

Legislation Docket

Each of the preliminary chambers has autonomy to select its agenda from among the docket below. Any student may sponsor legislation for debate, since none of the legislation was submitted by a competing school.* Sponsors will be selected on the basis of recency, become responsible for the mechanics of the legislation, and must yield to two minutes of questioning following the speech.

No. Title

- | | | |
|------------------|-----|---|
| | 1 | Resolution Concerning American Military Installments in Japan |
| | 2 | Military Readiness Enhancement Act of 2010 |
| | 3 | Weekend Voting Act |
| | 4 | Affirmative Act of 2010 |
| | 5 | Bill to Revoke DR-CAFTA and Pursue Fair Trade Practices |
| | 6 | Bill to Strengthen Sanctions Against Iran |
| | 7 | Bill to Repeal the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act |
| | 8 | Bill to Support Alternative Livelihood Programs in Yemen |
| | 9 | Bill to Reduce Unhealthy Food Consumption |
| | 10 | Bill to Amend the War Powers Act |
| | 11 | Cybersecurity Act of 2010 |
| | 12 | Disaster Relief Act of 2010 |
| | 13 | Bill to Lower the Required Reserve Ratio |
| | 14 | Medicare Expansion Act of 2010 |
| | 15 | Private Student Loan Debt Swap Act of 2010 |
| | 16 | Bill to Restart America's Nuclear Energy Program |
| Semifinal | SF1 | Bill to Create a Nationalized Security Force |
| | SF2 | Resolution Amending the Constitution to Abolish Labor Unions |
| | SF3 | Corporate Campaign Finance Reform Act of 2010 |
| | SF4 | Bill to Secure Voting Rights of Persons Released from Incarceration |
| | SF5 | Global Poverty Act of 2010 |
| | SF6 | Homeowners' Defense Act: A Bill to Require Insurance |
| Final | F1 | Bill to Create an Exportable Definition of Democracy |
| | F2 | HELP Act of 2010 |
| | F3 | Resolution Amending the Constitution to Change the Ability to Bear Arms from a Right to a Privilege |

* In the interest of offering an invigorating docket, the TOC Congress Advisory Committee solicits legislation from former competitors. The remainder was adapted from active legislation in the 110th or 111th Session of the United States Congress.

2010 Schedule

Saturday, May 1

8:00am-8:15am General Meeting / Oath
 8:15am-10:30am Session 1 (Morning Hour)
 11:45am-2:45pm Session 2
 3:00pm-6:00pm Session 3

Sunday, May 2

8:00am-11:00 am Session 4
 12:30pm Semifinal Announcement
 1:00pm-3:30pm Semifinal Session A
 3:45pm-6:00pm Semifinal Session B

Monday, May 3

8:00am-11:30am Breakfast of Champions
 12:00pm or ASAP Final Session Convenes
 3:00pm Final Session Adjourns
 Awards completed by 4 p.m.

Rules

- Students are issued school *codes*, and should not reveal their school identity publicly in a chamber. This maintains the integrity of competition, and allows judges to write codes on evaluation sheets to assist Tab staff in sorting them after sessions.

Preliminary Session

- There will be four preliminary chambers of about 18 students each. Two judges are assigned in rotation to each chamber, with one designated parliamentarian. Each judge ranks eight (8) contestants (presiding officers are eligible). After Session 4, the top six (6) delegates in each chamber – based on lowest rank totals – advance to the semifinal session.
- One presiding officer will be elected for each session; Recency (which includes Precedence) resets for each session.
- MORNING HOUR:** Morning Hour is modeled after a similar concept in the U.S. House of Representatives, where legislators are given an opportunity to address an issue of importance to themselves or their constituents.
 - Morning Hour commences during the first session on Saturday, after a presiding officer is elected for the session.
 - There are no bills or resolutions considered during Morning Hour. When recognized for a speech during Morning Hour, legislators have three (3) minutes to deliver their speech. The topic may be of national concern or a state/local problem that Congress has the ability to remedy. The topic of the speech may not be the same as any legislation scheduled for debate at the TOC, nor should legislators simply deliver an old speech on a bill/resolution. Creativity, originality, and seriousness of purpose are encouraged in the creation and delivery of a Morning Hour speech.
 - The Presiding Officer must recognize each legislator once during this session. During Morning Hour there are no “pro/con” speeches, so once a speech ends the Presiding Officer simply calls for the next legislator who wishes to give a speech. The Presiding Officer also recognizes legislators to ask questions of the speaker during the cross-examination period. The Presiding Officer is not permitted to give a Morning Hour speech or ask questions of the speaker during cross-examination.
 - Following each Morning Hour speech, there is a mandatory one-minute questioning period. Judges are instructed to consider the questioning period when determining a score for the speech. While friendly questions are permissible, they are discouraged in favor of more meaningful interaction.
 - are given a modified ballot for this time period. Criteria include fluency of delivery, the use of persuasive evidence, etc. Each legislator is expected to demonstrate that he/she has carefully prepared for this polished presentation. Refutation of previous speakers is permissible, but not required. For example, a speaker who gives a speech in favor of a policy may respond to a previous legislator’s comments opposing that same policy. In the highly unlikely event that a legislator declines to give a Morning Hour speech, a score of zero is awarded and that legislator is counted one speech against his/her recency.
 - Judges are instructed to monitor legislators’ participation during questioning. Legislators who are inactive during Morning Hour questioning periods may be penalized in ranking by judges.
 - The TOC Morning Hour concludes when each legislator has given one Morning Hour speech. Once all legislators have delivered their Morning Hour speeches and elected their second session PO the chamber will recess for lunch.
- For sessions 2, 3 and 4, speeches are three minutes, with two-minute questioning of speakers introducing legislation, as well as the first negative (*new for 2010*), and for subsequent speakers, one minute of questioning where any legislator is recognized to ask single questions apiece. This speaking/questioning time follows current NFL rules.

