



ACTAA State Tournament Legislative Docket 2023

Varsity Congressional Debate

SESSION 1:

1. A Bill to Provide Free Undergraduate College Introduced by Har-Ber High School
2. A Bill to Enforce the Right to Repair Introduced by Sylvan Hills High School
3. A Bill to Strengthen Support for Public Schools Introduced by Bentonville High School
4. A Bill to Repeal Section 14(C) of the Fair Labor Standards Act Introduced by Jonesboro High School

SESSION 2:

1. A Bill to Mandate All Event Venues have Naloxone Introduced by Episcopal Collegiate School
2. The Dignified Restroom Access Immediately Needed (DRAIN) Act Introduced by Little Rock Central
3. A Bill to End the Wage Gap Introduced by Gravette High School
4. A Bill to Clarify the Federal Reserve System of the United States' Mandate to Manage Price Stability Introduced by Har-Ber High School

FINALS:

1. A Bill to Instate the Unattended Child in Motor Vehicle Safety Act Introduced by Sylvan Hills High School
2. A Bill to Abolish the Offices of Chaplain in the U.S. Congress Introduced by Jonesboro High School
3. A Bill to Establish a High-Speed Rail Network as a Climate Friendly and Safer Alternative to the Interstate Highway System Introduced by Little Rock Central
4. A Bill to Address the Climate Crisis Introduced by Gravette High School



Session 1 Legislation

1. A Bill to Provide Free Undergraduate College

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. The maximum award of a Federal Pell Grant shall be expanded to cover all expenses of tuition for the school awarding the grant.

A. All citizens of the United States shall be offered a Federal Pell Grant.

B. Expected Family Contribution shall no longer be considered in determining the amount of award an applicant will receive.

SECTION 2. The terms in this section are defined to provide clarification.

A. A Federal Pell Grant is defined as a grant provided by a post-secondary education institution to applicants paid for by the US Department of Education.

B. Tuition is defined as the cost of attending a post-secondary education institution and is not defined to include the cost of room and board or other fees associated with attendance.

C. Expected Family Contribution is defined as the amount of tuition cost an applicant or an applicant's family is expected to be able to afford.

SECTION 3. The Department of Education Office of Federal Student Aid shall enforce this legislation.

A. The annual budget of the Department of Education Office of Federal Student Aid shall be increased by \$59,000,000,000.

SECTION 4. This legislation will take effect on FY 2024. All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

2. A Bill to Enforce The Right to Repair To Benefit Consumers

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. Companies will no longer be allowed to discourage the sale of 3rd party replacement parts or 3rd party repairs so long as they are legal.

SECTION 2. In this case “discourage” includes tactics like software locks on smartphones to prevent their repairs, proprietary screws to discourage product disassembly and many other similar tactics on any products.

SECTION 3. Any company violating this legislation will be given X weeks to correct themselves. If by then they are still in violation of this legislation they will receive a cease and desist to halt the action immediately if they still do not comply the FTC will take further legal action. The FTC will determine on a case-by-case basis how long “X” is for a company to correct itself. “X” must be greater than or equal to 2 weeks.

A. The FTC will decide whether or not any action done by a company has the intent to “discourage the sale of 3rd party replacement parts or 3rd party repairs so long as they are legal”

B. If any company can prove to the FTC any action is not done to discourage the right to repair but rather is done purely for the safety of consumers then they will not be required to halt that action.

SECTION 4. This legislation will go into effect March 1, 2024. All laws and legislation in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

3. A Bill to Strengthen Support for Public Schools

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. All public education funding shall be spent on public schools. The practice of redirecting public funds toward private schools using school vouchers shall be banned.

SECTION 2. A public school shall be defined as a school that is maintained at public expense for the education of the children of a community or district and that constitutes a part of a system of free public education commonly including primary and secondary schools.

A private school is a school supported by a private organization or private individuals rather than by the government.

A school voucher is a certificate of government funding for students at schools chosen by themselves or their parents.

SECTION 3. The U.S. Department of Education will be responsible for overseeing implementation. Any individual or organization caught using public funds to pay for private schooling will be fined the amount used with an additional 30% interest.

SECTION 4. This legislation will take effect on June 1, 2024.

