

CORONA
ROSTRENSIS



CHARLOTTE LATIN SCHOOL

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Rules of Order

Thank you for choosing to attend the third annual Corona Rostrensis at Charlotte Latin School. We are pleased that you are taking part in this Congress at North Carolina's newest TOC bid tournament. In the coming years we at Latin intend to continue growing our tournament to be among the most prestigious invitationals on the national circuit.

The following rules promote procedural unity among the chambers and to promote a consistently high standard of Congressional debate at this tournament matching others across the nation. These regulations cannot be altered or ignored by a chamber with a motion to suspend the rules. Your Tournament Director, Mr. Jonathan Peele, welcomes your questions in advance of the tournament and can be reached at jpeele@charlottelatin.org.

1. Recency and Priority: The following National Speech and Debate Association (formerly the National Forensic League) rules will govern speaker recognition.

- Primary Principle: Number of speeches
- Secondary Principle: Recency (who spoke longest ago)
- Tertiary Principle: Random selection

2. Debate at the Will of the Chamber: In the unlikely absence of a first affirmative speech, debate may also begin on a new piece of legislation with a negative speech. There is no limitation on the number of consecutive affirmative or negative speeches that can be given, although chambers are discouraged from continuing to deliver speeches once clash has ceased.

3. Clarification of Voting Standards: “[Fractional] motions such as previous question, seconding an amendment, or suspending the rules reflect the will of the entire body. Presiding Officers should calculate these numbers upon first taking the Chair. For these votes, ‘No’ votes are not even required because the number needed is either reached or it’s not. However, in all votes requiring a majority, the Presiding Officer needs to take ‘Yes’ votes, ‘No’ votes, and ‘Abstentions.’ Abstentions do not count as a ‘No.’ In order for such a motion to pass (including the main bill or resolution), the ‘Yes’ votes must simply outnumber the ‘No’ votes. Abstentions are not counted, except as a courtesy to those members who wish to register their desire to avoid voting or those who are undecided on the issue. In theory, all majority votes could be decided by 3 people (2-1) with everyone else abstaining.”¹

Therefore, the Presiding Officer determines the method of voting on each question that comes before the chamber. All simple majority votes are based upon the number of legislators present and voting in the chamber; consequently, the Presiding Officer 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, or 1/5), 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 Presiding Officer must track the number of legislators in the chamber at all times. By custom, the Presiding Officer is not included in the count of legislators present and does not vote. Notes on voting:

- Final votes on legislation, amendments, and motions to appeal the chair require a counted vote.
- Voice voting is acceptable for all other votes, but a counted vote must be taken if any one legislator calls for a division of the chamber.

¹ Peters, Tammy. *Most Commonly Misunderstood Points of Parliamentary Procedure*. The Rostrum. February 1997.

4. Voting By Unanimous Consent: When a motion is unlikely to be contested, it is appropriate for the Chair to call for unanimous consent by asking, “are there any objections” before executing the motion. Members may then respond by announcing “objection” to the chamber. This is not an automatic recognition to explain the substance of that objection. Proper expression of your objection is to then vote “Nay” in the subsequent division of the chamber (this prohibition includes explaining that you have a speech you still wish to deliver; the chamber is aware that you’ve been standing thus far and is not obliged to allow every member to deliver every speech he/she may desire). It is imperative that Presiding Officers cease the inefficient practice of allowing explanations of objections ad nauseam.

5. Personal Privileges: It has become common practice in recent years to suspend the rules and allow for an “open” chamber where members may freely enter and exit between speeches. While this does relieve the Chair of traffic directing duties, it has led to some degree of abuse by members. Therefore, for the Corona Rostrensis, suspension of the rules for the purposes of an open chamber is not permitted. No more than two members should be excused from chambers simultaneously. Members are reminded that the proper exchange to ask permission to leave or enter the chamber and return occurs as follows:

- Member: “Mr./Mme. President/Speaker, I rise to a point of personal privilege.”
- Chair: “State that privilege.”
- Member: “Enter/Exit chambers.”
- Chair: “Granted.” or “Denied (with brief explanation).”