Students: Don't forget to prepare your morning hour speech!

Semifinal Session

- There will be two semifinal chambers of 12 students each. Two judges are assigned each session to each chamber, as well as a parliamentarian. Each judge ranks eight (8) contestants (presiding officers are eligible). After the second Semifinal session, the top six (6) in each chamber advance to finals.
- Presiding officers for both segments will be elected when the semifinal chamber convenes. There will be two segments for the purposes of presiding; recency resets for each.
- Speaking and questioning time is the same as preliminary sessions 2, 3 and 4; however, each questioner has 30 seconds within the one or two minutes to engage in **open cross-examination** with the speaker (*new for 2010*).

Final Session

- At least three judges (one designated parliamentarian) rank all 12 contestants. Ranks are added together to determine placement.
- Speeches are **four minutes**, with two-minute questioning of speakers introducing legislation as well as the first negative, and one minute of questioning for subsequent speakers. Each questioning period will use the same **open cross-examination** as the semifinal session (*new for 2010*). The session ends when all speakers have spoken twice, or at 3 p.m., whichever comes first.

Procedures

The following rules are designed to promote procedural unity among the chambers. They cannot be altered or ignored by a chamber through the use of a motion to suspend the rules.

1. **DECORUM:** One chamber is designated a Senate and the others are Houses. A member of a Senate is always referred to as Senator, while a member of a House of Representatives is always referred to as Representative. The Presiding Officer of a Senate is addressed as Mister/Madam President, while the Presiding Officer of a House of Representatives is addressed as Mister/Madam Speaker. The Presiding Officer is responsible for enforcing proper decorum. A motion to suspend the rules to create an open chamber is out-of-order at this tournament.
2. Each session constitutes its own legislative day, however, for NFL points, each *calendar* day has a recording limit of 24 points.
3. **RECOGNITION OF SPEAKERS:** *Recency* is the **required** method for recognizing speakers, and that speaking order resets after each session. There is some question as to recent trends that attempt to “randomize” recognition (such as “Activity” or “Longest Standing”). It is entirely acceptable for a presiding officer to simply say s/he will randomly call on speakers.
4. **QUESTIONING:** Questioning periods vary, depending on session; see #s 5, 8 and 10 under “Rules” on the reverse side for details. The Presiding Officer recognizes legislators who wish to ask a question of a speaker; the speaker MAY NOT perform this function him/herself. The PO has an obligation to rule that “two-part,” misleading, or irrelevant questions are OUT-OF-ORDER. The exception is specified **open cross-examination** periods in the semifinal and final sessions, and because fewer questioners are recognized, the presiding officer should strive to be equitable and fair, and the parliamentarian will monitor for flagrant abuse.
5. **AGENDA ORDER:** Each chamber will establish its own agenda order by majority vote.
6. **OPENING DEBATE:** Whomever begins debate on legislation *introduces* that item to the chamber. Since none of the legislation used has been submitted by contestants, the presiding officer will recognize a SPONSOR based on *recency*; this sponsor is held to the standard two-minute questioning period under any session (except Session I, since no legislation is debated then).
7. **VOTING:** The PO determines the 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 one legislator calls for a division of the chamber.
 - c. A roll call vote is permitted if such a request is agreed to by 1/5 of the chamber.
 - 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. 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. Because of this system, the PO must track the number of legislators in the chamber at all times.
8. **AMENDMENTS:** Legislators submit amendments to the PO in writing. A motion to amend is necessary to consider the written amendment; such a motion is in order anytime after the SPONSORSHIP 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 found 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. A 1/3 second of the 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 move the previous question on the amendment at any time. The first speech on the amendment is a SPONSORSHIP speech. The chair determines speaker recognition for the SPONSORSHIP speech on the basis of *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. All amendment speeches receive a score and count towards *recency*. A majority vote is necessary for the chamber to adopt the amendment.
9. **OVERTIME SPEECHES:** 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 accurate time of each speech and report it to the Scorer(s) when the speaker has finished. The Parliamentarian/Scorer(s) shall heavily penalize the Presiding Officer for inaccurate timing and/or reporting.
10. For any circumstances not specifically covered by these rules, Congressional Debate at the TOC defers to NFL rules, then to *Robert's Rules of Order, Newly Revised 10th Edition*.



Questions? Contact TOC Congressional Debate Director, Adam Jacobi
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Check **www.congressionaldebate.org** for legislation and important tournament updates!

A Resolution Concerning American Military Installments in Japan

1 **WHEREAS,** The United States military currently has over 30,000 military and civilian
2 personnel stationed on Air Force, Army, Marine Corps, and Naval bases in
3 Japan as a result of the 1960 Treaty of Mutual Security and Cooperation
4 Between the United States and Japan; and

5 **WHEREAS,** American military installments in Japan require significant financial
6 resources to maintain; and

7 **WHEREAS,** The United States military resources would be better allocated to other
8 areas of the world where there are more immediate threats; and

9 **WHEREAS,** Many of the Japanese people have openly opposed the continuation of an
10 American military presence, making the military bases a significant
11 hindrance on future political and economic relationships between the
12 United States and Japan; therefore, be it

13 **RESOLVED,** That this Student Congress here assembled:

14 **A)** Authorizes the creation of a Bi-Partisan Defense Base Closure and
15 Realignment Commission (BRAC), under guidelines similar to those of
16 the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990, with the stated
17 goal of producing a plan to initiate the closure of American military
18 installments in Japan by 2015.

