A Bill to Incentivize States to Raise Homeschooling Standards

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. States will be incentivized to raise homeschooling standards to require that homeschooling instructors must have a GED or highschool diploma as well as proof of competent instructor.

SECTION 2. Proof of competent instructor will be defined as parents proving they are competent by submitting necessary paperwork, providing adequate instruction and being in compliance with state regulations.

SECTION 3. States who do not comply will only receive 95% of grants given to them by the Department of Education.

SECTION 4. The Department of Education will oversee the enforcement of this bill.

SECTION 5. This legislation will take effect on September 3rd 2022. All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Bloomington Kennedy Debate.
A Bill to End US Colonial Rule of Puerto Rico.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. Puerto Rico became a colony of the United States after the Spanish-American War in 1898 without representation, and so the people living on the island were forced under the control of the United States. The purpose of this bill is to help end America's age of colonialism.

SECTION 2. The Commonwealth of Puerto Rico shall be released from the jurisdiction of the United States of America, therefore making the Commonwealth an independent nation with its own autonomy.

SECTION 3. Puerto Rico will be released from U.S. jurisdiction and will no longer be classified as a Territory of the United States.

A. It will not be subject to U.S. policies, and therefore will be able to create new policies over the gradual process of this bill.

B. The United States of America will leave Puerto Rico to have its independent relations between other nations.

C. The United States of America will recognize Puerto Rico as a sovereign state after the complete process of this bill is carried out by the implementation date.

SECTION 4. The Governor of Puerto Rico and the U.S. Department of State, will oversee the implementation of this bill as needed.

A. The Department of Treasury will be tasked with assisting Puerto Rico's economic transition, should they choose to stop using the US dollar as their currency.

B. The State Department can request that Congress pass additional bills as needed throughout the process to allocate resources and other assistance as required.

SECTION 5. This legislation will take effect gradually between the passage of this bill and January 1, 2025.

SECTION 6. All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Lakeville Debate
A Resolution to Amend the Constitution to Max Age for Presidency

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. A presidential candidate must be a natural born citizen of the United States, a resident for 14 years, and must be in between the age of 35 years old and 65 years old when elected into office.

SECTION 2. The President-Elect must be between 35 years of age and 65 years of age on or before Inauguration Day to become President.

SECTION 3. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Armstrong High School
A Bill to Illegalize the Possession of Military Grade Weapons by Civilians

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. Military-grade weapons will from now on be banned from civilian hands.

SECTION 2. The term "military-grade weapon" is used to refer to weapons that are used by the military and are still in use today in the active military force.

SECTION 3. Stations will be set up at every city with more than 5,000 residents for citizens to hand over their weapons. Stations will accept weapons and transfer them to the military within the next year.

SECTION 4. Any citizen found with a military-grade weapon in their possession after the implementation of this bill will face up to 5 years in prison and/or a $10,000 fine.

This bill will be funded and overseen in full by the Department of Defense, funds will be taken from the Pentagon.

SECTION 5. This bill will be implemented at the end of 2021.

SECTION 6. All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Edina High School.
A Bill to Ban Cellphone Use While Driving

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. All hand-held use of any cellular device while driving intrastate and interstate in the United States shall be banned and made a criminal offense, with the exception of one-touch, hand-free cellular devices.

SECTION 2. Terms of the Legislation shall be defined as follow:
A. “One-touch” shall be defined as placing a call, answering a call, or declining a call using a single touch to the screen of the cellular device.
B. “Hands-free” shall be defined as placing a call, answering a call, or declining a call using only a voice command recognized by the cellular device.
C. “Hand-held” is defined as a cellular device in the hands of the driver the vehicle while the vehicle is in motion or stopped on any throughfare.

SECTION 3. The fine for being found guilty of using a cellular device under this bill is $1,000 per incident.

SECTION 4. The U.S. Department of Justice and the Department of Transportation shall oversee the implementation, oversight, and enforcement of this legislation.

SECTION 5. States failing to comply with this Law shall be subject to reduced Federal Highway Funds.

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

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

Introduced for Congressional Debate
A Bill to Stop Student Surveillance

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. All schools in the United States shall ban the surveillance and data collection of student information and activities using surveillance technology.

SECTION 2. “School” shall be defined as any school that receives federal monies for funding, curriculum, breakfast and lunch programs, resources, textbooks, athletics, counseling services, and health services. Schools not receiving federal funding are exempt under this bill.

SECTION 3. “Surveillance technology” shall be defined as software that may track, record, monitor, store, or record a student’s location, activity, keystrokes, or screen image on school-issued hardware.

SECTION 4. If surveillance technology is discovered to be used, the school district responsible shall be fined $25,000. The Department of Education shall oversee the implementation of this legislation.

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

SECTION 6. All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

Introduced for Congressional Debate
A Resolution to Withdraw from United States Military Bases Overseas

WHEREAS, The United States maintains about 750 military bases in 81 countries, colonies, and territories around the world; and
WHEREAS, This forward-deployed military posture incurs substantial costs and disadvantages, exposing the United States to vulnerabilities and unintended consequences; and
WHEREAS, The strategic justifications for overseas bases have lost much of their value and relevance in the current contemporary security environment; and
WHEREAS, Deterrence can be achieved by means other than a military base presence in a country; now, therefore, be it
RESOLVED, That the Congress here assembled shall study the continued necessity of all overseas bases and develop a plan to close 40 percent of said bases by FY 2023.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by East Ridge High School
A Bill to Make Immersion Programs Required in the Education System

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. The federal government will remove 50% of its federal funding from any school that does not implement some form of language immersion into their curriculum by the year 2025.

SECTION 2. “Language immersion” shall be defined as a technique used in bilingual language education in which two languages are used for instruction for a variety of topics, including math, science or social studies.

SECTION 3. Additionally, the Department of Defense will allocate 10% of it’s funding to the Department of Education in order to aid federally-funded schools with the costs of implementing language immersion into their curriculums.

SECTION 4. The U.S. Department of Education will work with state education agencies to oversee the enforcement of this legislation.

SECTION 5. This bill shall go into effect on January 1st, 2022.

SECTION 6. All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Robbinsdale Armstrong High School