6. Permission to Preface and Leading Questions in Cross-Examination: Please remember to keep all questions concise. That being said, some Presiding Officers have required use of the prohibitive request for “permission to preface” is to prevent lengthy questions from being asked when time is short. Similarly some legislators are often chided for asking “leading questions.” Simply put, unless Presiding Officers have achieved clairvoyance, they have no way to discern whether the preface material is truly too long before the question is even asked or to where it might lead. Often times the material is central to understanding the question. Moreover, questions without prefaces often surpass prefaced ones in their length and complexity. Therefore at the Corona Rostrensis no member of the Congress shall be required to request permission to preface, and no Presiding Officer may force/request that members do so. However, Presiding Officers are urged also that if a legislator repeatedly devours cross-examination time, he/she should not be recognized in future cross-examination periods.

7. Proper Phrasing of Motions: We remind members of Congress to avoid the amateurish practice of “making a motion.” Instead, please consider employing the lovely verb our language offers us for occasions when we make motions in the present tense: I move. This of course should not result in the phrase “I move to make a motion” but rather should lead to statements such as “I move to the previous question” or “I move to amend.”

8. Decorum: The Corona Rostrensis strives to be a contest with the highest standards of behavior at all times among attending students. Debate modeling the work of the United States Congress should be enjoyable but also taken seriously. Particularly note that each chamber will be designated as either a Senate or a House of Representatives. 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.

9. Legislative Day and Speaker Recognition: The three preliminary sessions constitute a single legislative day. As such, speaking priority does not reset between the preliminary sessions. The final session shall constitute a new legislative day.

10. Questioning: A mandatory two-minute questioning period follows all first affirmative and first negative speeches. A mandatory one-minute questioning period follows all other speeches. The Presiding Officer recognizes legislators who wish to ask a question of a speaker; the speaker may not perform this function him/herself. Suspensions of the rules to abolish questioning periods are not permitted. Repeated use of the motion to suspend the rules for the purpose of extending the cross-examination periods is prohibited. The Presiding Officer has an obligation to rule misleading, or irrelevant questions are out-of-order.

11. Agenda Order: Each preliminary chamber sets its own agenda order for the designated for the preliminary sessions, and so forth. The proposed agenda order must receive approval by a simple majority vote of the chamber before the beginning of each session. No chamber may debate legislation at any time other than during its designated session(s).

12. Amendments: Legislators may submit amendments to the Presiding Officer in writing. A motion to amend is necessary to consider the written amendment; such a motion is in order anytime after the first affirmative speech. Once the motion is made, the Presiding Officer decides if the amendment is germane. The Presiding Officer must consult with the Parliamentarian to make this decision. If the amendment is deemed not to be germane, the chair rules it out-of-order and the amendment process stops. If the chair rules the amendment germane, he/she 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 make a motion to table or call 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 priority; 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 priority. A majority vote is necessary for the chamber to adopt the amendment (this of course after a 2/3 vote has been achieved to call previous question on the amendment).

13. 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 full point on the speech score by the judge evaluating the session. The Presiding Officer is required to keep accurate time of each speech and report it to the judges when the speaker has finished. The judges shall heavily penalize a Presiding Officer for inaccurate timing and/or reporting.

14. Laptop Use: The use of laptops in chambers is permitted, though it is strongly recommended that students avoid reading notes from laptops when delivering speeches in front of the chamber. Please be advised that limited power supplies may exist in the classrooms at the Corona Rostrensis and the tournament accepts no responsibility for providing Congressional debaters with a power source at any tournament site. Internet access in chambers during a session is also permitted and guest wireless network access will be provided.