19 **FURTHER RESOLVED,** that the BRAC will be composed of ten military officials
20 appointed by the President of the United States, two members of the
21 United States Senate—one from each party, and four members of the
22 United States House of Representatives—two from each party.

Introduced by Bradley Dlatt—The George Washington University

Military Readiness Enhancement Act of 2010

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

2 **SECTION 1.** The current policy concerning homosexuality in the military, referred to as
3 “Don’t Ask, Don’t Tell” is hereby repealed, and replaced with a policy of
4 nondiscrimination on the basis of sexual orientation.

5 **SECTION 2.** Repeal of the Policy Concerning Homosexuality in the Armed Forces.

6 The following provisions of law are repealed:

- 7 1. Section 654 of title 10, United States Code.
- 8 2. Subsections (b), (c), and (d) of section 571 of the National Defense
9 Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1994 (10 U.S.C. 654 note).

10 **SECTION 3.** Establishment of the Policy of Nondiscrimination Based on Sexual
11 Orientation in the Armed Forces.

12 Chapter 37 of title 10 of the United States Code is amended by adding the
13 following new section:

- 14 1. The Department of Defense, and the Department of Homeland
15 Security, with respect to the Coast Guard, may not discriminate on the
16 basis of sexual orientation against any member of the armed forces or
17 against any person seeking to become a member of the armed forces.
- 18 2. Discrimination based on sexual orientation is the taking of any
19 personnel or administrative action, or denial of accession into the
20 armed services in whole or part on the basis of sexual orientation.
- 21 3. Sexual orientation means heterosexuality, homosexuality or
22 bisexuality, whether the orientation is real or perceived, and includes
23 statements and consensual sexual conduct that is not otherwise illegal.

24 **SECTION 4.** The Department of Defense and Department of Homeland Security are
25 responsible for the full enforcement of this bill.

26 **SECTION 5.** This bill shall be implemented 180 days after its enactment.

27 **SECTION 6.** All other laws that are in conflict with this new policy shall hereby be
28 declared null and void.

Introduced by Amit Rao, University of North Carolina

Weekend Voting Act

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

2 **SECTION 1. A)** The first Saturday and Sunday after the first Friday in November, in
3 every even numbered year, are established as the days for the election, in
4 each of the States and Territories of the United States, of Representatives,
5 Senators, and Delegates to the Congress.

6 **B)** With regards to the election of the President and Vice President of the
7 United States, the United States Code (Title I, Section 3), is amended by
8 striking `Tuesday next after the first Monday' and inserting `first Saturday
9 and Sunday after the first Friday'.

10 **C)** Each polling place in the continental United States shall be open, with
11 respect to the election of Representatives, Senators, and Delegates to the
12 Congress or Presidential general election, beginning on Saturday at 6:00
13 p.m. eastern standard time and ending on Sunday at 6:00 p.m. eastern
14 standard time. A polling place may close between the hours of 12:00 p.m.
15 (midnight) and 5:00 a.m. local time as provided by the law of the State in
16 which the polling place is located.

17 **SECTION 2. A)** The term `continental United States' shall be defined as a State (other
18 than Alaska and Hawaii) and the District of Columbia.

19 **B)** The term `Presidential general election' means the election for electors
20 of President and Vice President every fourth year.

21 **SECTION 3.** The Federal Election Commission of the United States shall be responsible
22 for the enforcement of this legislation, in conjunction with each state's
23 election regulatory body.

24 **SECTION 4.** This legislation shall go into effect beginning with the 2012 Presidential
25 general election.

26 **SECTION 5.** All laws or portions of laws in conflict with this legislation shall hereby be
27 declared null and void.

Introduced by Bradley Dlatt—The George Washington University.

This legislation has been introduced in the 105th, 107th, and 109th Congresses by Senator Herbert Kohl (D-WI). Senator Kohl was joined in introducing this legislation in the 110th and 111th Congresses by Representative Steven Israel (D-NY).

Affirmative Act of 2010

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

2 **SECTION 1.** All financial assets valued at greater than eight times the poverty threshold
3 as determined by the Department of Health and Human Services shall be
4 taxed at a rate of one hundred percent upon the death of the holder of
5 those assets.

6 **SECTION 2.** Financial assets worth up to eight times the poverty threshold as
7 determined by the Department of Health and Human Services may be
8 given to direct dependents or other individuals or corporations specified in
9 the individual's legal will.

10 **SECTION 3.** The Department of the Treasury and the Internal Revenue Service shall
11 oversee the terms of this legislation.

12 **SECTION 4.** This legislation will take effect immediately upon passage and will expire
13 one hundred years after passage.

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

Introduced for Congressional Debate.

A Bill to Revoke DR-CAFTA and Pursue Fair Trade Practices

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

2 **SECTION 1.** The United States of America shall hereby revoke the Dominican
3 Republic – Central American Free Trade Agreement (DR-CAFTA).

4 **SECTION 2.** The United State of American shall hereby pursue fair trade agreements
5 with the countries that are currently a part of DR-CAFTA

6 **SECTION 3.** This bill shall be enforced by the Department of Commerce

7 **SECTION 4.** This bill shall take effect January 1, 2011.

8 **SECTION 5.** All laws in conflict with this bill are hereby declared null and void.

Introduced by Ari B. Kasper, The George Washington University.

A Bill to Strengthen Sanctions Against Iran

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

2 **SECTION 1.** The Iran Sanctions Act of 1996 is hereby amended, and empowers the

3 President with the authority to impose the following sanctions on Iran:

4 **A.** No person shall be permitted to make an investment in Iranian

5 petroleum products larger than \$20 million within 12 months.

