

Cavalier Invitational 2018

Congressional Debate

Preliminary Round Procedures

The rules contained herein are designed to promote procedural unity among the chambers. They are subject to change by the Tournament Staff at any time, but they may not be altered or ignored through a suspension of the rules by the chamber. They are consistent with the guidelines and standards suggested by the Tournament of Champions, to which the Top 6 Legislators earn a qualifying bid. Note that the Cavalier Invitational follows NSDA rules unless superseded by those below outlined, and seeks relevant advice of the latest available edition of Robert's Rules of Order for matters on which this document and the NSDA are silent.

Tournament Structure:

- The tournament will consist of three preliminary sessions, and a final session.

Chamber Assignments:

- Students will be assigned to diverse preliminary chambers ideally of a size ranging from 15-22 students, never to exceed 25. When possible, students from the same school will be placed evenly in chambers. However, students may be placed together to leave chambers open such that judges from that school can be assigned without conflicts.

Decorum:

- Each preliminary chamber is designated as a House.
- A member of the House of Representatives is always referred to as "Representative."
- The Presiding Officer is addressed as "Mister/Madam Speaker"
- 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.
- All chambers are open for public viewing. Gallery members should be quiet and attentive, entering and exiting chambers only between speeches. The parliamentarian in each chamber can and should remove any disruptive observers and bar them from returning.

Legislative Day:

- A legislative day is one session. Speaker order (recency) resets after each session.
- Chambers may not end more than 15 minutes before the posted end time (3 hours after the posted start time).
- Each session is permitted two recesses of a maximum of ten (10) minutes.

Agenda Order:

- Each session has been assigned its own legislation. Legislation assigned to a specific session may not be moved to another session, nor may the order of the session assignments be altered.
- Each chamber may determine its own agenda based on the order of the legislation assigned in the tournament packet.
- As there are no authorship speeches, all bills must have a sponsor. The sponsor is accountable for the mechanics of the legislation and must yield to two minutes of questioning by the chamber.

Presiding Officer:

- There is one Presiding Officer in each session.
- No legislator may serve in that office more than one session if there are other willing candidates within the chamber.
- The Parliamentarian will use a secret ballot to conduct the election. A majority vote is required to elect a candidate.
- The presiding officer may not step down in order to take the floor to speak on a piece of legislation during their term.
- A "Best Presiding Officer" will be elected after the conclusion of three sessions.

Recognition of Speakers:

- Presiding officers must use precedence when recognizing speakers. This means that presiding officers must choose speakers who have spoken least (or not at all).
- Presiding officers should employ recency once precedence has been set. This means that the presiding officers should select the speaker who has spoken least recently (or earliest).
- Before precedence is set, the presiding officer must choose and explain to the chamber the manner in which speakers will be recognized. Only two methods are strictly prohibited: activity and longest standing.
 - o Activity – The presiding officer may not select speakers based on who has already been recognized for questions and/or motions.
 - o Longest Standing – The presiding officer may not track how many times speakers stand to be recognized.
- 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 to the number of consecutive affirmative or negative speeches that can be given.
- Any floor speech that extends more than 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.
- A debater may not speak on both sides of the same legislation, but may speak as many times on the same piece of legislation at their priority permits and the chamber allows before calling the question.

Questioning During Preliminary Sessions:

- A mandatory two-minute questioning period follows all sponsorship or amendment speeches.
- A two-minute questioning period also follows the first negative speech on any item of legislation.
- The presiding officer shall recognize legislators who wish to ask a question of the speaker; the speaker may not perform this function him/herself.
- All other speeches will have a mandatory one-minute questioning period that may not be suspended.
- Questioners may only ask one question at a time. Thus, the presiding officer has an obligation to rule “two-part,” misleading, or irrelevant questions out of order.

Amendments:

- Legislators must submit amendments in writing on the form provided.
- A motion to amend is necessary to consider the written amendment.
- Once the motion is made, the presiding officer decides if the amendment is germane. The presiding officer may consult with the Parliamentarian to make this decision.
- If the amendment is found not germane, the chair rules it out of order and the amendment process stops.
- If the chair rules the amendment germane, the chamber considers the amendment. In this case, the presiding officer reads the amendment to the chamber.
- A 1/3rd 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.
- There is no minimum cycle requirement for amendments, so legislators may make a motion to table or call the 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.