15. Selection of Presiding Officers: A single presiding officer will serve for each segment of each session (90 minutes). A legislator is allowed to serve as Presiding Officer for more than one segment, though he or she must be re-elected for each session served. Members of each chamber will hold a brief Ways & Means session in their chamber before the beginning of Session 1 to discuss the agenda order and to elect two Presiding Officers for that session. For the second preliminary session, the Presiding Officers will be elected at the conclusion of Session 1. A presiding officer must serve for the entire segment (90 minutes) and may not deliver any speeches while presiding. There is no such thing as “presiding officer privilege” for speech recognition in future sessions, and for priority purposes the

presiding officer should be recorded as having given the first speech of the segment in which he or she presided.

16. Time Signals: Presiding officers are strongly encouraged, the not required, to use the “gavel tap” method of providing speakers with time signals during their speeches. This standard is the overwhelming preference of presiding officers at other major national invitational tournaments, NCFL Nationals, and NFL Nationals.

17. Direct Questioning in the Final Session: For the Corona Rostrensis final session, we implement the direct questioning procedures that are becoming increasingly common throughout the country. The chair will then yield time to members of the of the chamber wishing to question the speaker in blocks of 30 seconds, prioritizing those who may have been refuted. The Congress Tournament Directors will provide additional instructions at the beginning of the final session. Please note this rule applies only to the final session and should not be used in the preliminary or semifinal sessions.

In closing, attention to parliamentary detail gives judges one more clue as to who among you really is the best at this most polite contest we all love: Congressional Debate. The Tournament Directors reserve the right to issue additional special rules for the Corona Rostrensis as warranted. Points of parliamentary procedure not specifically enumerated in this document are otherwise governed by the latest version of *Robert’s Rules of Order*.

Judging & Results Tabulation

1. Scoring: In the preliminary session, each judge will score every speech on a scale of 1-6 points (6 is best). The parliamentarian will score the presiding officer on a scale of 1-6 points for each hour of presiding. In addition, at the end of each preliminary session, the two judges will independently each rank the top eight students who advanced the debate most effectively (1st is best). All unranked students will receive a rank of ninth. The Presiding Officer may be ranked in the top eight, and should be if s/he provides outstanding service to the chamber. All judges will be instructed that they must consider the Presiding Officer. Once at the end of the two preliminary sessions (and the conclusion of finals) the Parliamentarian will rank all of the legislators in the chamber. The parliamentarian’s top eight rankings will be included in the calculation of which legislators advance from each chamber, and his/her rankings beyond eighth will be used to break ties as below indicated.

2. Advancing to Finals: The top three to six legislators in each preliminary chamber will advance to finals as follows:

- Sum of all judge ranks and parliamentarian rank in the preliminary sessions.
- The parliamentarian’s ranking will serve to break any ties.

3. Finals Awards: The top six legislators in finals will receive awards based on their placement as follows:

- Sum of all judge ranks and parliamentarian rank in final session.
- The parliamentarian’s ranking will serve to break any ties.

Schedule

Any and all motions to change this published schedule are out of order. Adhere to the published schedule and be on time, please.

Saturday, October 31, 2015

8:00-9:00	Registration, Shelton Hall
9:00-9:30	Opening Announcements, Ways & Means
9:30-11:00	Session 1A
11:00-1:00	Lunch Service
12:00-1:30	Session 1B
2:30-4:00	Session 2A
4:30-6:00	Session 2B
5:00-7:00	Dinner Service

Sunday, November 1, 2015

7:15-8:00	Breakfast Service
8:00-9:30	Session 3A
10:00-11:30	Session 3B
12:30-2:30	Finals
3:30-4:15	Awards in Theis Auditorium

A Bill to Phase out the Solar Investment Tax Credit

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

2 SECTION 1. The Solar Investment Tax Credit (ITC) shall be phased out until 2024
3 through the 20/10/0 Scenario. To qualify for the ITC, solar projects must
4 consist of panels scoring a total of at least an 80 on the 2014 Solar Scorecard.

5 SECTION 2. A. The “Solar Investment Tax Credit” is defined as a 30 percent federal
6 tax credit for residential and commercial properties that is scheduled
7 to decrease to 10 percent and 0 percent for commercial and
8 residential projects, respectively, on December 31, 2016.