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

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2 **4. A Bill to Repeal Section 14(C) of the Fair Labor Standards Act**

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4 BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

5 SECTION 1. The Congress of The United States should repeal the exemption: Section 14(c) of
6 the Fair Labor Standards Act and ensure all current 14(c) employees are paid
7 minimum wage.

8 SECTION 2. The 14(c) certificate is defined as a certificate which authorizes employers to pay
9 subminimum wages to workers with disabilities that impair their productivity for
10 the work they perform.

11 SECTION 3. The Department of Labor will oversee the implementation of this bill.

12 SECTION 4. This legislation shall be implemented on January 1st, 2024

13 SECTION 5. All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.
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26 *Introduced for Congressional Debate by Jonesboro High School.*



Session 2 Legislation

1. A Bill to Mandate All Event Venues have Naloxone

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. All event venues will be required to have naloxone on-site and a person trained in administering it whenever an event is happening.

SECTION 2. Naloxone is defined as a medication used to reverse or reduce the effects of opioids. Event venues are defined as any place that regularly has scheduled gatherings of 5 or more people at a given time, including but not limited to arenas, stadiums, libraries, museums, and schools.

SECTION 3. The United States Department of Health will be responsible for supplying naloxone and training employees on proper usage.

A. 1 billion dollars will be allotted towards the implementation of this legislation.

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 Episcopal Collegiate School.

2. The Dignified Restroom Access Immediately Needed (DRAIN) Act

WHEREAS, American residents deserve cleanliness, convenience, and dignity while using restrooms.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1 A. All newly constructed buildings shall include a special needs restroom next to each area with separate gender, multi-stall restrooms. The owner of the building must install signage next to this restroom that designates it as a “special needs restroom.” Special needs restrooms may not require keys to open them. Special needs restrooms may not have automatic flushing toilets. Special needs restrooms may not have automatic hand dryers louder than 80 decibels. Special needs restrooms shall include changing tables.

B. All handicap restroom stalls shall contain toilets that do not automatically flush.

C. All public buildings constructed in cities with more than 600,000 people shall require at least 1 single-use restroom with a squat toilet.

D. All restrooms open to the public must be cleaned every 2 hours, and this cleaning must be documented. Records must be filed daily, and this file must be maintained for 2 years.

E. All buildings with restrooms open to the public must provide 1 toilet per every 50 people it has the capacity to hold.

F. All schools must provide at least 1 single-use, all-gender restroom per 200 students, and free menstrual products must be available in each one.

G. All public buildings must designate at least 1 restroom “open to the public.” These restrooms must not require keys to open them.

SECTION 2. The Occupational Safety and Health Administration will be responsible for overseeing this bill. Owners of buildings may be fined up to \$1000 per restroom found to be out of compliance with this law. The fine for non-compliance in 1G shall be one \$5000 fine per year.

SECTION 3. This legislation will take effect on October 1, 2030. All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Little Rock Central.

3. A Bill to End the Wage Gap

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. The United States government shall evaluate the wage gap between men, women, and others. They will collect and analyze data on the gender pay gap to help better understand its causes and to design effective solutions.

SECTION 2. The United States government will require all businesses to provide paid parental leave to help reduce the career interruptions and earning losses that are often experienced by women.

SECTION 3. All companies in the United State will be required to disclose their pay practices and report on gender pay gaps to increase transparency and accountability.

SECTION 4. The United States Department of Labor, the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) and the United States Office of Personnel Management (OPM) will oversee this piece of legislation.

A. Any company found in violation will face a 5% tax increase for every month that they're in violation. The tax increase will fund research into the wage gap to better understand its causes and to help find effective solutions.

B. Any leftover funding shall be used to financially aid those that are required to take classes for higher-paying careers.

SECTION 5. This legislation will take effect on FY 2025. All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Gravette High School.

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2 **4. A Bill to Clarify the Federal Reserve System of the United**

3 **States’ Mandate to Manage Price Stability**

4 BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

5 SECTION 1. The mandate of the Federal Reserve System of the United States shall be

6 amended to limiting inflation to 2% annually maximum.

