

Georgia Forensic Coaches Association

Congressional Debate

State Championship

February 12, 2017

Houston County High School

Congressional Roster & Legislative Docket

History of GFCA Congressional Debate

Year	House Champion	Final Round PO	Senate Champion	Final Round PO
2013	Hugh Slaton, Lee County	Brennan Mancil, Carrollton	Salome Kakalashvilli, Grady	Alan Un, Lee County
2014	Salome Kakalashvilli, Grady	Mark Bearden, Calhoun	Chandler Apple, Marist	Aaron Bellamy, Scholars
2015	Yugansh Malik, Lee County	Raja Sadarangani, Valdosta	Keegan Hassan, Grady	Aaron Bellamy, Scholars
2016	Max Rafferty, Grady	Paul Plaia, Marist	Greg Federov, Grady	Clay Davis, Marist

Preliminary Rounds - Legislation

A Bill to Rescind the Gag Rule	A1
A Bill to Prohibit Endless Candidacy	A2
A Resolution to Mediate India/Pakistan Affairs	A3
A Bill to Sanction Venezuela for Food Trafficking	A4
A Bill to Formalize the Privacy Shield	A5
A Bill to Protect Military Interpreters	A6
A Bill to Implement a National Carbon Tax to Alleviate Climate Pressures	A7
A Bill to Pass DACA as a National Law to Protect Skilled Migrants	A8
A Bill to Reduce Foreign Aid to Saudi Arabia	A9
A Resolution to Increase Cooperation with Foreign Nations	A10
A Resolution to Leave NAFTA	A11
A Bill to Remove All Military Presence from South Korea	A12
A Resolution to Limit School Searches	A13
A Bill to Increase Military Funding to Modernize Nuclear Infrastructure	A14
A Resolution to Declare Election Day a Federal Holiday	A15
A Resolution to Amend the Constitution to Eliminate Presidential Pardons	A16
A Bill to Require Women to Register for Selective Service	A17
A Resolution to Repeal the Healthy Hunger Free Kids Act	A18
A Resolution to Implement Supervised Injection Sites to Reduce Heroin Overdoes Deaths	A19
A Bill to Allow Off-Sale Liquor Sales on Sunday in the United States	A20
A Bill to Empower Parental Choice for Quality Education	A21

- 1) Please confirm your school's entry is accurate: all entries should be assigned to a chamber. Email problems, questions or concerns to: jmill126@gmail.com
- 2) Please distribute this packet to each student competing in Congressional Debate. We will not provide extra copies at the tournament.
- 3) Any **CHANGES** to contestants and judges must be submitted via email to Jeffrey Miller (jmill126@gmail.com) and will be subject to a CHANGE fee.
- 4) We will provide an exhibition session on Saturday night to guide students through specific GFC rules, but not specific Congressional Debate rules. For judge training in Congressional Debate, please visit <http://www.speechanddebate.org/aspx/video.aspx?id=1236>
- 5) At the end of the tournament, ballots must be picked up by a coach or sponsor; they will not be scanned or mailed.

House Chamber Assignments

House of Representatives - John Lewis Chamber	
Samuel Georgecink	Columbus
Robert Weimar	Henry W. Grady
Summer Gebba	Henry W. Grady
Franky Fernandez	Henry W. Grady
Sophia Rivard	Henry W. Grady
Harrison Gray	Henry W. Grady
John Lackey	Lassiter
Connor Fraundorf	Marist School
Mason Bussey	Marist School
Thomas Vance	Marist School
Hadley Adair	Marist School
Liam Mullican	Marist School
Katherine Plumb	Valdosta

House of Representatives - John Lewis Chamber	
Morgan Pace	Columbus
Liliana Chanler	Henry W. Grady
Eric Slovensky	Henry W. Grady
Micah Bowman	Henry W. Grady
Ben Kuenhert	Henry W. Grady
Quinn Preston	Henry W. Grady
Prithiv Sriman	Lassiter
Michael Torpy	Marist School
Zoe Elledge	Marist School
Payton Griffin	Marist School
Emma Federer	Marist School
Anna Consolini	Valdosta
Nicolas Towne	Valdosta