6 **B.** No person shall be permitted to sell products cumulatively valued at

7 \$1 million or more within 12 months.

8 **C.** No items of United States origin may be exported directly or indirectly

9 to Iran, with the exceptions for agricultural commodities, food, and

10 medicine.

11 **D.** The assets of all known members and affiliates of the Iranian

12 Revolutionary Guard, including family members, held in United States

13 financial institutions shall be frozen.

14 **SECTION 2.** The term “person” shall apply to all individuals, businesses, and

15 government entities, and businesses shall include financial institutions,

16 insurers, and underwriters and well as subsidiaries or affiliates thereof.

17 **SECTION 3.** This legislation shall take effect immediately upon passage. Individuals,

18 businesses, and government entities shall have 90 days to divest or

19 terminate their holdings or lose their operating licenses.

20 **SECTION 4.** In conjunction with the President, the Departments of Commerce, State,

21 and Treasury shall be responsible for enforcing this legislation.

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

A Bill to Repeal the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

2 **SECTION 1.** The Financial Services Modernization Act of 1999 is hereby repealed.

3 **SECTION 2.** The elements of the Glass-Steagall Act nullified by the Financial Services
4 Modernization Act are hereby reinstated.

5 **SECTION 3.** The Department of the Treasury and the Federal Reserve Bank, in
6 conjunction with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, will
7 enforce this legislation.

8 **SECTION 4.** This legislation will take effect immediately upon passage.

9 **SECTION 5.** All laws in conflict with this legislation is hereby declared null and void.

Introduced by John McCain, Maria Cantwell and Harlan Downs-Tepper (Harvard University).

A Bill to Support Alternative Livelihood Programs in Yemen

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

2 **SECTION 1.** The Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2010 is hereby amended.

3 **SECTION 2.** US economic aid to Yemen shall increase from \$5 million to \$30 million
4 annually under the following conditions:

5 **A.** The government of Yemen gradually reduces all diesel subsidies over
6 the next five (5) years.

7 **B.** The additional \$25 million shall be allocated strictly to the
8 development of alternative livelihood programs to reduce the farming
9 of qat (khat).

10 **SECTION 3.** USAID shall be responsible for the implementation of this legislation.

11 **SECTION 4.** This legislation shall take effect June 31st, 2010.

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

Introduced by Evan Medina, University of Pennsylvania.

A Bill to Reduce Unhealthy Food Consumption

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

2 **SECTION 1.** All food and beverages sold in American restaurants and grocery stores
3 shall have a minimum price equal to one cent per calorie in that item.

4 **SECTION 2.** Food items composed of less than 15 percent calories from fat shall be
5 exempt from the new tax. There will be no exemption for beverages.

6 **SECTION 3.** The Food and Drug Administration shall oversee the terms of this
7 legislation.

8 **SECTION 4.** This legislation will take effect immediately upon passage.

9 **SECTION 5.** All laws or portions of laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby
10 null and void.

Introduced for Congressional Debate.

A Bill to Amend the War Powers Act

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

2 **SECTION 1.** Section 2, subsection (c) (2) of the War Powers Act shall hereby be
3 stricken

4 **SECTION 2.** All provisions of the War Powers Act allowing the President to use
5 American soldiers in active combat for purposes other than a national
6 emergency or under the provisions of a declaration of war shall be
7 stricken. The use of troops for active combat in a situation lasting more
8 than 30 days without a declaration of war shall not be funded by congress

9 **SECTION 3.** This bill shall be enforced by the Department of Defense.

10 **SECTION 4.** This bill shall take effect January 1, 2011.

11 **SECTION 5.** All laws in conflict with this bill are hereby declared null and void.

Introduced by Ari B. Kasper, The George Washington University.

Cybersecurity Act of 2010

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

2 **SECTION 1.** A Cybersecurity Advisory Panel shall be established to advise the
3 President on national cybersecurity strategies, including renewal or
4 modification of contracts related to operation of the Internet Assigned
5 Numbers Authority, and develop a strategy to implement a secure domain
6 name addressing system.

7 **SECTION 2.** The Secretary of Commerce shall: **(1)** develop and implement a system to
8 provide cybersecurity status and vulnerability information regarding all
9 federal information systems and networks managed by the Department of
10 Commerce; and **(2)** provide financial assistance for the creation and
11 support of Regional Cybersecurity Centers for small and medium sized US
12 businesses; and **(3)** develop and coordinate a national licensing,
13 certification, and recertification program for cybersecurity professionals
14 and mandate use of licensed professionals for cybersecurity services; and
15 **(4)** establish a Secure Products and Services Acquisitions Board to review
16 and approve high value products and services and establish validation
17 standards for software to be acquired by the federal government.

18 **SECTION 3.** The National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) shall establish
19 cybersecurity standards for all federal government, government contractor,
20 or grantee critical infrastructure information systems and networks. NIST
21 also shall represent the US in developing international cybersecurity
22 standards.

23 **SECTION 4.** The National Science Foundation (NSF) shall support specified types of
24 research and to establish a program of grants to higher education
25 institutions to establish cybersecurity testbeds.

26 **SECTION 5.** The Director of National Intelligence and the Secretary of Commerce shall
27 submit to Congress an annual report on cybersecurity threats to and
28 vulnerabilities of critical national information, communication, and data
29 network infrastructure.

30 **SECTION 6.** \$1,895,000 shall be allocated upon passage to fund these initiatives.

Introduced by Senators Rockefeller, Bayh, Nelson, and Snowe.

Disaster Relief Act of 2010

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

2 **SECTION 1.** The International Emergency Relief Agency (IERA), a permanent
3 emergency relief fund, is hereby created.