Voting:

- The presiding officer determines the method of voting on each question that comes before the chamber, except for final votes on legislation, amendments, and motions to appeal to the chair, a recorded vote must be taken. ON all other votes, “voice voting” is acceptable.
- A recorded vote must follow if:
 - Any member asks for a division; or,
 - A member of the chamber moves for a roll call vote and the motion is agreed to by 1/5th of the chamber.
- All simple majority votes are based on the number of legislators present and voting in the chamber. Therefore, the presiding officer may not call for or count abstentions.
- For all votes requiring a fraction of the chamber to agree to a motion or question, the chair determines whether the chamber agrees with the motion/question using the number of legislators present in the chamber.
- Thus, the presiding officer must track the number of legislators in the chamber at all times.

Internet Connectivity:

- During the course of debate on a piece of legislation under consideration, use of the Internet shall be strictly prohibited.
- Internet may be used during recesses called by the chamber or during the time period between sessions, but may not be accessed during motions of personal privilege.
- Both judges and peers present in the chamber shall monitor inappropriate use of the Internet.
- Concerns should be brought to the Parliamentarian in a discreet manner that has limited impact on the flow of the chamber.
- The Parliamentarian will bring these concerns to the attention of the Tournament Staff.

Evidence Rules:

- Students shall be responsible for the validity of all evidence they introduce to the floor. This includes, but is not limited to: fact, statistics, or examples attributed to a specific, identifiable, authoritative source used to support a claim. Unattributed ideas are the opinion of the student competitor and are not considered evidence.
- At a minimum, students are expected to orally deliver the following when introducing evidence: primary author(s)' name (last) and year of publication. In the event that the source is a periodical or government publication, the title of the publication may be substituted for the author.
- Evidence violations shall include:
 - o "Distortion" – the textual evidence itself contains added and/or deleted word(s), which significantly alters the conclusion of the author (e.g. deleting or adding the word "not")
 - o "Non-existence" – student citing evidence is unable to provide the original source or copy of the relevant pages when requested by a tournament official. Original source provided does not contain the evidence cited.
 - o "Clipping" – when the student claims to have read aloud the complete text of highlighted and/or underlined evidence when, in fact, the contestant skips or omits portions of the evidence.
 - o "Straw Argument" – claim introduced by an author for the purpose of refuting, discrediting or characterizing it. Reliance on a straw argument occurs when a student asserts incorrectly that the author supports or endorses the straw argument as his or her own position.
- In order to protest a piece of evidence, a student must secure from the Parliamentarian a formal protest form only during the recess immediately following the legislative debate during which the accused violation has occurred. In the event that Orders of the Day has been called, the same rules apply, but the student filing the complaint will have five minutes to complete this form and turn into the Parliamentarian.
- This form shall require the student filing the protest to provide:
 - o Full citation of the evidence in question
 - o Identification of which evidence violation has been committed
 - o A detailed explanation of what exactly has said by the competitor being questioned (verbatim if possible.)
 - o Provision of the piece of evidence demonstrating that student filing the protest had prior knowledge of evidence in question and that it was not accessed via Internet during the course of the debate.
 - o Student must sign form and acknowledge that a false accusation could result in the loss of ranks earned in that session. Student must file the complaint with the Parliamentarian prior to the end of the chamber's recess or within five minutes of Orders of the Day being called. The Parliamentarian will contact the tabulation staff immediately and an appointed protest committee will make a determination as to how to proceed.
- If requested by a tabulation staff member, students must be able to provide a printed or electronic .pdf copy of the evidence with the referenced material(s) highlighted.