These could change – please double check at the Tournament

State Championship Rules

1. Rules provided herein are primary; followed by National Speech and Debate Association rules. These ensure procedural consistency among chambers, and cannot be altered or suspended. Where these rules are silent, Robert's Rules of Order, Newly Revised, 11th edition shall prevail.
2. **Decorum**- Each congressional chamber is designated as either a House or a Senate. House members should be referred to as "Representatives" and Senate members should be referred to as "Senators". The Presiding Officer, responsible for enforcing proper decorum, should be addressed as Mister/Madam Speaker (House) or Mister/Madam President (Senate). The start of first session the Presiding Officer shall lead the chamber in the PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE. Practice of "open chambers" is absolutely prohibited.
3. **Technology in Chambers** – The Georgia Forensic Coaches Association rules allow for laptop computers and similar products in debate events. Students may access the internet using the GFC A rules/guidelines for research in the session. Students using laptops for non-Congress related business in chambers are subject to disqualification.
4. **Speaking Requirement:** Every student in a prelims chamber must speak for the results of the chamber to count for any of the participants to advance to the Final Round. We want students to understand that we believe deeply in the power of public speech. We want to encourage the young people who have made the commitment to come to this tournament that they should use their voices and powers of persuasion to practice and hone the valuable rhetorical skills that are so needed in our world today.
5. **Speaker Recognition** – Precedence and recency is the required method for recognizing speakers. Speaking order resets at the end of each session. Presiding officers are prohibited from using "activity" or "longest standing/standing time" prior to establishing precedence and recency; rather, they should select speakers fairly and consistently. All speeches are three minutes; unused speaking time is not rolled into questioning periods.
6. **Questioning** –
 - a. After authorship/sponsorship, and first negative speeches on each legislation is a two-minute period.
 - b. All other speeches are followed by a one-minute questioning period.
 - c. The PO recognizes legislators who wish to ask a question; the floor speaker may not perform this function him/herself.
 - d. Rules may not be suspended to create permanent questioning periods or to abolish questioning periods.
 - e. The PO should rule "two-part," misleading, prefaced, or irrelevant questions out of order.
7. **Presiding Officer (PO):** POs are elected for each three-hour session by a single-ballot, majority vote, and may only be considered for one preliminary session unless no one else wishes to serve. The elected PO may choose to relinquish the chair once during debate to give a single speech. S/he must select from among other students who were candidates for election that session. Those students have the option of declining, and once no candidates remain, the PO may select another student. If no one wishes to replace the elected PO, s/he may not step down. A replacement PO must serve for the remainder of debate on the particular bill or resolution to which the elected PO speaks. Once debate has ended, and the replacement PO has called a vote on the legislation, the elected PO relieves the replacement PO, and serves out the rest of his/her term. When this happens, the PO may only receive up to half credit in

presiding points, but her/his speech will be evaluated as well. A substitute PO is not eligible for points or evaluation by the judges.