4 **SECTION 2.** IDRA will receive a direct appropriation of \$200 billion per fiscal year.
5 Additional discretionary appropriations shall be permitted.

6 **A.** The Agency may only use its funds for non-military emergencies.
7 Funds may not be used for domestic purposes. A state's political
8 ideology may not be a consideration in the use of funds.

9 **B.** "Emergencies" shall be defined as any disaster, epidemic or other
10 occurrence, long or short term, which causes or could cause mass loss
11 of life, home or well-being. This definition may be amended by IERA
12 as long as the terms of Section 2.A. are met.

13 **SECTION 3.** The Department of the Treasury will oversee the annual appropriation for
14 this legislation.

15 **SECTION 4.** This legislation will take effect immediately upon passage.

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

Introduced by Harlan Downs-Tepper (Harvard University) and Kofi Annan.

A Bill to Lower the Required Reserve Ratio

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

2 **SECTION 1.** The reserve requirement of all banks shall be adjusted to 8%.

3 **SECTION 2.** Any bank which refuses to hold at least 8% of its deposits in reserve shall
4 be closed.

5 **SECTION 3.** The Federal Reserve Bank of the United States shall oversee the premises
6 of this legislation.

7 **SECTION 4.** This legislation will take effect immediately upon passage.

8 **SECTION 5.** All legislation in conflict is hereby declared null and void.

Introduced for Congressional Debate.

Medicare Expansion Act of 2010

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

2 **SECTION 1.** The Social Security Act of 1965 (henceforth known as ‘The Act’) shall be
3 amended to include the following language:

4 **A)** All citizens and legal permanent residents of the United States shall be
5 eligible to enroll in Medicare Part A, Part B and Part C. All provisions of
6 The Act that limit Medicare enrollment to those at or above the age of 65
7 are henceforth declared null and void.

8 **D)** Enrollment in Medicare Part D will be limited to those at or
9 above the age of 65. The Centers for Medicare and Medicaid
10 Services (CMS) and the Department of Health and Human
11 Services (DHHS) shall have the ability to grant Medicare Part D
12 enrollment age exemptions on a case-by-case basis.

13 **B)** All dependents shall be given the same deductible, premium, and
14 coinsurance status as the person who is claiming them. Those who wish to
15 seek exemption from paying additional deductibles, premiums or fees
16 based on income-level reserve the right to petition CMS or DHHS.

17 **C)** No American citizen or legal permanent resident shall be required by
18 law to enroll in Medicare.

19 **SECTION 2.** **A)** No Medicare plans will be eligible for exchange, purchase, or sale in
20 the health insurance exchange that is scheduled to be created in 2014
21 under the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act and the Healthcare
22 and Education Reconciliation Act of 2010.

23 **B)** In order to increase the financial solvency of an expanded Medicare,
24 the following steps will be taken:

25 **1)** The Medicare portion of the Federal Insurance Contributions
26 Act (FICA) tax shall be increased from 2.9% to 4.0% of gross
27 compensation for employees that make more money than the
28 current Social Security Tax Wage Base (which is currently
29 \$106,800).

30 2) The CMS and the Department of Health and Human Services
31 shall be authorized to negotiate for lower prescription drug prices
32 for individuals covered under a Medicare Advantage and/or
33 Medicare Part D prescription drug plan. This authorization
34 includes, but is not limited to, the ability to negotiate for bulk
35 purchases of medication or the acquisition of more cost-efficient
36 drugs from foreign-based manufacturers.

37 **SECTION 3.** The Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, as part of the
38 Department of Health and Human Services, will be responsible for the
39 enforcement and dissemination of the healthcare coverage and prescription
40 drug negotiation authorized in this legislation. The Department of the
41 Treasury, Department of Labor, and Social Security Administration will
42 be responsible for processing payments and determining residency status
43 of those who apply.

44 **SECTION 4. A)** Section 1 and Section 2(A) of this legislation shall go into effect on
45 January 1st, 2013.

46 **B)** Section 2(B)(1) of this legislation will go into effect for Fiscal Year
47 2011.

48 **C)** All remaining portions of this legislation will go into effect
49 immediately.

50 **SECTION 5.** All laws or portions of laws in conflict with this legislation shall hereby be
51 declared null and void.

Introduced by Bradley Dlatt—The George Washington University.

Private Student Loan Debt Swap Act of 2010

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

2 **SECTION 1.** Title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1070 et seq.)

3 shall be amended to establish a temporary private student loan debt swap
4 program to assist eligible borrowers in refinancing all or a portion of their
5 private education debt with less costly loans with the same terms and
6 conditions as Federal direct loans.

7 **SECTION 2.** There are hereby made available, in accordance with the provisions of this
8 section, such sums as may be necessary to make loans under this section
9 through refinancing to all individuals eligible to receive private education
10 loan refinancing under this section.

11 **SECTION 3.** An individual shall be eligible to receive private education loan
12 refinancing under this section if the individual--

13 (A) was, at any time after July 1, 1994, eligible to obtain an unsubsidized
14 Federal Stafford Loan; OR was, at any time after July 1, 2006, eligible to
15 obtain a Federal PLUS Loan (B) incurred at least 1 private education loan;
16 (C) is not enrolled in an eligible institution on at least a half-time basis;
17 (D) remains indebted on at least 1 private education loan eligible for
18 refinancing under this section; (E) is not in default on a loan made,
19 insured, or guaranteed under this title; (F) has made not less than 2
20 consecutive payments on the private education loan to be refinanced and is
21 not more than 90 days delinquent on such loan; and (G) has not previously
22 obtained refinancing under this section.

23 **SECTION 4.** The maximum amount of a private education loan that may be refinanced
24 under this section is an amount equal to the sum of unpaid principal,
25 accrued interest, and late charges of all private education loans.

