expand healthcare access:
   A. A public option healthcare system shall be established to increase healthcare coverage.
   B. $1 billion dollars shall hereby be provided to rural areas to invest in hospital and medical infrastructure.

SECTION 2. The following definitions apply:
   A. “public option” A public option insurance program shall be defined as a government-run healthcare plan that would compete against private insurers in individual market exchanges.
   B. “hospital and medical infrastructure” will be defined as any resource that is necessary to the operation of a hospital, such as medical personnel, medicines, buildings, vehicles, and any other measure that is designed to bolster healthcare accessibility.

SECTION 3. The United States Department of Health and Human Services shall be tasked with the enforcement of this legislation.
   A. A premium of $200 per month shall be established for the public option.

SECTION 4. This legislation shall take effect in FY 2024.

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

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Rohan Bendapudi
BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. A state-based visa system shall be created where each State is allowed to issue a maximum of 15,000 visas each year. States will have the authority to set criteria for migrants and regulate the operation of their visas.

SECTION 2. States shall base the regulation and issuance of their visas on the following criteria:

A. The need for labor in niche markets or industries not already, or insufficiently, supplied by current Federal visa programs
B. The need to combat population decline, aging, or shortages
C. The need to diversify demographics

SECTION 3. The United States Customs and Immigration Services shall be responsible for enforcing federal immigration law. States that remain in compliance with the provisions of federal immigration law and the contents of this legislation will be allowed to increase their cap on visas by 6% of the originally allocated number of visas for each year of compliance. State governments will be responsible for enacting their own regulatory process to oversee the issuance and maintenance of State visas.

SECTION 4. This legislation shall go into effect in the fiscal year 2023.

SECTION 5. All laws in conflict with this legislation shall be declared null and void.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Reese Barrett
A Bill to Further Regulate Campaign Finance to Protect American Democracy from Corruption

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. All SuperPACs shall be subject to the same campaign finance limits that PACs are. To supplement for the possible funding reduction, citizens shall receive a $50 voucher to help fund the candidate of their choice.

SECTION 2. SuperPACs shall be defined as independent expenditure-only political committees that may receive unlimited contributions from individuals, corporations, labor unions, and other political action committees for the purpose of financing independent expenditures and other independent political activity. PACs shall be defined as a political committee organized for the purpose of raising money for the purpose of electing and defeating a candidate. Vouchers shall be defined as a form given to voters where they signify which candidate within their jurisdiction they will use the government supplied funds on.

SECTION 3. The Federal Election Commission (FEC) will oversee the implementation of this legislation. All money needed to fund this bill will be reallocated from the U.S. Department of Defense budget.

A. The campaign contribution limits that SuperPACs will now be subject to include but are not limited to:
   I. A full disclosure of all entities that fund the organization to the FEC
   II. Must register with the FEC within 10 days of formation.
   III. A $5,000 limit for how much any corporation, individual or other organization can spend funding the SuperPAC.
   IV. A $5,00 limit on how much SuperPACs can spend supporting a particular candidate, and a $15,000 limit for supporting a particular party.

B. As long as the organization is supporting and/or attacking a particular candidate and/or party, they are subject to these laws regardless of if they had any direct relations with the candidate.

C. The distribution and collection of vouchers will be handled in the same way as mail-in ballots.

D. Vouchers will have an option to not donate to any candidate. In that case, the money that would have been used will stay in the U.S. Department of Defense budget.

E. Vouchers will only be distributed to registered voters.

F. Vouchers will be sent 6 months before the election date, but must be returned at least 90 days prior to the election date.

G. Vouchers will be used in addition to the current political donation system, and will not replace it.

SECTION 4. This law will go into effect on January 1, 2023.

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

Introducted for Congressional Debate by Sanika Jain.
A Bill to Provide Military Support to Defend Taiwan

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. The United States shall create a military base in Taiwan to curb Chinese military aggression.

SECTION 2. A budget of $1 billion dollars shall be allocated. A military base shall be defined as a facility directly owned and operated by the military in order to store equipment, troops, and facilitate training exercises.

SECTION 3. The U.S. Department of Defense shall oversee the enforcement of this bill.

SECTION 4. This bill shall be implemented in FY 2022. All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Rosa Wu.
A Bill to Implement a Universal Basic Income

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. A cash payment of $750 shall be made to every American citizen of at least 18 years of age every 6 months.

SECTION 2. The funds for the Universal Basic Income program will come from a Value-Added Tax of 5%.

SECTION 3. Every five years the amount of money given out will be revised to remain proportional to economic inflation.