8. **Agenda and Sessions** – Each chamber sets its own agenda for preliminary sessions through informal caucus. The proposed agenda must receive approval by a simple majority vote of the chamber. Debate on each legislation will be fixed at one hour and a half (90 minutes), after which time has elapsed, the presiding officer must force the previous question (this rule may not be suspended). Debate on legislation may not continue from one session to the next (i.e. Sessions 2 and 3 must start with new legislation not previously debated in that chamber). Precedence in the order of bills will be given to bill in which of the author of the bill is in the chamber. This right does not apply to “sister chambers” legislation if legislation from that same school has already been debated in that chamber. If the author of a bill or resolution is not present in the chamber, withdraws from the tournament, or relinquishes authorship rights, then a sponsorship speech is in order.
9. **Voting** –The PO determines method of voting on each question before the chamber. Notes on voting:
 - a. Final votes on legislation, amendments, and motions to appeal the chair require a recorded vote.
 - b. Voice voting is acceptable for all other votes, but a recorded vote must be taken if any legislator calls for a division of the chamber. C
 - c. Roll call votes are prohibited.
 - d. All simple majority votes are based upon the number of legislators present and voting in the chamber; therefore, the PO does not need to call for or count abstentions.
 - e. For all votes requiring a fraction of the chamber to agree to a motion or question (2/3, 1/3, 1/5, etc.), the chair determines whether the chamber agrees with the motion/question using the number of legislators present in the chamber at the time of the vote. Because of this system, the PO must track the number of legislators in the chamber at all times.
10. **Amendment Process:**
 - a. Legislators submit amendments to the PO in writing, by moving personal privilege to approach the PO.
 - b. A motion to amend is necessary to consider the written amendment; such a motion is in order anytime after the author/sponsor speech. Once the motion is made, the PO decides if the amendment is germane. The PO may consult with the parliamentarian to make this decision. If the amendment is deemed to be not germane, the chair rules it out of order and the amendment process stops. If the chair rules the amendment germane, s/he should read the contents of the amendment to the chamber.
 - c. A one-third second vote of members present in the chamber is required to debate the amendment. If the chamber votes a second, debate on the amendment commences immediately. Legislators may move to lay on the table or previous question on the amendment at any time.
 - d. If a speech on the amendment is recognized, the first is a sponsorship speech. The chair determines speaker recognition for the sponsorship speech on the basis of precedence/recency; the author of the amendment is not guaranteed the sponsorship speech. The sponsor accepts responsibility for the mechanics of the amendment and yields to two minutes of questioning.
 - e. All amendment speeches receive a score and count towards precedence/recency. Those speeches should focus on the amendment itself, and how it affects the original outcome of the legislation. A majority vote is necessary for the chamber to adopt the amendment. If the amendment carries, further debate should consider the legislation as amended.
11. **Overtime Penalty** – Any regular floor speech that extends more than ten (10) seconds beyond the maximum speaking time of three minutes shall be penalized one (1) full point by the Scorer(s)

evaluating the session. The Presiding Officer is required to keep the accurate time of each speech and report it to the Scorer(s) when the speaker has finished. The Parliamentarian/Scorer(s) shall heavily penalize a Presiding Officer for inaccurate timing and/or reporting. Additionally, judges are instructed to consider overtime speaking in their assessment of legislators for nomination/ranking purposes.

12. **Authorship Penalty** – A Scorer may reduce the score given to the author of a bill/resolution for his/her authorship speech if the legislation contains factual/grammatical errors (no penalty for technical formatting issues).

Oath of Office

I do solemnly swear that I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the Constitution; that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which I am about to enter, so help me God.

Pledge of Allegiance

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one Nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

Frequently Used Parliamentary Motions

Type	Motion	Purpose	Second Required?	Debatable	Amendable?	Required Vote	May Interrupt
Privileged	24. Fix time for reassembling	To arrange time of next meeting	Yes	Yes – T	Yes – T	Majority	Yes
	23. Adjourn	To dismiss the meeting	Yes	No	Yes	Majority	No
	22. Recess	To dismiss the meeting for a specific length of time	Yes	Yes	Yes – T	Majority	No
	21. Rise to a question of privilege	To make a personal request during debate	No	No	No	Decision of Chair	Yes
	20. Call for orders of the day	To force consideration of a postponed motion	No	No	No	Decision of Chair	Yes
Incidental	19. Appeal a decision of the chair	To reverse a decision	Yes	No	No	Majority	Yes
	18. Rise to a point of order	To correct a parliamentary error	No	No	No	Decision of Chair	Yes
	17. Division of Chamber	To verify a voice vote	No	No	No	Decision of Chair	Yes
	16. Object to the consideration of a question	To suppress action	No	No	No	2/3	Yes
	15. Divide a motion	To consider its parts separately	Yes	No	No	Majority	No
	14. Leave to modify or withdraw a motion	To modify or withdraw a motion	No	No	No	Majority	No
	13. Suspend the rules	To take action contrary to standing rules	Yes	No	No	2/3	No
Subsidiary	12. Rescind	To repeal previous action	Yes	Yes	Yes	2/3	No
	11. Reconsider	To consider a defeated motion again	Yes	Yes	No	Majority	No
	10. Take from table	To consider tabled motion	Yes	No	No	Majority	No
	9. Lay on the table	To defer action	Yes	No	No	Majority	No
	8. Previous Question	To force an immediate vote	Yes	No	No	2/3	No
	7. Limit or extend debate	To modify freedom of debate	Yes	Yes	Yes-T	2/3	No
	6. Postpone to a certain time	To defer action	Yes	Yes	Yes	Majority	Yes
	5. Refer to a committee*	For further study	Yes	Yes	Yes	Majority	Yes
	4. Amend an amendment	To modify an amendment	1/3	Yes	No	Majority	No
	3. Amend*	To modify a motion	1/3	Yes	Yes	Majority	No
2. Postpone indefinitely	To suppress action	Yes	Yes	No	Majority	No	
Main	1. Main motion	To introduce a business	Yes	Yes	Yes	Majority	No