26 **SECTION 5.** The interest rate for a private education loan refinanced under this
27 subsection shall be the same rate applied to a Federal Stafford Loan, or
28 Federal Direct PLUS loan, depending on what applied during the student's
29 period of enrollment.

30 **SECTION 6.** A private education debt swap loan made under this subsection through
31 refinancing shall have the same repayment terms, conditions, and benefits
32 as Federal Direct Consolidation Loans.

33 **SECTION 7.** The authority to refinance private education loans under this subsection
34 expires on July 1, 2011, or the date that is 1 year after certification by the
35 Secretary to Congress that the debt swap loan program pursuant to this
36 section is fully operational, whichever date is later.

A Bill to Restart America's Nuclear Energy Program

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

2 **SECTION 1.** The Federal Government will create an insurance fund to allow for
3 adequate insurance in the case of a nuclear accident.

4 **SECTION 2.** The funding for the insurance fund will come from a new tax on electricity
5 generated from fossil fuels.

6 **SECTION 3.** The Internal Revenue Service in conjunction with the Department of the
7 Treasury will be responsible for the implementation of this legislation.

8 **SECTION 4.** This bill shall be enacted immediately upon passage, and it shall be
9 executed by the enforcement agencies as quickly as is possible and be up
10 for renewal in 20 years.

11 **SECTION 5.** All other laws in conflict shall hereby be declared null and void.

Introduced by Jared Sonnenklar, The George Washington University.

A Bill to Create a Nationalized Security Force

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

2 **SECTION 1.** The Department of Homeland Security shall merge Federal Protective
3 Service (FPS) and Transportation Security Administration (TSA) under a
4 new umbrella agency, the Federal Protective Safety Force (FPSF).

5 **SECTION 2.** The FPSF shall require all its employees providing any kind of security
6 and screening service to receive training through the Federal Law
7 Enforcement Training Center and approved, affiliated centers. Such
8 training should include CPR certification and other emergency readiness
9 procedures.

10 **SECTION 3.** Instead of allowing tenants/individual agencies to set their own protocols,
11 the FPSF shall set uniform standards of security protocols according to the
12 established schema of five building security levels, particularly those
13 designated as Level IV: 451 or more federal employees, high volume of
14 public contact, and high-risk law enforcement and intelligence agencies,
15 federal courts and judicial offices, and highly sensitive government
16 records; or Level V: containing functions critical to national security, such
17 as the Pentagon or CIA headquarters. The Secretary of Homeland
18 Security shall approve these protocols, and report to Congress on their
19 success.

20 **SECTION 4.** The FPSF may not contract with outside organizations or companies to
21 provide security agents for Level IV or Level V buildings.

22 **SECTION 5.** The FPSF also shall assess the current state of equipment and technology
23 used to screen visitors and secure the buildings as described in §3.

24 **SECTION 6.** Funding shall be allocated from the existing budgets of the FPS and TSA,
25 with up to \$37,000,000 from the Department of Homeland Security
26 General Fund to provide for additional requirements not meeting the
27 existing aforementioned budgets.

28 **SECTION 7.** This bill shall take effect in the next fiscal year following its passage. All
29 laws in conflict with this act will be nullified when it takes effect.

A Resolution Amending the Constitution to Abolish Labor Unions

1 **WHEREAS,** Labor unions served an important purpose when few laws were in place to
2 regulate scale and scope of working conditions; and

3 **WHEREAS,** Today, labor unions have grown into monolithic, bureaucratic
4 organizations whose chiefs are often paid more than the executives of
5 companies whose employees they represent; and

6 **WHEREAS,** Labor unions benefit seniority over fresh, innovative work forces, and
7 promote stagnant attitudes in workplaces, counter to the 21st century,
8 knowledge and cognitive economy; and

9 **WHEREAS,** In a competitive global economy, abolishing unions will allow employees
10 to keep more of their wages, and keep production costs lower; now,
11 therefore be it

12 **RESOLVED,** That upon approval of two-thirds of this chamber here assembled, the
13 following Constitutional amendment be sent to the state legislatures for
14 approval:

15 SECTION 1: After one year from the ratification of this article, all
16 existing labor unions in the United States shall cease the
17 ability to represent workers, deduct pay from their salaries,
18 and negotiate with business entities.

19 SECTION 2: The Congress and the several States shall have power to
20 enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Introduced for Congressional Debate.

Corporate Campaign Finance Reform Act of 2010

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

2 **SECTION 1.** Section 203 of The Bi-Partisan Campaign Reform Act of 2002 (henceforth
3 referred to as “The Act”) shall be struck, as determined by the Supreme
4 Court of the United States in *Citizens United v. Federal Election*
5 *Commission 558 U.S. ___ (2010)*, and replaced with the following:

6 **D)** All applicable electioneering communication, which is created within
7 60 days of a general, special, or run-off election and 30 days before a
8 primary election shall be subject to the following limitations:

9 (1) If a corporation, labor union or similar entity chooses to finance an
10 electioneering communication from their general treasury, the entity’s
11 chief executive must claim direct responsibility for the advertisement.

12 (2) If a non-profit advocacy group or similar entity chooses to finance an
13 electioneering communication, their largest donor and ten largest
14 corporate donors must be listed as responsible for the advertisement.

15 **II)** Any domestic corporation or similar entity with at least 20% foreign
16 ownership or whose ultimate decision-making is exercised by a foreign
17 country of government shall be prohibited from disseminating
18 electioneering communications or purchasing political advertisements.

