PACKET A
HOUSE – PRELIMINARY LEGISLATION
SENATE – LEGISLATION WITH PRIORITY
A Resolution to Amend the Constitution to Set Congressional Term Limits

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. This Congress shall set term limits for both the House of Representatives and Senate, as to uphold democracy and promote equality.

A. No individual member of Congress will be allowed to serve more than a combined total of 12 years in either the House or the Senate.

B. Members of Congress who have currently served for 13 or more years will be allowed to finish their current term, but will be unable to be reelected.

C. Because serving in Congress requires sacrifice of one’s time, and careers, after one’s service they will receive $2500 per year of service, after their service is completed. This number will be adjusted annually, so that the maximum amount received is equal to the average minimum amount received in military benefits.

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

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Cape Fear HS
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 the 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 shall be subject to fines of up to 3 times the total value of 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, 2023.

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

*Introduced for Congressional Debate by Durham Academy*
BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. The US Congress shall change the restrictions of blood donations to be based on an individual risk assessment, and shall eliminate the current waiting period restrictions.

SECTION 2. A. Individual risk assessment should be defined as a survey taken by one individual in which all donors are evaluated under the same criteria with regard to personal health history, dismissing sexual orientation and gender identity.

B. The current waiting period restrictions refer to the current FDA regulations requiring a 3-month waiting period for men who have had same-sex sexual activity in order to donate blood.

SECTION 3. The Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) and the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) shall be responsible for the implementation of this piece of legislation.

A. Following passage, the Secretary of the Department of Health and Human Services shall publish new, nondiscriminatory recommendations for prioritizing blood safety.

B. Following the publication of these recommendations, if deemed necessary, the FDA will receive an additional $1 billion allocated towards domestic HIV prevention and research for the FY 2023 budget.

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 Durham Academy
A Bill to Restrict Gambling in Electronic Games

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. Purchasing of items with random chance mechanics which involve the usage of real currency shall be banned from all electronic games available to persons under the age of 18.

SECTION 2. Random chance mechanics will be defined as non-guaranteed chance to obtain an in-game item(s).

SECTION 3. The Federal Trade Commission will oversee the enforcement of this legislation and ensure that:

A. Any game containing random chance mechanics connected to real currency requires an “Adult Only” rating.

B. Should a company fail to add the appropriate rating in regards to random chance mechanics, they shall receive a $1 million fine and be placed under probation for 1 year in regards to the production of new games.

SECTION 4. This legislation will take effect FY 2023.

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

*Introduced for Congressional Debate by East Chapel Hill HS*
BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act of 1965 (preclearance for select voting rights legislation) shall be expanded and standardized under updated guidelines.

SECTION 2. Preclearance shall be defined as “The act of freezing changes in election practices or procedures in covered jurisdictions until the new procedures have been determined, either after administrative review by the Attorney General, or after a lawsuit before the United States District Court for the District of Columbia, to have neither discriminatory purpose or effect.”

SECTION 3. The following election policy legislation shall be subject to automatic preclearance

A. Election policy legislation that originates from a state government with over one half of its counties having a voter turnout rate less than 72 percent in the previous presidential election.

B. Election policy legislation that originates from a state government with a statewide voter turnout of less than 67 percent in the previous presidential election.

C. Election policy legislation from states selected by 60 percent of the US Senate of being “high risk” for voting rights violations.

SECTION 4. 500 million dollars shall be allocated to the US Department of Justice for resources to increase preclearance efforts. This money shall come from the United States Department of Defense budget.

SECTION 5. The US Department of Justice, the US District Court for the District of Columbia, and the US Attorney General shall jointly oversee the implementation of this legislation.

SECTION 6. This legislation shall be implemented on July 1, 2022.