* No 5 should include: 1) How appointed, 2) the number and 3) Report when or to what standing committee
T – Time

* No 3 & 4 by: 1) Adding (inserting), 2) Striking (deleting), 3) Substituting



A Bill to Rescind the Gag Rule

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. International health funding shall be provided to qualified organizations with no limitations as to the discussion of contraception or abortion.

SECTION 2. This shall not be considered a repeal of any rule prohibiting United States funds from being used to directly provide abortions or abortion services.

SECTION 3. The United States Agency for International Development will oversee distribution of funding and insure compliance with the terms and requirements of said funds.

SECTION 4. This will take effect immediately upon passage.

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

Introduced by the National Speech & Debate Association for supplement.



A Bill to Prohibit Endless Candidacy

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. No person shall officially declare and file for as a candidate for federal elected office prior to 365 days before the election in which their office shall be contested.

SECTION 2. Any candidate so currently declared for the elections to be held in 2020 will have their candidacy suspended until November of 2019.

SECTION 3. The Federal Election Commission shall create procedures for ensuring that no person shall be considered a candidate, and treated as such, prior to one year before the election for their desired office.

A. The FEC shall use the remaining balance of the Presidential Election Campaign Fund to implement this process.

B. Violations of section 1, or the creation of any organization which shall act to contravene section 1, shall result in such candidacy being invalid, and the individual being considered ineligible for federal office.

SECTION 4. This shall take effect immediately, but will apply to offices which shall be contested in 2020.

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

Introduced by the National Speech & Debate Association for supplement.



A Resolution to Mediate India/Pakistan Affairs

WHEREAS, India and Pakistan are closer to war than any point in the last 50 years; and

WHEREAS, the next war between the two countries may result in the deployment of nuclear weapons; and

WHEREAS, President Trump has spoken to Pakistani Prime minister Sharif to offer his support; and

WHEREAS, the attacks on the Indian military base at Uri were intended to get the attention of the international community; and

WHEREAS, India's response to the attacks was out of proportion; and

WHEREAS, the Obama administration resisted taking sides in the conflict; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By the Congress here assembled that the United States Executive Branch insert itself into the conflict between India and Pakistan by pressuring India to reach an agreement with Pakistan on the disputed territory of Kashmir

Introduced by the National Speech & Debate Association for supplement.



A Bill to Sanction Venezuela for Food Trafficking

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. Economic sanctions shall be imposed against officials in the Venezuelan military and government who are identified as engaging in illegal trafficking in food.

SECTION 2. Economic sanctions may include freezing bank accounts, prohibiting the distribution of goods and services, or tariffs on imports intended for sanctioned officials.

SECTION 3. The Department of State shall identify which Venezuelan military and governmental officials are engaged in the trafficking of food. Upon identification, the Department of the Treasury will impose sanctions until such time as the Secretary of State has determined that the Venezuelan president has confirmed that those engaged in such trafficking have been arrested, convicted, and imprisoned.

SECTION 4. This shall take effect on May 1, 2017.

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

Introduced by the National Speech & Debate Association for supplement.



A Bill to Formalize the Privacy Shield

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. The agreement between the United States and the European Union to provide equivalent privacy for personal data, shall be made permanent.

SECTION 2. The agreement, also known as the Privacy Shield, shall not be subject to executive order.