9 B. The “20/10/0 Scenario” is defined as a tax credit phase out plan
10 beginning with a 20 percent ITC from 2017 to 2020, a 10 percent ITC
11 from 2021 to 2024, and a 0 percent ITC afterwards.

12 C. The “2014 Solar Scorecard” is defined as a resource from the Silicon
13 Valley Toxics Coalition that measures the safeness of solar panels in
14 the global PV supply chain.

15 SECTION 3. The Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and the Department of Energy shall
16 oversee the implementation of this legislation.

17 SECTION 4. This legislation will go into effect on January 1, 2017.

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

Introduced by Katherine Gan, Enloe High School

A Bill to Clean American Waterways

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

2 SECTION 1. 70 million dollars will be allocated annually to provide grants for the
3 development and implementation of Total Maximum Daily Loads for
4 impaired rivers in order to decrease nutrient pollution.

5 SECTION 2. Impaired rivers will be defined as rivers noted under a 303(d) list as
6 specified under the Clean Water Act. Total Maximum Daily Loads will be
7 defined as the maximum amount of pollutant a body can receive while still
8 meeting water quality recommendations.

9 SECTION 3. The Environmental Protection Agency will be responsible for
10 implementation and oversight of this legislation.

11 A. The money allocated to these grants will be money cut from
12 agricultural subsidies. The Department of Agriculture will be
13 responsible for deciding where to make these cuts.

14 B. The USDA must submit a report of these cuts to Congress at least 5
15 months prior to the implementation date.

16 SECTION 4. This bill will go into effect at the beginning of FY 2017.

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

Introduced by Asheville High School

A Bill to Reform Civil Asset Forfeiture

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

2 SECTION 1. Chapter 46 (Sections 981-987) of U.S. Code shall hereby be repealed. Any and
3 all property acquired under this chapter will be returned to the original
4 owner, unless said property led to a conviction of a crime or is currently
5 being used in an investigation.

6 SECTION 2. The Department of Justice will oversee the passage and enforcement of this
7 legislation. Local law enforcement agencies will see to the return of acquired
8 property.

9 SECTION 3. This law will go into effect immediately upon passage

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

Introduced by Asheville High School

A Bill to Legalize Death with Dignity

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

2 SECTION 1. A capable adult, being a citizen of the United States, having been diagnosed
3 with a terminal disease, and having fully and voluntarily expressed their
4 wish to die, may make a request for medication for the express purpose of
5 ending their own life in a humane and dignified manner.

6 SECTION 2. Adult is defined as an individual who is 18 years of age or older. Capable is
7 defined as that in the opinion of a court, the patient's consulting physician, or
8 the patient's attending physicians, psychologist or psychiatrist, the patient is
9 fully able to make and communicate informed health care decisions to health
10 care professionals. Terminal disease is defined as an untreatable, incurable
11 disease that, with reasonable medical judgment, will result in the death of the
12 patient within six months or less.

13 SECTION 3. The United States Department of Health and Human Services will oversee the
14 implementation and further enforcement of this legislation. Federal funding
15 will be revoked from all health care providers that do not comply with this
16 legislation.

17 SECTION 4. This legislation shall take effect within one year of passage.

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

Introduced by Asheville High School

A Resolution to Ratify the Ottawa Treaty

1 WHEREAS, The United States has thus far refused to ratify the 1997 United Nations Anti-
2 Personnel Mine Ban Convention; and

3 WHEREAS, American refusal to ratify the treaty undermines our commitment to
4 international norms and law, along with sending a signal of United States
5 hypocrisy; and

6 WHEREAS, This allows other countries to continue using anti-personnel mines with no
7 fear of international consequences or reprisal; now, therefore, be it

8 RESOLVED, That the Congress here assembled recommends that the United States ratify
9 the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and
10 Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on their Destruction to prohibit the
11 introduction of anti-personnel landmines into hostilities.