Judge and Parliamentarian Responsibilities

- Two qualified judges will serve for each session. A judge will not be assigned to evaluate a student from their school(s).
- Judges should rank the students as “legislators” and not merely as “speakers” considering their argumentative skill, oratorical skill and overall effectiveness as a leader in the chamber. Brief guidelines are specified on the speech ballots.
- In the preliminary session, each judge will score every speech on a scale of 1-6 points (6 is best). At the end of each session, the two judges will independently each rank the top eight students who advanced the debate most effectively (1st is the best). All unranked students will receive a rank of ninth. The presiding officer may be ranked in the top eight, and should be if she/he provides outstanding service to the chamber. All judges will be instructed that they must consider the presiding officer.
- A Parliamentarian will be appointed to serve continuously for the three preliminary sessions. The Parliamentarians ensure order, allowing the chamber to run itself but correcting significant procedural errors that affect fairness.
- The Parliamentarian will be solely responsible for scoring the performance of the presiding officer following each session. As per NSDA rules, the Parliamentarian will award the presiding officer up to six points per hour per session for a total of 18 points.
- Once at the end of the final preliminary sessions the parliamentarian will rank all 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.

Cavalier Invitational 2018
Congressional Debate
Preliminary Session One Legislation
Domestic Issues

A BILL TO REINSTATE THE RIGHT TO VOTE FOR EX-FELONS

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE STUDENT CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

2 **SECTION 1.** The right to vote will be given back to all ex-felons upon the completion
3 of their sentence.

4 **SECTION 2.** The “right to vote” is defined as the ability to vote in all local, state, and
5 federal elections.

6 **SECTION 3.** The Department of Justice will be tasked with implementing this piece of
7 legislation.

8 **SECTION 4.** This legislation shall go into effect January 1, 2019.

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

**A BILL TO ESTABLISH A NATIONAL INTERNET SERVICE PROVIDER TO
PROVIDE COMPETITIVE AND EQUAL INTERNET**

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE STUDENT CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

2 **SECTION 1.** A National Internet Service Provider (NISP) shall be established to
3 modernize the fragmented and uncompetitive internet provider market.
4 The NISP shall be allowed to construct internet infrastructure alongside
5 other corporate Internet Service Providers.

6 **SECTION 2.** A. A “internet service provider,” or ISP, is defined as an entity that
7 oversees the distribution of the internet.
8 B. A “value-added tax,” or VAT, is defined as a general consumption tax
9 that is collected incrementally, based on the increase in value added to the
10 price at each stage of providing internet.

11 **SECTION 3.** The Federal Communications Commission, or FCC, shall be responsible
12 for the enforcement of this legislation and ensuring services of the NISP
13 are free to all US citizens.

14 A. \$100 billion dollars shall be initially allocated among 2 fiscal
15 years, starting Fiscal Year 2019.

16 B. A 20% VAT on all internet currently purchased and sold from
17 corporate ISPs will be in place to fund this legislation starting
18 Fiscal Year 2020.

19 C. 20% of the total funds for this program shall be allocated to
20 research and development of ISP technologies starting Fiscal Year
21 2020.

22 **SECTION 4.** This law shall go into effect starting Fiscal Year 2019.

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

A BILL TO SUBSIDIZE NUCLEAR RESEARCH

BE IT ENACTED BY THE STUDENT CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. The United States Federal Government will substantially increase research for new uranium knowledge and education. Funds will be distributed to research nuclear waste management, building more efficient nuclear plant models, and researching new nuclear fuel.

SECTION 2. A. “Nuclear waste management” will be defined as the process of sustainably and safely containing, recycling, and disposing of waste emitted by nuclear plants.

B. “Nuclear plant models” are defined as types of nuclear plants that maximize uranium usage and minimize nuclear waste and environmental risks.

C. “New nuclear fuel” will be defined as uranium-based fuel sources that are more efficient and safer than uranium fuel rods.

SECTION 3. The Department of the Treasury and the Department of Energy will oversee the enforcement of this bill.

A. Funds will be diverted from funds given to the F-35 jet program starting on March 1, 2018. Any shortage of funds shall come from the Department of Defense budget.

B. \$350 billion will be distributed by the Department of Energy as research grants given to private corporations and colleges/universities. \$50 billion will be given initially, with the remaining funds being allocated over the course of the next 3 years.

C. \$50 billion will be given to the United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission by the Department of Treasury.

SECTION 4. This law shall go into effect starting Fiscal Year 2018.

