2022 DSDL#6: Online Tournament
Congressional Debate
Legislation Packet
General Notes
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 ¾ hours from the start of the round. Parliamentarians will enforce this.

Legislation Docket
**Preliminary Session**
- Preliminary Session One – Justice
- Preliminary Session Two – Individual Rights

**Final Session**
- Final Session – International Relations
2022 DSDL #6: Online Congressional Debate
Preliminary Legislation
Session One – Justice
A Bill to Define Wage Theft as a Criminal Offense

BE IT ENACTED BY THE STUDENT CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. The federal legal definition of “theft” shall be defined to include “wage theft.”

SECTION 2. A. “Theft” shall be defined as the wrongful taking, obtaining, or withholding by any means, from the possession of the owner or of any other person any money, personal property, or article of value of any kind.

B. “Wage Theft” shall be defined as occurring when an employer with intent to defraud:

(i) fails to pay an employee all wages, salary, gratuities, earnings, or commissions at the employee’s rate or rates of pay or at the rate or rates required by law, whichever rate of pay is greater;

(ii) directly or indirectly causes any employee to give a receipt for wages for a greater amount than that actually paid to the employee for services rendered;

(iii) directly or indirectly demands or receives from any employee any rebate or refund from the wages owed the employee under contract of employment with the employer; or

(iv) makes or attempts to make it appear in any manner that the wages paid to any employee were greater than the amount actually paid to the employee.

SECTION 3. The Department of Labor shall oversee this bill.

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 Jack Britt High School
A Bill to Reform Campaign Finance

BE IT ENACTED BY THE STUDENT 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 or 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 US Department of Defense budget.

A. The campaign contribution limits that Super PACs will now be subject to include but are not limited to:
   a. A full disclosure of all entities that fund the organization to the FEC
   b. Must register with the FEC within 10 days of formation.
   c. A $5000 limit for how much any corporation, individual or other organization can spend funding the SuperPAC.
   d. A $5000 limit on how much SuperPACs can spend supporting a particular candidate and a $15000 limit on 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 to 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 state in the US 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.

*Introduced for Congressional Debate by the Dogwood Speech & Debate League*
A Bill to Expand Defamation Law to Criminalize Deepfakes

BE IT ENACTED BY THE STUDENT CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. Visual slander shall be defined as a tort under federal law.

SECTION 2. Visual slander shall include but not be limited to the use of technology and video production to assume a person’s likeness, resulting in defamation.

SECTION 3. The Enforcement Bureau of the Federal Communications Commission will oversee the enforcement of the bill.

A. The amount awarded to plaintiffs who seek compensation shall be decided by judges based on the proven harm, loss or injury suffered.

B. Plaintiffs may also seek punitive damages if they choose.

SECTION 4. This bill shall go into effect immediately upon passage.

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 Mandate a Nationwide Duty to Retreat

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. Self-defense shall not be permissible as a legal justification for the use of force, especially lethal force, when the possibility to retreat can be shown to have reasonably existed.

SECTION 2. This legislation overrides all state stand-your-ground laws.

SECTION 3. This legislation shall be overseen by the Department of Justice.

SECTION 4. This legislation will go into effect immediately upon passage.

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 Lift Blood Donation Restrictions

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 go into effect on July 1, 2022.

SECTION 5. All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.
A Bill to Establish Compulsory Service For Citizens

BE IT ENACTED BY THE STUDENT CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. Congress shall establish a mandatory year of service for young Americans ages 18 to 24. An individual will have six (6) years to serve one (1) year of compulsory service.

SECTION 2. This compulsory service can be served with the Department of Defense as military enlistment, the Department of Education as educational aides, the Department of the Interior as a forestry technician or general laborer, or the Department of Health and Human Services as a medical aid or volunteer.

SECTION 3. Penalties for failure to complete the compulsory service can include prosecution, jail time, and fines up to $200000 dollars, based on circumstance.

SECTION 4. Those who successfully enlist and carry out service will receive benefits and allowances commensurate with their job including, but not limited to, a paid stipend, housing, and healthcare.

SECTION 5. This legislation shall be overseen by the Selective Service System. Once an individual has begun their service, responsibility for the employee will shift to the government agency that coincides with their service.

SECTION 6. This legislation shall go into effect immediately upon passage.

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

Introduced for Congressional Debate by TC Roberson HS
2022 DSDL #6: Online
Congressional Debate
Final Legislation – International Relations
A Bill to Abolish the Drone Program

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1.  A. Unmanned Arial Systems (UAS) along with Unmanned Arial Vehicles (UAVs) shall be prohibited from usage by the United States military along with any entity under the jurisdiction of the Department of Defense.

B. The United States shall cease all transfer or sale of UAS or UAV equipment both in join military cooperation or in exchange of goods, including military aid or arms sales to any foreign entity.

SECTION 2.  A. Unmanned Arial Systems shall be defined as a military system established for the express purpose of operating a UAV, including a UAV itself, a ground-based controller, and a system of communications between the two.

B. Unmanned Arial Vehicles shall be defined as any powered, aerial vehicle that does not carry a human operator, uses aerodynamic forces to provide vehicle lift, can fly autonomously or be piloted remotely, can be expendable or recoverable, and can carry a lethal or nonlethal payload.

SECTION 3.  A. The US Department of Defense shall be charged with the destruction of all such current vehicles as well as the recycling of any spare parts form this dismantlement.

B. The US Federal Aviation Administration shall be charged with cooperating beside the DoD to ensure the execution and regulation these new standards.

C. Any military protocols involving drones shall be re-assessed by the Joint Chiefs of Staff, following these new protocols and either re-written or suspended entirely.  All deals falling under Section 1(B) shall be reviewed by the Office of the United States Trade Representative, following these new protocols and either re-written or suspended entirely.

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 the Dogwood Speech & Debate League
A Resolution to Boycott the 2022 Beijing Olympics

WHEREAS, The PRC has repeatedly suppressed its people of human rights and press freedom, especially in the Xinjiang province; and

WHEREAS, China has intensified pressure towards Taiwan to prevent the spread of democracy and initiated hostility towards neighboring countries like India; and

WHEREAS, The United States during the last decade has adopted a strong stand against China to provide a check and balance towards China’s underhanded crimes; and

WHEREAS, The Olympics is globally seen as a symbol of cooperation, freedom, and a platform of activism, and China’s actions severely violates the spirit of the Olympic Charter; now therefore be it

RESOLVED, that the Congress here assembled that the United States prevent its athletes from attending the Beijing Olympics under the United States’ name.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by the Dogwood Speech & Debate League
A Bill to Quell Conflict in Kashmir

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. The United States shall send India and Pakistan an additional $500 million in developmental aid each.

SECTION 2. Developmental aid shall be defined as monetary assistance in the form of direct grants, programs and/or training to support a developing country’s political, social or economic development.

SECTION 3. The US Agency for International Development (USAID) shall be tasked with the implementation of this bill. In order to continue receiving aid, both countries must withdraw their military forces from Kashmir by February 6, 2022. Monthly audits will be conducted to ensure that both countries fully remove their militaries from Kashmir. If the audit determines that either India or Pakistan has not withdrawn from Kashmir, all military and developmental aid will be revoked to countries not in compliance.

SECTION 4. This legislation will take effect on February 6th, 2022.

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