19 **III)** Any entity described in Section 1(I)(1) or Section 1(I)(2) of this
20 legislation shall be required to submit a proof copy of all electioneering
21 communication to the Federal Election Commission for their review at
22 least 72 hours prior to publication. The Federal Election Commission shall
23 be granted the power to ban the publication of any electioneering
24 communication that it deems ‘Campaign Speech’ and not constitutionally-
25 protected ‘Political Speech’.

26 **SECTION 2. A)**An ‘electioneering communication’ shall be defined as ‘any broadcast,
27 cable, or satellite, communication which refers to a clearly identified
28 candidate for Federal office’, with exemptions as described in Section
29 201(a)(3)(b) of The Act.

30 **B)** ‘Campaign Speech’ shall be defined as speech which specifically
31 solicits electoral support for any candidate or political party.

32 **SECTION 3.** This legislation shall be enforced and overseen by the Federal Elections
33 Commission of the United States of American.

34 **SECTION 4.** This legislation shall go into effect immediately upon passage.

35 **SECTION 5.** All laws or portions of laws conflicting with the provisions this legislation
36 shall hereby be declared null and void.

A Bill to Secure Voting Rights of Persons Released from Incarceration

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

2 **SECTION 1.** The right of an individual who is a citizen of the United States to vote in
3 any election for Federal office shall not be denied or abridged because that
4 individual has been convicted of a criminal offense unless such individual
5 is serving a felony sentence in a correctional institution or facility at the
6 time of the election.

7 **SECTION 2.** The Attorney General may, in a civil action, obtain such declaratory or
8 injunctive relief as is necessary to remedy a violation of this Act. A person
9 who is aggrieved by a violation of this Act may provide written notice of
10 the violation to the chief election official of the State involved.

11 **SECTION 3.** Nothing in this Act shall be construed to prohibit the States from enacting
12 any State law that affords the right to vote in any election for Federal
13 office on terms less restrictive than those established by this Act.

14 **SECTION 4.** No State, unit of local government, or other person may receive or use, to
15 construct or otherwise improve a prison, jail, or other place of
16 incarceration, any Federal grant amounts unless that person has in effect a
17 program under which each individual incarcerated in that person's
18 jurisdiction who is a citizen of the United States is notified, upon release
19 from such incarceration, of that individual's rights under §1.

20 **SECTION 5.** This Act shall apply to citizens of the United States voting in any election
21 for Federal office held after the date of the enactment of this Act.

*Introduced by Representatives Conyers, Nadler, Grayson, Grijalva, Stark, Waters, Payne, Norton, Davis, Frank,
Hinchey, Jackson-Lee, Kilpatrick, Lewis, Rangel, Lee, Fudge, Meek, Cohen, Thompson, Clarke,
Rush, Schakowsky, Jackson, Moran, Hastings, Johnson, Scott, and Honda.*

Global Poverty Act of 2010

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

2 **SECTION 1.** The Secretary of State, in consultation with the heads of other appropriate
3 departments and agencies, international organizations, international
4 financial institutions, the governments of developing and developed
5 countries, United States and international nongovernmental organizations,
6 civil society organizations, and other appropriate entities, shall develop
7 and implement a comprehensive strategy to further the United States
8 foreign policy objective of promoting the reduction of global poverty, the
9 elimination of extreme global poverty, and the achievement of the United
10 Nations Millennium Development Goal of reducing by one-half the
11 proportion of people worldwide, between 1990 and 2015, who live on less
12 than \$1 per day.

13 **SECTION 2.** The term ‘extreme global poverty’ refers to the conditions in which
14 individuals live on less than \$1 per day, adjusted for purchasing power
15 parity in 1993 United States dollars, according to World Bank statistics.
16 The term ‘global poverty’ refers to the conditions in which individuals live
17 on less than \$2 per day, adjusted for purchasing power parity in 1993
18 United States dollars, according to World Bank statistics.

19 **SECTION 3.** The strategy described in §1 should include, but not be limited to:
20 (1) Continued investment in the US Leadership Against HIV/AIDS,
21 Tuberculosis, and Malaria Act of 2003, the Millennium Challenge Act of
22 2003, the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative, and trade preference
23 programs for developing countries, such as the African Growth and
24 Opportunity Act.
25 (2) Improving effectiveness of development assistance and making
26 available additional overall United States assistance levels as appropriate.
27 (3) Enhancing and expanding debt relief as appropriate.
28 (4) Leveraging United States trade policy where possible to enhance
29 economic development prospects for developing countries.
30 (5) Coordinating efforts and working in cooperation with developed and

31 developing countries, international organizations, and international
32 financial institutions.

33 (6) Mobilizing and leveraging the participation of businesses, United
34 States and international nongovernmental organizations, civil society, and
35 public-private partnerships.

36 (7) Coordinating the goal of poverty reduction with other development
37 goals, such as combating the spread of preventable diseases such as
38 HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria, increasing access to potable water
39 and basic sanitation, reducing hunger and malnutrition, and improving
40 access to and quality of education at all levels regardless of gender.

41 (8) Integrating principles of sustainable development into policies and
42 programs.

43 **SECTION 4.** Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the
44 Secretary of State shall transmit to the House Committee on Foreign
45 Affairs and the Committee on Appropriations, and Senate Committee on
46 Foreign Relations and the Committee on Appropriations a report that
47 describes the strategy required by §1. Not less than once every two years
48 after the submission of the initial report, until and including 2015, the
49 Secretary shall transmit a report on the status of the implementation of the
50 strategy, progress made in achieving the global poverty reduction
51 objectives described in §1, and any changes to the strategy since the date
52 of the submission of the last report.

53 **SECTION 5.** This act shall take effect upon passage.

Introduced by Representative Smith.