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

Cavalier Invitational 2018
Congressional Debate
Preliminary Session Two Legislation
Economic Issues

**A BILL TO ALLOW THE UNITED STATES POSTAL SERVICE TO OFFER BASIC
BANKING SERVICES**

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE STUDENT CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

2 **SECTION 1.** The United States Postal Service will be restructured, allowing it to offer
3 basic banking services in addition to its current postal services.

4 **SECTION 2.** “Basic banking services” includes debit cards, checking accounts, saving
5 accounts, as well as direct deposit and electronic bill payment systems.

6 **SECTION 3.** The Office of the Comptroller of the Currency will oversee the
7 enforcement of this bill.

8 **SECTION 4.** This law shall go into effect on July 1, 2019.

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

A BILL TO REINSTATE THE GOLD STANDARD

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE STUDENT CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

2 **SECTION 1.** The United States Federal Government will reinstate a partial gold
3 standard on US currency.

4 **SECTION 2.** A. A “partial gold standard” is defined as a system by which the value of a
5 currency is defined in terms of gold, for which the currency can be
6 exchanged. The US government will provide one-third of the circulating
7 US dollars in notes and coins (not including electronically existing
8 money).

9 **SECTION 3.** The Department of Treasury will implement this legislation by utilizing
10 gold already in possession by the US government and purchasing gold to
11 fulfill the remaining gold necessity.

12 A. All US citizens can exchange their gold for the going market
13 rate, (approximately \$1,350 per ounce). The exact exchange rate
14 shall be determined by the Department of Treasury.

15 B. In addition, all US citizens may exchange their notes and coins
16 for gold at the going market rate. Their notes and coins for gold at
17 the going market rate. The exact exchange rate shall be
18 determined by the Department of Treasury.

19 **SECTION 4.** This law shall go into effect immediately. By January 1, 2035, the US
20 government will have a gold standard on one-third of all US printed
21 currency.

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

**A BILL TO AMEND THE INTERNAL REVENUE CODE OF 1986 TO
ACCOMMODATE CRYPTOCURRENCIES**

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE STUDENT CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

2 **SECTION 1.** Part III of the Subchapter 8 of Chapter 1 of the Internal Revenue Code of
3 1986 is amended by adding Section 139G which shall read:

4 A. Gross yearly income shall not include gain from the sale or
5 exchange of virtual currency for anything other than cash or
6 cash equivalents.

7 B. The amount of gain excluded from income as specified in
8 Section A shall not exceed \$600 per transaction.

9 C. For purposes of this section, all sales or exchanges which are
10 part of the same transaction shall be treated as one sale or
11 exchange.

12 D. The dollar amount in Section B shall increase yearly starting
13 with taxable year 2019 by any amount equal to the federal cost
14 of living adjustment, or \$50, whichever is greater.

15 **SECTION 2.** “Virtual currency,” or “cryptocurrency,” is defined as a digital
16 representation of value that is used as a medium of exchange but is not
17 otherwise currency as defined by the Department of Treasury.

18 **SECTION 3.** The Department of Treasury, with the Internal Revenue Service, shall
19 oversee this legislation, and shall make such adjustments to federal
20 income tax regulations as necessary to accommodate these requirements.

21 **SECTION 4.** This law shall go into effect October 1, 2018.

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

Cavalier Invitational 2018
Congressional Debate
Preliminary Session Three Legislation
Foreign Policy Issues

A RESOLUTION TO DISCONTINUE AUTHORIZED USE OF MILITARY FORCE

WHEREAS, The United States has implemented multiple Authorization for Use of Military Force (AUMF) to wage war against terrorists in the Middle East; and

WHEREAS, Combat missions under Authorized Use of Military Force's have created further tension and economic devastation in the region; and

WHEREAS, The wording of the previous Authorized Use of Military Force's has allowed for the misuse of the legislation beyond its intended scope; and

WHEREAS, Authorized Use of Military Force's are now outdated and dangerously unchecked; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Student Congress here make the following recommendation for the discontinuation of the Authorized Use of Military Force established in 1991, 2001, and 2002; and be it

FURTHER RESOLVED, That future Authorized Use of Military Force's passed by the Congress must clearly define the time frame, the geographic location, and the intended enemy of the military operation in order to prevent further abuse.