Introduced by Ryan J. Kennedy, Charlotte Catholic High School

A Bill to Reform Software Patents

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

2 SECTION 1. The United States Patent and Trademark Office shall be striped of the power
3 to issue or enforce patents protecting software. All software-related
4 components of existing patents will no longer be considered valid.

5 SECTION 2. Software shall be defined as methods or concepts which are solely
6 implemented digitally. Software-related components shall be defined as any
7 individual proprietary software component.

8 SECTION 3. Department of Commence will be responsible for implementation and
9 oversight of this legislation. Future court cases related to software patenting
10 must follow all guidelines set in this legislation.

11 SECTION 4. This legislation will take effect immediately upon its passage.

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

Introduced by Asheville High School

A Bill to Ratify the UNCLOS

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

2 SECTION 1. The United States shall ratify the United Nations Convention on the Law of
3 the Sea.

4 SECTION 2. US Maritime law shall be changed to be in accordance with the most recent
5 version of UNCLOS (1994).

6 SECTION 3. The Department of Defense shall be responsible for enforcing this legislation.

7 SECTION 4. The law shall go into full effect within one year of passage.

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

Introduced by Meet Jain, Ardrey Kell HS

A Bill to Remove All Bans on US Exports of Crude and Refined Oil

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

2 SECTION 1. The 1979 Export Administration Act, the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920, and
3 Energy Policy and Conservation Act of 1975 shall be abolished so companies
4 have the freedom to export oil.

5 SECTION 2. The United States Department of Energy (USDOE) and the United States
6 Department of State (USDOS) shall oversee the implementation of this
7 legislation.

8 SECTION 4. This law shall go into effect one year after passage.

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

Introduced by Daniel Liu, Enloe High School

A Bill to Increase Regulation of Unmanned Aircraft Systems

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

2 SECTION 1. Unmanned Aircraft Systems (UAS) intended for Civil Operations or
3 recreation shall be limited to airspace of not more than 1000 feet above the
4 ground, and shall be restricted from commercial flight paths within 2 miles of
5 any airport.

6 SECTION 2. Any UAS which is capable of flight above 400 feet shall be registered with the
7 Federal Aviation Administration.

8 SECTION 3. The Federal Aviation Administration shall be responsible for implementation
9 and enforcement of this legislation.

10 SECTION 4. A. Violators of this ordinance are subject to a penalty of not less than
11 \$10,000 in civil fines.

12 SECTION 5. This shall take effect on January 1, 2016.

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

Selected from the National Speech and Debate Association October 2015 Docket

A Bill to Withdraw from the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action on Iran

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

2 SECTION 1. The United States shall withdraw from the Joint Comprehensive Plan of
3 Action and will not engage in further negotiations with Iran.

4 SECTION 2. All economic and military sanctions currently imposed against Iran shall be
5 maintained.

6 SECTION 3. The Department of State shall oversee implementation of this legislation.

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

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

Selected from the National Speech and Debate Association October 2015 Docket

A Bill to Increase Federal Funding of Human Embryonic Stem Cell Research

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

2 SECTION 1. The United States Federal Government shall hereby grant \$2 billion annually
3 for the next ten years for to fund human embryonic stem cell research.

4 SECTION 2. A. Research is defined as the diligent and systematic investigation into a
5 subject in order to discover or revise facts, theories, applications, et
6 cetera, conducted by a scientist (a person who is studying or has
7 expert knowledge of one or more of the natural or physical sciences).

8 B. Stem Cell is defined as an undifferentiated cell of a multicellular
9 organism that is capable of giving rise to indefinitely more cells of the
10 same type, and from which certain other kinds of cell arise by
11 differentiation.

12 SECTION 3. The National Institutes of Health (NIH), under the auspices of the
13 Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), shall be responsible
14 awarding research grants as well as preparing appropriate ethical guidelines
15 and regulations of said research.