SECTION 3. The Federal Trade Commission shall oversee enforcement of this legislation. The FTC shall continue negotiations with the European Union to ensure that all agreements meet the privacy standards of both parties.

SECTION 4. This shall take effect upon passage.

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

Introduced by the National Speech & Debate Association for supplement.



A Bill to Protect Military Interpreters

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. All foreign nationals who served as an interpreter for the United States military during the conflicts in Iraq and Afghanistan shall receive lawful permanent resident status within the United States.

SECTION 2. Such status may also be extended to the immediate family of the interpreter. This status shall not be infringed by any executive order currently issued, or which may be issued in the future.

SECTION 3. The Department of Defense will identify those who have served in such roles in the conflicts in Iraq and Afghanistan. The Secretary of Defense shall coordinate with the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Homeland Security to insure that the appropriate documentation is issued. Funding to provide transportation to the United States for the interpreters and their immediate families shall come from the current military personnel budget.

SECTION 4. This shall take effect upon passage.

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

Introduced by the National Speech & Debate Association for supplement.



A Bill to Implement a National Carbon Tax to Alleviate Climate Pressures

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

Section 1 . A set fee is to be payed to the Federal Government for every US ton of carbon dioxide emitted from any source.

Section 2 . European carbon tax as of writing of law is 90 USD per ton as a point of reference.

Section 3. Environmental Protection Agency is to administer inspections and the IRS is to ensure that taxes are enforced.

Section 4. To be incrementally implemented. Every year, the tax rate will increase at a fixed rate of 10% of the final planned tax. This means that the tax fully takes effect after ten years, and after the first year the tax is only 10% of what it will be at the end of implementation and the second year it will be 20% and so on and so forth.

Section 5. All laws and executive rules in conflict with this law will be declared null and void.

Introduced by Henry W. Grady High School



1 **A Bill to Pass Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals as a National Law to Protect**
2 **Skilled Migrants**
3

4 BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

5 **Section 1 .** The United States is to officially pass DACA as a law in order to ensure that undocumented
6 migrants are protected, given that they contribute to the national economy in a positive and
7 constructive fashion

8 **Section 2 .** Passing DACA as a law will result in President Donald J Trump being unable to overturn it, if it
9 is passed after a veto.

10 **Section 3.** United States Citizenship and Immigration Services is to review both renewals and new
11 applications indefinitely.

12 **Section 4.** This will take effect immediately upon passage.

13 **Section 5.** All laws and executive rules in conflict with this law will be declared null and void.

14 *Introduced by Henry W. Grady High School*
15
16



A Bill to Reduce Foreign Aid to Saudi Arabia

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

Section 1 . The United States will suspend foreign aid to the Saudi Arabian government due to likely use of monetary support to bomb Houthi rebel territories in Yemen. The bombing has led to countless civilian casualties.

Section 2 . Foreign aid is defined as military arms, which have been sold to Saudi Arabia since World War II, monetary support of the military, and providing training to the Saudi Arabian military.

Section 3. US Department of State will oversee that all military support and weapon sales will be ceased.

Section 4. This law will go into effect January 1, 2018.

Section 5. All laws and executive rules in conflict with this law will be declared null and void.

Introduced by Henry W. Grady High School



A Resolution to Increase Cooperation With Foreign Nations

Whereas, challenges facing the world can best be addressed by advances in technologies improving irrigation, water access, transportation, space travel, cyber security, and more critical fields; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, By the congress here assembled that international research agreements between universities, government, and other institutional bodies will be largely unimpeded and receive support from the American people in search of a better world.

Introduced by Henry W. Grady High School



A Resolution to Leave NAFTA

1
2
3 WHEREAS, The U.S. has given ample time and dedication to the North Atlantic Free Trade Agreement
4 (NAFTA) and has only seen negative impacts as a result; and,

5 WHEREAS, This resolution will provide the start of a legal process that will eventually lead to the full
6 dismantlement of NAFTA; and,

7 WHEREAS, If we maintain our current course and continue to participate in NAFTA we will only see a
8 counter-intuitive or negative effect; therefore, be it:

9 RESOLVED, That the Congress here assembled make the following recommendation for solution and cease
10 the United States' participation in NAFTA.