A BILL TO SUPPORT COUNTERTERRORISM EFFORTS IN THE SAHEL REGION

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE STUDENT CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

2 **SECTION 1.** The United States military shall contribute 1,500 troops to Operation
3 Barkhane, along with allocating \$500 million of military aid to French
4 troops every year.

5 **SECTION 2.** “Operation Barkhane” is a French-led counterterrorism effort
6 headquartered in Chad designated to stabilize Chad, Burkina Faso, Mali,
7 Niger and Mauritania.

8 **SECTION 3.** The Department of the Defense shall oversee the implementation of this
9 legislation. On a yearly basis, the Secretary of Defense shall review this
10 mission and discontinue it if deemed ineffective.

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

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

A BILL TO LIFT RUSSIAN SANCTIONS IN ORDER TO PROMOTE DIPLOMACY

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE STUDENT CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

2 **SECTION 1.** All economic sanctions on Russia shall be lifted provided that Russia
3 stops meddling with foreign elections.

4 **SECTION 2.** A. “Economic sanctions” shall be defined as commercial and financial
5 penalties applied by one or more countries against a targeted country.

6 B. “Meddling with foreign elections” shall be defined as changing or
7 having an influence on a political election.

8 **SECTION 3.** The Department of State shall be responsible for the implementation of
9 this legislation.

10 A. If Russia meddles with a foreign election, all economic
11 sanctions will be reinstated.

12 B. The Ambassador of the United States to the Russian Federation
13 shall open negotiations with Russia.

14 **SECTION 4.** This law shall go into effect immediately after its passage.

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

Cavalier Invitational 2018

Congressional Debate

Final Round Procedures

The rules contained herein are designed to promote procedural unity among the chambers. They are subject to change by the Tournament Staff at any time, but they may not be altered or ignored through a suspension of the rules by the chamber. They are consistent with the guidelines and standards suggested by the Tournament of Champions, to which the Top 6 Legislators earn a qualifying bid. Note that the Cavalier Invitational follows NSDA rules unless superseded by those below outlined, and seeks relevant advice of the latest available edition of Robert's Rules of Order for matters on which this document and the NSDA are silent.

Chamber Assignments:

- Consistent with TOC guidelines, the tournament intends to advance no more than one-third of all preliminary contestants to the Final Session.
- While the number of students advancing is dependent on the number of preliminary chambers, generally five to six students have advanced from each preliminary chamber in past years. The exact number of students advancing from each preliminary chamber will be announced before the tournament begins. There will be one final chamber of no more than 25 students.
- Each individual preliminary chamber is tabulated independent of the others. Legislators with the lowest cumulative rank total (each judge's top eight plus the parliamentarian's top eight) advance to the next level of competition. The parliamentarian's preference will break all ties. Ranks do not carry forward from preliminary session to the final session.
- At least two judges – ideally more – will be assigned to the final session and will be responsible for evaluating the participants' speeches.

Decorum:

- The Final chamber is designated as a Senate.
- A member of the Senate is always referred to as "Senator."
- The Presiding Officer is addressed as "Mister/Madam President"
- 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.
- The chamber is open for public viewing. Gallery members should be quiet and attentive, entering and exiting chambers only between speeches. The parliamentarian can and should remove any disruptive observers and bar them from returning.

Legislative Day:

- Chambers may not end more than 15 minutes before the posted end time (3 hours after the posted start time).
- The final session is permitted two recesses of a maximum of ten (10) minutes.

Agenda Order:

- The chamber may determine its own agenda based on the order of the legislation assigned for the final round in the tournament packet.
- As there are no authorship speeches, all bills must have a sponsor. The sponsor is accountable for the mechanics of the legislation and must yield to two minutes of questioning by the chamber.

Presiding Officer:

- There is one Presiding Officer in the final session.
- The Parliamentarian will use a secret ballot to conduct the election. A majority vote is required to elect a candidate.
- The presiding officer may not step down in order to take the floor to speak on a piece of legislation during their term.