Homeowners' Defense Act: A Bill to Require Insurance

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

2 **SECTION 1.** There is established an entity to be known as the National Catastrophe
3 Risk Consortium. Any State that has established a reinsurance fund or has
4 authorized the operation of a State residual insurance market entity, or
5 State-sponsored provider of natural catastrophe insurance, shall be eligible
6 to participate in the Consortium.

7 **SECTION 2.** The Consortium shall: (1) maintain an inventory of catastrophe risk
8 obligations held by state reinsurance funds, state residual insurance market
9 entities, and state-sponsored providers of natural catastrophe insurance;
10 (2) issue, on a conduit basis, securities and other financial instruments
11 linked to catastrophe risks insured or reinsured through Consortium
12 members; (3) coordinate reinsurance contracts; (4) act as a centralized
13 repository of state risk information accessible by certain private-market
14 participants; and (5) establish a database to perform research and analysis
15 that encourages standardization of the risk-linked securities market.

16 **SECTION 3.** The Secretary of the Treasury shall guarantee holders of debt against loss
17 of principal or interest, or both, on any such debt issued by eligible state
18 programs for purposes of promoting the availability of private capital to
19 provide liquidity and capacity to state catastrophe insurance programs and
20 expediting the payment of claims under such programs and better assist
21 the financial recovery from significant natural catastrophes. This shall be
22 done up to the amount of \$20,000,000,000.

23 **SECTION 4.** The Federal Natural Catastrophe Reinsurance Fund shall be established in
24 the Treasury to be funded by amounts received from the sale of
25 reinsurance coverage contracts, amounts appropriated for liability for
26 claims payment, and earnings on investments.

27 **SECTION 5.** The Secretary of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) shall establish
28 and carry out a program of grants to eligible entities to develop, enhance,
29 or maintain programs to prevent and mitigate losses from natural
30 catastrophes.

31 **SECTION 6.** This act shall take effect upon passage.

Introduced by Representatives Klein, Frank, Grayson, Kosmas, Larson, Clyburn, Crowley, Tauscher, et. al.

A Bill to Create an Exportable Definition of Democracy

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

2 **SECTION 1.** The United States create a viable and practical definition of democracy
3 that can used as a framework for democratizing nations and be exported
4 abroad.

5 **SECTION 2. A.** The Definition of democracy will include but not be limited to, the
6 political mechanisms, strength of the constitution, and election rules

7 **B.** Democratizing nations will be those that fall outside the scope of the
8 new definition, but are attempting to democratize.

9 **C.** The definition will also include an outline for the most effective way to
10 democratize.

11 **SECTION 3.** The Senate will create a select committee with the purpose of hearing
12 testimony from scholars and other experts for the purpose of creating the
13 definition of democracy.

14 **SECTION 4.** This bill shall be enacted immediately upon passage, and it shall be
15 executed by the enforcement agencies as quickly as is possible.

16 **SECTION 5.** All other laws in conflict shall hereby be declared null and void.

Introduced by Jared Sonnenklar.

Honest Expenditure Limitation Program (HELP) Act of 2010:
A Bill to Reduce the Deficit by Establishing
Discretionary Spending Caps for Non-security Spending

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

2 **SECTION 1.** Title III of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 is amended by inserting
3 at the end the following: Sec. 316.

4 **§A.** It shall not be in order in the House of Representatives or the Senate
5 to consider any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report that
6 includes any provision that would cause the non-security discretionary
7 spending limits as set forth in subsection (§B) to be exceeded.

8 **§B. Limits-** The non-security discretionary spending limits are as follows:

9 (1) For fiscal years 2011 through 2015, the spending level for such
10 spending in fiscal year 2010 reduced each year thereafter on a pro rata
11 basis so that the level for fiscal year 2015 does not exceed the level for
12 fiscal year 2008; and (2) For fiscal years 2016 through 2020, the spending
13 level for fiscal year 2015.

14 **§C. Non-security Spending-** In this section, the term `non-security
15 discretionary spending' means discretionary spending other than spending
16 for the Department of Defense, homeland security activities, intelligence
17 related activities within the Department of State, the Department of
18 Veterans Affairs, and national security related activities in the Department
19 of Energy.

20 **§D. Limitations on Changes to This Section-** It shall not be in order in the
21 Senate or the House of Representatives to consider any bill, resolution,
22 amendment, or conference report that would-- (1) repeal or otherwise
23 change this section; or (2) exempt any new budget authority, outlays, and
24 receipts from being counted for purposes of this section.

25 **SECTION 2.** This Act shall expire at the end of fiscal year 2020.

Introduced by Sens. Inhofe, Barrasso, and Burr.

A Resolution Amending the Constitution to Change the Ability to Bear Arms from a Right to a Privilege

1 **WHEREAS,** The right to bear arms was a central need in the formative years of the
2 United States of America, to rise against tyrannical rule; and

3 **WHEREAS,** In modern times, the National Guard serves as the militia, and is codified
4 as part of the United States Armed Forces; and

5 **WHEREAS,** States should have the ability to allow firearms for recreational use, but
6 limit the use of arms in more populated, urban areas; and

7 **WHEREAS,** Bearing arms should be a privilege and not a right, based on training and
8 allowance for a civil government to regulate use of such arms; now,
9 therefore be it

10 **RESOLVED,** That upon approval of two-thirds of this chamber here assembled, the
11 following Constitutional amendment be sent to the state legislatures for
12 approval:

13 SECTION 1: The following text of the second article of amendment to
14 the Constitution of the United States is hereby stricken:
15 “the right of the people to keep and bear Arms.”

16 SECTION 2: The Congress and the several States shall have power to
17 enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Introduced for Congressional Debate.