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

*Introduced for Congressional Debate by East Chapel Hill HS*
A Bill to End Qualified Immunity to Uphold Constitutional Standard

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. Section 1979 of the Revised Statutes (42 U.S.C. 1983) is amended by adding at the end of the following: “In any suit pending on, or filed after, the effective date of the passage of this bill, it shall not be a defense or immunity to any action brought under this section that the defendant was acting in good faith, or that the defendant believed, reasonably or otherwise, that his or her conduct was lawful at the time when it was committed. Nor shall it be a defense or immunity that the rights, privileges, or immunities secured by the Constitution or Federal laws were not clearly established at the time of their deprivation by the defendant, or that the state of the law was otherwise such that the defendant could not reasonably have been expected to know whether his or her conduct was lawful.”

SECTION 2. The Department of Justice as well as the Supreme Court of the United States of America shall oversee the implementation of this legislation.

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

SECTION 4. All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

*Introduced for Congressional Debate by East Chapel Hill HS*
A Resolution End Domestic Surveillance

WHEREAS, domestic surveillance violates the personal freedoms of every individual directly subjected to or indirectly affected by it; and

WHEREAS, the US National Security Agency has illegally been spying on millions of its constituents since 2001; and

WHEREAS, among other things, they have exploited American’s privacy by listening in on their phone calls and tracking their Internet activity; and

WHEREAS, such infringement of the public’s rights is a threat to our democracy;

now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By the Congress here assembled that all government agencies of the United States’ federal government end their surveillance of US citizens and its lawful permanent residents.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by William G Enloe HS
 PACKET B

HOUSE – FINALS LEGISLATION

SENATE – RESERVE LEGISLATION
A Bill to Return Mt. Rushmore and the Black Hills
To the Lakota Sioux

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. Mount Rushmore National Monument, Jewel Cave National Monument, and Black Hills National Forest are hereby returned to the Lakota Sioux, the ownership and administration of these areas to be jointly determined by the Pine Ridge, Rosebud, Lower Brule, Cheyenne River, and Standing Rock Reservations on behalf of the Lakota Sioux people.

SECTION 2. A fund of $100 million shall be made available to the aforementioned reservations for the purpose of remediating the returned lands, including, should tribal administration so desire, the demolition of the four presidential sculptures and surrounding complex at Mount Rushmore and restoration of that landmark to the mountain that the Lakota Sioux know as Tȟuŋkášila Šákpe (“The Six Grandfathers”).

SECTION 3. Funding for this legislation shall be raised from a one-time annual tax increase of 1% on the revenues of the oil, coal, and natural gas industries. Additional funds procured from this tax shall be transferred to the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) to be used as the agency sees fit.

SECTION 4. The legislation shall be overseen by the BIA. The National Park Service (NPS) and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) shall be available to support the BIA upon request.

SECTION 5 The legislation shall take effect on January 1, 2023.

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

Introduced for Congressional Debate by the Tarheel East District Committee
A Resolution to Amend the Constitution to Protect LGBTQ+ Rights

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. Equality of rights under the law shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex assigned at birth, gender identity, gender expression, sexual orientation,

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

Introduced for Congressional Debate by the Tarheel East District Committee
A Resolution Encourage the Legitimatization of Names of Places in the United States

WHEREAS, most places, communities and geographical features in the United States have had meaningful names among Indigenous peoples for centuries prior to European colonization; and

WHEREAS, many current place names in the US are ill-considered and even offensive; and

WHEREAS, Indigenous place names, unlike those assigned by colonizers, are unique to the United States; now therefore be

RESOLVED, By the Congress here assembled that states, counties, and municipalities are strongly encouraged to rename all places, including states, counties, municipalities, townships, villages, and named public spaces such as parks, venues, and geographical features over which they have jurisdiction to reflect the terms used by Indigenous peoples, past and present, of the area; and

FURTHER RESOLVED that states, counties, and municipalities are instructed to work with local Indigenous tribes to determine appropriate names, especially in areas where there may be multiple tribes with different names for the same place or geographical feature; and

FURTHER RESOLVED that Congress celebrates those places and geographical features already named according to the conventions and traditions of local Indigenous people(s).

Introduced for Congressional Debate by the Tarheel East District Committee