Recognition of Speakers:

- Presiding officers must use precedence when recognizing speakers. This means that presiding officers must choose speakers who have spoken least (or not at all).
- Presiding officers should employ recency once precedence has been set. This means that the presiding officers should select the speaker who has spoken least recently (or earliest).
- Before precedence is set, the presiding officer must choose and explain to the chamber the manner in which speakers will be recognized. Only two methods are strictly prohibited: activity and longest standing.
 - o Activity – The presiding officer may not select speakers based on who has already been recognized for questions and/or motions.
 - o Longest Standing – The presiding officer may not track how many times speakers stand to be recognized.
- 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 to the number of consecutive affirmative or negative speeches that can be given.
- Any floor speech that extends more than 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.
- A debater may not speak on both sides of the same legislation, but may speak as many times on the same piece of legislation at their priority permits and the chamber allows before calling the question.

Questioning During the Final Session:

- A mandatory two-minute questioning period follows all sponsorship or amendment speeches.
- A two-minute questioning period also follows the first negative speech on any item of legislation.
- The presiding officer shall recognize legislators who wish to ask a question of the speaker; the speaker may not perform this function him/herself.
- All other speeches will have a mandatory one-minute questioning period that may not be suspended.
- The tournament implements the direct-questioning procedures for the final session. The chair will then yield time to members of the chamber wishing to question the speaker in blocks of 30 seconds, prioritizing those who may have been refuted.

Amendments:

- Legislators must submit amendments in writing on the form provided.
- A motion to amend is necessary to consider the written amendment.
- Once the motion is made, the presiding officer decides if the amendment is germane. The presiding officer may consult with the Parliamentarian to make this decision.
- If the amendment is found not germane, the chair rules it out of order and the amendment process stops.
- If the chair rules the amendment germane, the chamber considers the amendment. In this case, the presiding officer reads the amendment to the chamber.
- A 1/3rd 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.
- There is no minimum cycle requirement for amendments, so legislators may make a motion to table or call the 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.

Voting:

- The presiding officer determines the method of voting on each question that comes before the chamber, except for final votes on legislation, amendments, and motions to appeal to the chair, a recorded vote must be taken. ON all other votes, “voice voting” is acceptable.
- A recorded vote must follow if:
 - o Any member asks for a division; or,
 - o A member of the chamber moves for a roll call vote and the motion is agreed to by 1/5th of the chamber.
- All simple majority votes are based on the number of legislators present and voting in the chamber. Therefore, the presiding officer may not call for or count abstentions.
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Internet Connectivity:

- During the course of debate on a piece of legislation under consideration, use of the Internet shall be strictly prohibited.
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 - o Student must sign form and acknowledge that a false accusation could result in the loss of ranks earned in that session. Student must file the complaint with the Parliamentarian prior to the end of the chamber's recess or within five minutes of Orders of the Day being called. The Parliamentarian will contact the tabulation staff immediately and an appointed protest committee will make a determination as to how to proceed.
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Judge and Parliamentarian Responsibilities

- Two – ideally more - qualified judges will serve for the final session. A judge will not be assigned to evaluate a student from their school(s).
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- The Parliamentarian will be solely responsible for scoring the performance of the presiding officer following each session. As per NSDA rules, the Parliamentarian will award the presiding officer up to six points per hour per session for a total of 18 points.
- Once at the end of the final session the parliamentarian will rank all the legislators in the chamber. The parliamentarian’s top eight rankings will be included in the calculation of the final ranking of legislators, and his/her rankings beyond eighth will be used to break ties as below indicated.