7 SECTION 2. The mandate of the Federal Reserve System of the United States shall be defined

8 as the mandate specified by the Federal Reserve Act given to the Federal Reserve

9 System of the United States.

10 SECTION 3. The Federal Open Market Committee of the Federal Reserve System of the

11 United States shall enforce this legislation.

12 SECTION 4. This legislation will take effect on May 1st, 2023. All laws in conflict with this

13 legislation are hereby declared null and void.

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25 *Introduced for Congressional Debate by Har-Ber High School.*

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Finals Legislation

1. A Bill to Instate the Unattended Child in Motor Vehicle Safety Act

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. A new law will be enacted entitled “the Unattended Child in Motor Vehicle Safety Act” that reads: a person responsible for a child shall not leave the child unattended in a motor vehicle if the conditions present a risk to the health or safety of the child.

SECTION 2. A. “person responsible for a child” is defined as a person who is responsible for the care or welfare of a child of 8 years or younger.
B. “unattended” is defined as a child of 8 years or younger who is alone, without the supervision of an individual 12 years of age or older who is not legally incapacitated.
C. “motor vehicle” is defined per 18 U.S.C. § 2311.

SECTION 3. A. If found guilty, the person will receive a misdemeanor, punishable by imprisonment of up to 93 days or a fine of up to \$500.00, or both.
B. If violation results in physical harm to the child, the person is guilty of felony, punishable by imprisonment of up to 6 years or a fine of up to \$10,000.00, or both.
C. If violation results in the death of the child, the person is guilty of involuntary manslaughter, and may be punished as such according to pre existing laws concerning involuntary manslaughter.

SECTION 4. This act will be enforced by the United States Department of Justice. It will be implemented in May 2024.

SECTION 5. The publicity and necessary funds for the act will be provided and implemented by the United States Department of Transportation.

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

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Sylvan Hills High School

2. A Bill to Abolish the Offices of Chaplain in the U.S. Congress

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. The United States Federal Government shall abolish the office of Chaplain of the US Senate and the office of Chaplain of the US House of Representatives.

SECTION 2. The Offices of Chaplain of the US Senate and Chaplain of the US House are defined as the congressional agencies that open each session of the United States Senate and House with a prayer, provide and coordinate religious programs, and provide pastoral support for congressmen, their staff, and their families.

SECTION 3. The United States Senate Committee on the Judiciary and the House Judiciary Committee shall oversee the execution of this bill within their respective chambers.

A. Funding previously allocated to these offices shall be reappropriated to the Executive Office of Government Ethics.

SECTION 4. This legislation shall be implemented on June 13, 2023.

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

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Jonesboro High School.

**3. A Bill to Establish a High-Speed Rail Network as a Climate Friendly
and Safer Alternative to the Interstate Highway System**

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. A high-speed rail network, following the same routes as the interstate majors of the interstate highway system, will be established.

SECTION 2. A high-speed rail network will be defined as a system of trains and rails allowing passengers to travel at high speeds. Interstate majors will be defined as any road on the interstate highway system with a two-digit number ending in zero or five. The interstate highway system will be defined as the network of federally funded roads that connect the United States.

SECTION 3. The US Department of Transportation, in association with Am-Trak will enforce this bill.

A. One hundred billion dollars will be allocated annually from the defense discretionary spending on new equipment allocations to fund this bill.

B. After the completion of construction of this network, funding will be reduced to ten billion dollars annually for maintenance.

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

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Little Rock Central High School.

4. A Bill to Address the Climate Crisis

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. The United States Congress will provide funding and technical assistance for communities to prepare for and adapt to the impacts of climate change, such as sea level rise, increased frequency of natural disasters, and changing precipitation patterns.

SECTION 2. Furthermore, the United States will provide funding for international climate cooperation and participation in international climate agreements, such as the Paris Agreement.

SECTION 3. The United States will promote energy efficiency through tax credits, rebates, and building codes that require more efficient use of energy. The United States government will provide incentives for the deployment of renewable energy sources, such as solar, wind, and hydropower, as well as energy storage and transmission technologies.

A. The United States government will provide tax cuts for corporations that go solar and/or use renewable energy sources. (15%-25% max)

B. The tax cut will be decided after an inspection by the EPA. It will be based on how hard the company is trying to protect the climate.

SECTION 4. This legislation will be overseen by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Internal Revenue Service (IRS).

SECTION 5. This legislation will take effect on FY 2025. All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Gravette High School