16 SECTION 4. This legislation shall take effect October 1, 2016.

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

Adapted from the National Speech and Debate Association 2015 Nationals Docket

A Bill to Improve America's Infrastructure Funding

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

2 SECTION 1. The following changes and programs shall be adopted:

3 A. The excise tax placed upon gasoline and diesel fuel shall be raised
4 from 18.4 cents per gallon to 30 cents on the gallon on gasoline, and
5 from 24.4 cents per gallon to 36 cents per gallon on diesel fuel with
6 90% of the revenues allocated to the Highway Trust Fund.

7 B. Adopt and implement a national freight investment program funded
8 using mechanisms decided on by each individual state accompanied
9 by 10% of the revenues from the gas tax.

10 SECTION 2. A national freight investment program shall be defined as a program
11 designated to both manage and invest in repairing and development of new
12 freight infrastructure in the United States.

13 SECTION 3. The US Department of the Treasury shall be tasked with allocating revenues
14 from the gas tax to the Highway Trust Fund.

15 A. State Treasuries shall be tasked with deciding on a funding
16 mechanism for the created freight investment program and allocating
17 the funding generated to projects of their choice.

18 B. Said projects shall then be approved by the US Department of
19 Transportation before funding commences.

20 SECTION 4. The gas tax shall be progressively raised, reaching its peak value of 30 and 36
21 cents respectively on January 1, 2018; the national freight investment
22 program shall commence implementation and adoption on January 1, 2018.

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

Selected from the National Speech and Debate Association 2015 Nationals Docket

A Bill to Implement a Cap and Trade Program

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

2 SECTION 1. The Administrator of the EPA, hereafter known as “Administrator”, is directed to
3 institute a program to limit overall greenhouse gas emissions through the usage of
4 caps and permits.

5 SECTION 2. “Greenhouse gas” includes carbon dioxide, nitrous oxide, hydrofluorocarbons,
6 perfluorocarbons, methane, and sulfur hexafluoride. For each greenhouse gas the
7 Administrator shall annually set a “cap”, or maximum emission level allowed
8 nationwide. A “permit” shall be defined as a set unit of allowable greenhouse gas
9 emissions. The Administrator shall annually divide the cap into subportions, each of
10 which shall constitute a permit. The Administrator shall sell the permits by
11 competitive auction, and organizations holding unused permits may also resell them
12 by competitive auction.

13 SECTION 3. It shall be unlawful for any for-profit corporation or limited liability company
14 emitting more than 25,000 tons per year carbon dioxide equivalent to release
15 greenhouse gases without holding permits allowing the emission of amounts
16 greater than or equal to their current emissions. Any corporation or LLC in violation
17 of this law shall be fined five times the market value of the permits required to cover
18 their emissions in excess of permits already held.

19 SECTION 4. The cap shall gradually decrease annually to encourage companies to cut energy
20 use.

21 A. The cap shall be announced 3 months in advance to it being put in place
22 to ensure that companies are given ample time to prepare changes.

23 B. The Administrator shall annually set the price and allowable emission
24 amount per new permit issued so that it is cheaper to reduce emissions
25 than to purchase the needed amount of permits.

26 SECTION 5. This law will take effect on April 22, 2016

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

Selected from the National Speech and Debate Association 2015 Nationals Docket

A Constitutional Amendment to Limit Campaign Financing

1 RESOLVED, By two-thirds of the Congress here assembled, that the following article is
2 proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which
3 shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the Constitution when
4 ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several states within seven
5 years from the date of its submission by the Congress:

ARTICLE

7 SECTION 1. The Congress and each of the several States shall have power to prohibit,
8 limit, and otherwise regulate contribution of funds or donation of in-kind
9 equivalents to candidates standing for election to a Federal or State office
10 and to prohibit, limit, and otherwise regulate the expenditure of funds or
11 donation of in-kind equivalents used to support or purchase media
12 advertisements intended to influence the outcome of an election for a
13 Federal or State office in the United States.

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

Selected from the National Speech and Debate Association 2015 Nationals Docket