Cavalier Invitational 2018
Congressional Debate
Finals Legislation

**A RESOLUTION URGING THE UNITED NATIONS TO
PROVIDE OF JUSTICE AND REPARATIONS TO THE VICTIMS OF THE
UNITED NATIONS STABILIZATION MISSION IN HAITI (MINUSTAH)**

1 **WHEREAS**, A cholera outbreak directly attributed to U.N. peacekeepers from Nepal who were
2 part of the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti has afflicted at least
3 770,000 Haitians and has claimed over 9,2000 lives; and

4 **WHEREAS**, Many experts believe this outbreak of cholera was the first incidence of the
5 disease in Haiti in decades and as a result the population lacked immunity and
6 was particular vulnerable; and

7 **WHEREAS**, The squalid conditions and insufficient health and sanitary infrastructure in
8 earthquake-ravaged Haiti led to the rapid diffusion of the disease; now, therefore,
9 be it

10 **RESOLVED**, That the Student Congress here urge the United Nations should partner with
11 Boxed Water to provide potable drinking water to impacted communities from
12 now until three years into a post-cholera world in order to help stop the spread of
13 this deadly disease; and, be it

14 **FURTHER RESOLVED**, That the United Nations maintain MINUSTAH's presence in Haiti
15 with the directed purpose of increasing sanitation facility access to at least 66% of
16 the total population; and,

17 **FURTHER RESOLVED**, the United Nations to develop a five-year strategic plan that ensures
18 the \$400 million promised to the Haitian people to fight cholera and provide
19 redress to the families and communities that were direct victims of MINUSTAH's
20 recklessness is distributed no later than 2025.

**A BILL TO CREATE A FEDERAL WILDLAND FIREFIGHTER CORPS TO
BETTER PROTECT BOTH HUMAN AND WILDLIFE ASSETS**

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE STUDENT CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

2 **SECTION 1.** A. All fire operations conducted by the United States Forest Service
3 (USFS) and the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) shall be merged to
4 form a specialized non-militarized corps under the Department of
5 Homeland Security (DHS).

6 B. All wildland firefighters who function as first responders in each of the
7 fifty states shall be deemed full-time employees. The DHS may not hire
8 part-time employees, nor may it use independent contractors to meet the
9 needs of the of the newly formed Wildland Firefighter Corps.

10 C. All wildland firefighters shall qualify for a family separation
11 allowance.

12 D. Smokejumpers shall be eligible for imminent danger pay when
13 deployed.

14 **SECTION 2.** A. “Wildland firefighters” shall be defined as individuals who fight fires
15 in vegetation instead of buildings.

16 B. “Smokejumpers” shall be defined as a wildland firefighter who
17 parachutes into a remote area to combat wildfires.

18 C. “Family separation allowance” shall be defined as an additional
19 \$250.00 per month anytime a wildland firefighter is away from their
20 family for 30 consecutive days or longer because of orders.

21 D. “Imminent danger pay” shall be defined as an additional \$225.00 per
22 month. Earnings received shall be excluded from taxable income. This
23 exclusion shall be unlimited. A single qualifying day of deployment shall
24 trigger imminent danger pay status for the month of deployment.

25 **SECTION 3.** A. DHS shall be responsible for overseeing the implementation of this
26 legislation in conjunction with the temporary assistance of the USFS and
27 BLM.

28 B. \$2 billion dollars shall be allocated annually for the Wildland
29 Firefighter Corps.

30 **SECTION 4.** The consolidation process shall begin within six months of passage. This
31 legislation shall go into full effect fiscal year 2019.

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

A BILL TO ENSURE JUSTICE TO VICTIMS OF WORKPLACE SEXUAL HARASSMENT

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE STUDENT CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

2 **SECTION 1.** All nondisclosure agreement clauses, out-of-court settlements, and
3 arbitration clauses that disallow an employee from publicly speaking
4 about or seeking public trial for alleged sexual harassment in the
5 workplace are forbidden in future contracts.

6 **SECTION 2.** A. A “nondisclosure agreement” is defined as a clause in a contract
7 between an employer and employee which restricts the employee’s right to
8 speak publicly about a topic.

9 B. An “out-of-court settlement” is define as an agreement reached
10 privately between an employer and employee which gives some recourse
11 to the victim, often money, in exchange for the victim’s silence.

12 C. An “arbitration clause” is defined as a clause in a contract between an
13 employer and employee which requires the employee to attempt to resolve
14 a claim in a private setting before seeking public trial.

15 **SECTION 3.** The Department of Justice and Equal Opportunity Commission will
16 enforce this legislation.

17 **SECTION 4.** This law shall go into effect immediately.

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

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