11 *Introduced by Marist School*

12
13



A Bill to Remove All Military Presence from South Korea

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

Section 1. The United States should complete a phased withdrawal of all military presence from South Korea.

Section 2. Military presence in South Korea includes the Eighth U.S. Army (EUSA), U.S. Air Forces Korea (Seventh Air Force), U.S. Naval Forces Korea (CNFK), U.S. Marine Forces Korea (MARFORK) and Special Operations Command Korea (SOCKOR).

Section 3. The agreement would be overseen by the Department of Defense and the Department of State.

Section 4. The phased withdrawal would begin immediately following passage of the legislation. The United States would remove all military presence from South Korea within a 12 month timeframe.

Section 5. All laws and executive rules in conflict with this law will be declared null and void.

Introduced by Marist School



A Resolution To Limit School Searches

WHEREAS, school searches have increased dramatically since the rise of school resource officers; and,

WHEREAS, school search policy do not take into account for new technology such as laptops and cell phones; and,

WHEREAS, the Supreme Court has made decisions in Riley v. California that seem contradictory to the New Jersey v. TLO decision; therefore, be it:

RESOLVED, That the Student Congress here assembled to urge the Supreme Court of the United States overturn the New Jersey v. TLO decision.

Introduced by Marist School



A Bill to Increase Military Funding to Modernize Nuclear Infrastructure

BE IT ENACTED BY THE STUDENT CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. The United States federal budget shall allocate 300 billion dollars over a 20 year period to modernize the nation's current nuclear capabilities.

SECTION 2. Modernization shall affect strategic delivery systems, refurbishment of nuclear warheads, production complexes, and command systems.

SECTION 3. The Department of Defense and Department of Energy shall oversee, review, and monitor the use of funds through periodic audits and inspections.

SECTION 4. Budget increases shall go into effect with the fiscal year beginning October 1, 2017, with the full allocation to be completed by 2037.

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

Introduced by Columbus High School

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
29
30
31
32
33
34
35
36
37
38
39



**A Resolution to Declare Election Day a Federal Holiday to
Increase Voter Turnout**

WHEREAS, Election Day occurs on a Tuesday, a workday for most Americans; and

WHEREAS, Voter participation rates are declining; and

WHEREAS, Policies regarding absentee, early, and mail in-voting are inconsistent among states; now,
therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Student Congress here assembled declare the first Tuesday after November 1 of each
election year to be a federal holiday.

Introduced by Columbus High School



A Resolution to Amend the Constitution to Eliminate Presidential Pardons

WHEREAS, the American criminal justice system puts tremendous faith in the power of the citizen juror; and

WHEREAS, the preservation of the independence of the judges and justices of the federal bench is specifically outlined in the Constitution and has been maintained over time; and

WHEREAS, the ability of one individual to overturn the safeguards outlined above is a fault long due to be addressed; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that upon approval of two-thirds of the chamber of this Student Congress here assembled, the following Constitutional amendment be sent to the state legislatures for ratification:

SECTION 1: The following text shall be stricken from Article II Section 2 of the Constitution of the United States: "and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offenses against the United States, except in cases of impeachment."

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

Introduced by Valdosta High School



A Bill to Require Women to Register for Selective Service

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. Federal law requires all men to register with the Selective Service System within 30 days of reaching 18 years of age which is gender discrimination.

SECTION 2. A. Selective Service law as it's written now refers specifically to "male persons" in stating who must register and who would be drafted.

B. As women have now been approved to serve in "front line" combat positions. Congress shall amend the law require women to register.

SECTION 3. This law will be overseen by The Selective Service System.

SECTION 4. This law will take effect within 6 months of passing.