SECTION 4. The United States Department of Health & Human Services will oversee the implementation of this bill.

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

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Nicholas Ostheimer
A Bill to Implement Price Controls on the Pharmaceutical Industry

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. Under the auspices of the federal government, the FDA shall establish price limits on any new drugs introduced into the marketplace.

SECTION 2. The FDA refers to the Federal Drug Administration which must approve drugs and treatments formulated by pharmaceutical companies prior to their release to the general public.

SECTION 3. As the Federal Drug and Administration approves the drug, said agency shall be responsible for setting a price range for the drug; and

A. The price range would be an equilibrium between affordability for consumers and reasonable profit for the pharmaceutical company;

and

B. If the pharmaceutical company does not price the drug within the FDA price parameters, the FDA will revoke approval for the drug, therefore making it illegal to sell or distribute within the United States.

SECTION 4. This legislation will take effect on January 1st, 2023. All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Ravi Pitta
BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. A. In the United States, public schools will be required to offer at least one FDA allowed dairy substitute in all cafeteria provided meals, regardless of whether a school has any students with medically diagnosed dietary restrictions. This choice of a non-dairy alternative shall be announced and be as accessible as current milk options provided in a school. Medical authority is no longer required to request a school provided substitute, as they will be provided regardless.

C. It is to be recognized that all FDA guidelines for non-dairy substitutes will remain in place, such as sugary juices or drinks not qualifying as substitutes.

B. Alongside the mandating of dairy substitutes in schools all current government subsidies towards the production and development of dairy shall be immediately ceased at the time of enactment.

SECTION 2. Definitions:

A Non-Dairy Substitute shall be defined as a milk substitute that provides the adequate nutrients as outlined by current FDA Guidelines.

SECTION 3. The U.S. Food And Drug Administration (FDA) shall oversee the passage of this legislation. Schools that are noncompliant after 6 months of passage shall be investigated by FDA with appropriate penalties assessed and decided by the FDA at the notice of noncompliance.

A. The National Dairy Promotion Research Board is hereby abolished and all members are absolved of their duties.

B. Up to 65% of the amount previously used to subsidize dairy shall be allocated to non-dairy alternative producers of any kind, with the FDA forming a committee to distribute these newfound subsidies.

SECTION 4. This legislation will take effect on July 1st, 2022, to allow for schools to be prepared to adequately provide the substitutes outlined in a timely manner as well as logistical issues regarding the removal of all dairy subsidies.

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

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Santiago Malpica Calleja
A Bill to Cease Sale of Weaponry to Saudi Arabia

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. The United States Federal Government will no longer provide intelligence and sell or provide weaponry to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

SECTION 2. Selling or providing weaponry shall be defined as any transfer of weaponry through the Direct Commercial Sales, Foreign Military Sales, and all other arms sales programs within the jurisdiction of the United States Federal Government.

SECTION 3. The U.S. Department of State’s Bureau of Political-Military Affairs and the Department of Commerce will oversee the implementation of the cease in sales.

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

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Varun Vemulapalli.
A Bill to Counter Terrorism in the Sub-Saharan Africa

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. A. The U.S shall allocate one billion dollars in developmental aid to Sub-Saharan countries over the next 5 years
B. The U.S shall deploy 10,000 troops to Sub-Saharan countries who will focus on intelligence-gathering and counter-insurgency operations

SECTION 2. Developmental aid shall be defined as assistance that promote the economic, political, and environmental development of communities

SECTION 3. The Department of State will work in conjunction with the Department of Defense to oversee the implementation of this legislation
A. The Department of State shall work with NGOS and international organizations to distribute the developmental aid
B. The Department of State shall submit an annual report to Congress on the progress of counter-insurgency efforts and aid distribution in the Sub-Saharan Africa

SECTION 4. This legislation will take effect on immediately upon passage

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

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Khanh Dang
A Bill to Implement a Carbon Tax

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

1. SECTION 1. A carbon tax of $40 per metric ton will be imposed on all carbon dioxide emissions. All revenue will be used for programs that aim to mitigate climate change.

2. Climate change mitigation programs shall be defined as measures that limit the magnitude or rate of long-term climate change. Climate change mitigation also involves programs that reduce emissions of greenhouse gases.

3. The Environmental Protection Agency and Internal Revenue Service will be charged with the enforcement of this bill.

4. This bill will be implemented in the beginning of fiscal year 2023.

5. All laws in conflict with this legislation shall be declared null and void.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Justin Zhu