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

Introduced by Valdosta High School



A Resolution to Repeal the Healthy Hunger Free Kids Act

WHEREAS, the Healthy Hunger Free Kids Act deprived school children across the nation of any but the least flavorful of all foods

WHEREAS, the rights of children to choose their own poison has been limited

WHEREAS, potato, corn and dairy farmers have been disadvantaged over the broccoli, carrot, and kale farmers; and; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Congress here assembled make the following recommendation for solution by increasing the choices available at schools across the nation for students to include French fries, fried chicken fingers and caffeinated sodas.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Lassiter



**A Resolution to implement Supervised Injection Sites to
Reduce Heroin Overdose Deaths**

WHEREAS, Heroin is the most deadly narcotic in use in the United States currently responsible for about 24% of all overdose deaths.

WHEREAS, Loss of life due to Heroin overdose causes unnecessary pain and loss to families and communities across the nation.

WHEREAS, Many of these unnecessary deaths could be prevented with the implementation supervised injection sites (SIS)

WHEREAS, Additionally the implementation of SIS sites will help the general avoid the nuisance and dangers associated with unsupervised drug use now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Congress here assembled make the following recommendation Funding for the implementation of SIS for solution to the plague of heroin overdose deaths that is sweeping the nation.

Introduced by Lassiter High School



A Bill to allow off-sale liquor sales on Sunday in the United States

SECTION 1: Off-Sale liquor and alcohol sales shall be allowed on the day of Sunday throughout the United States.

SECTION 2: Any alcohol or liquor may be purchased on Sunday in the United States so long as the product is not consumed on the same grounds as the purchase.

SECTION 3: The Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives will oversee the enforcement of the enactment.

SECTION 4: This will take effect immediately upon passage.

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

Introduced by Thomas County Central High School



A Bill to Empower Parental Choice for Quality Education

SECTION 1: The United States should establish education savings accounts for any public school student grades K-12 to use for the pursuit of a quality education.

SECTION 2:

- A) An “Eligible student” means United States citizen who is eligible to enroll in a public school in any level from kindergarten through grade twelve (K-12) in the United States and who makes application for an education savings account pursuant to this section and who enters into an agreement with the eligible nonprofit organization: (A) to use the funds in the education savings account only for the expenses under this law and (B) who does not accept any other state or federal monetary funds provided directly to the student as financial aid.
- B) An “Eligible nonprofit organization” means a charitable organization that receives contributions to fund and administers education savings accounts in compliance with operational requirements.
- C) Quality education that fits a child's individual needs is a civil right of every child; and It is the intent of this act to ensure that resources are available to give a parent the means and the choice to provide his or her child with a quality education.
- D) A parent shall use the funds in the education savings account established on behalf of an eligible student only for the following expenses of the eligible student:
 - (1) Tuition or fees for
 - a. Nonpublic school in this state; or
 - b. Nonpublic online learning program or course;
 - c. Textbooks required by a nonpublic school;
 - (2) Tutoring services provided by
 - a. a Teacher licensed by the State Board of Education; or
 - b. a Person who has experience teaching at an institution of higher education; or
 - c. a Person or entity accredited as a tutor or a tutoring entity by a state, regional, or national accrediting organization;
 - (3) Tuition and fees at an institution of higher education.
- E) If funds are available, an eligible nonprofit organization shall continue making transfers into an education savings account until:
 - a. The parent does not apply to renew the education savings account; or
 - b. The eligible nonprofit organization determines that the student is no longer an eligible student.
 - c. If a student is no longer eligible, the funds in the education saving account shall be frozen for one year. After one year, if the student continues to be ineligible, education savings account shall be closed. If an education savings account is closed under this section, any remaining funds shall be returned to the eligible nonprofit organization that contributed funds to the education savings account.
 - d. Any funds remaining in an education savings account after an eligible student graduates from high school may continue to be used for the purposes under this law until the student reaches twenty-two (22) years of age, at which time the education savings account shall be closed.

SECTION 3: The bill will be overseen and implemented by the Department of Education. For each school year, each state receives funding from the United States Federal Government for education spending. The average spending per public school student by the United States Federal



1 Government shall be defined as “foundation funding.” For the 2018-2019 school year, the
2 foundation funding amount is equal to one thousand dollars (\$1,000).
3

4 **SECTION 4:** This act is effective for school years beginning in 2018-2019.
5

6 **SECTION 5.** All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.
7

8 *Introduced by Thomas County Central High School*
9