



3rd Annual Kaspar Cup Congressional Docket

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1. A Bill to Ban Police Use of Facial Recognition Technology

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

2 **SECTION 1.** All state, local, and federal law enforcement agencies are hereby

3 prohibited from utilizing facial recognition technology.

4 **SECTION 2.** Facial recognition technology shall be defined as any technology utilizing

5 landmarking methodology for feature extraction. This includes skin

6 texture analysis, thermal cameras, or any other biometric authentication

7 in software capable of identifying or verifying information about a

8 person's physical characteristics.

9 **SECTION 3.** The Department of Justice will be responsible for enforcement of the law,

10 and agencies non-compliant with law shall be subject to repercussions.

11 A. Use of facial recognition technology by law enforcement shall now be

12 viewed as a violation of Section 12601 of Title 34 of U.S. Code.

13 B. Data collected using facial recognition technology can no longer be

14 utilized to meet probable cause standards or be brought up as

15 evidence before a jury.

16 **SECTION 4.** The bill goes into effect January 1, 2022.

17 **SECTION 5.** All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void. *Introduced
for Congressional Debate by Lincoln Southwest High school*

2. A Resolution to End Collective Bargaining for Public-Safety Employees

1 Abuses of police power has reached epidemic proportions in the United States; and
2 Protections for abusive officers that are provided by police unions via contracts defined by
3 collective bargaining often keep dangerous officers on the streets and behind the badge;
4 and
5 The elimination of collective bargaining for those serving in public-safety jobs would stand
6 to improve the quality of policing while making American cities and people safer and
7 ensuring police services are finally accountable to those they're supposed to serve and
8 protect; now, therefore, be it
9 That the Congress here assembled recommends that all jurisdictions throughout the
10 United States which permit the adoption of collectively bargained contracts for public-
11 safety employees immediately take the steps necessary to abolish this practice.
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Introduced for Congressional Debate by Lincoln High (NE).

3. A Bill to End the Limit of Doctors

1. BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:
2. **SECTION 1.** All federal laws limiting the number of medical doctors are hereby redacted.
3. **SECTION 2.** Upon the passing of this bill, the federally mandated limit of 110,000 possible
4. new providers will cease to exist. The American Medical Association (AMA)
5. may not be given the power to mandate who they approve as a medical
6. provider; rather, accredited medical schools will approve passing students of
7. medical competence and knowledge.
8. **SECTION 3.** Medical providers are all persons who have completed a medical doctorate
9. education. These are doctors who plan to treat human patients. These
10. providers (currently regulated by the AMA), after completing an accredited and
11. approved medical school's curriculum will become licensed physicians and
12. providers.
13. A. The AMA will no longer dictate which medical students
14. receive licensing, nor will they be able to require extracurricular
15. classes such as business financing classes. They may advise such
16. classes, but will lose the power to obligate doctors who begin
17. practice within a 4 year period.
18. **SECTION 4.** To ensure the credibility of our doctors, the Department of Health and Human
19. Services (DHHS) will work with medical schools to confirm and update, each
20. fiscal year, their accreditation and confidence in their graduates who are
21. seeking to provide medical care.
22. A. A board of 3 doctors (of the DHHS's choosing) will work with
23. a maximum of 2 professors from each accredited medical
24. school. The DHHS will choose new doctors for the board every 4
25. fiscal years.
26. B. The board will meet once a year for a maximum of 1 week.
27. This meeting is to create confidence in the incoming medical
28. graduates within the medical community. The meeting is not
29. required to be conducted in person, as video conferencing is
30. allowed.
31. **SECTION 5.** This legislation will go into effect one calendar year after passage.
32. **SECTION 6.** All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Creighton Preparatory School

4. A Bill to Have Mandatory Police Therapy

1. BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:
2. **SECTION 1A.** Under the passage of this law, police officers shall be required to
3. visit a certified therapist every month while in service.
4. **SECTION 1B.** If a police officer has symptoms of PTSD or other stress inducing
5. mental illnesses, then they will be required to visit a therapist on a biweekly
6. basis.
7. **SECTION 1C.** If the therapist feels it necessary, and depending on the severity,
8. the officer will be put on mandatory leave or dismissal of service.
9. **SECTION 2.** Stress inducing mental illnesses shall defined as stress that causes
10. mental health problems.
11. **SECTION 3.** Implementation of this bill will be enforced by each agency, which
12. is defined as federal, state and local law enforcement.
13. A. The police department's chief shall be responsible for hiring/firing
14. therapists as needed.
15. B. The amount of therapists shall be dependent on the volume of officers
16. at any given station, one therapist per 40 clients.
17. **SECTION 4.** This bill will go into effect a year upon passage.
18. **SECTION 5.** All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null
19. and void.

Introduced by Hastings Senior High School

5. A Bill to Pass S.881 - 21st Century Glass-Steagall Act

1. BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:
2. **SECTION 1.** The passage of this legislation constitutes the passage of the S.881
3. - 21st Century Glass-Steagall Act of 2017.
4. **SECTION 2.** S.881 - 21st Century Glass-Steagall Act of 2017 shall be defined as,
5. a bill introduced by Senator Elizabeth Warren (D-MA), which would separate
6. commercial banks with savings and checking accounts and are insured by the
7. Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation from financial institutions that offer
8. insurance, investment banking, and securities. It clarifies banking laws
9. minimizing the likelihood of a government bailout.
10. **SECTION 3.** This legislation will be enforced by the Comptroller of the
11. Currency, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, and the Board of Governors
12. of the Federal Reserve System as outlined in S.881 - 21st Century Glass-Steagall
13. Act of 2017.
14. **SECTION 4.** This bill will go into effect one year after passage; at that time, the
15. five year transition period as outlined in S.881 will begin.
16. **SECTION 5.** All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null
17. and void.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Marian High School

6. A Resolution to pass the HEROES ACT in the Senate of the United States

1 **WHEREAS,** The House of Representatives has passed the HEROES act on May 12, 2020; and,

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3 **WHEREAS,** The bill has not be debated or passed on the senate floor; and,

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5 **WHEREAS,** The economic impact of the CoVid 19 virus has decreased economic mobility
6 among the working class in America due to layoffs, business closures, disease prevention efforts,
7 inability to work due to pre-existing medical conditions, etc.; and,

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9 **WHEREAS,** It is the duty of the Senate of the United States to hear legislation started and
10 passed by the House of Representatives; and,

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12 **WHEREAS,** The allotted 3.3 Trillion dollars is necessary to jumpstart the economy and provide
13 relief for those most affected by the CoVid 19 Pandemic; now, therefore be it

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15 **RESOLVED,** The United States Senate will debate and pass the Heroes Act (2019).

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Lincoln North Star High School.

7. A Resolution to Join the Paris Climate Agreement

- 1 After President Trump's decision to leave the agreement, Global emissions pledges
- 2 are not on track to limit warming to 1.5°C; and
- 3 Other nations might be less likely to pursue aggressive climate actions with U.S.
- 4 withdrawal; and
- 5 Without the U.S., China could have more geopolitical influence in climate
- 6 negotiations.; and
- 7 The US is the biggest historical contributor to climate change, even though it holds
- 8 just 4% of the world's population; and
- 9 The Paris Agreement provides the framework for transparency and clear evidence of
- 10 what is happening across the globe; now, therefore be it
- 11 By the Congress here assembled that the United States commit to rejoin the Paris
- 12 Climate Agreement and take additional measures to curb greenhouse gas emissions to
- 13 stay below 1.5 degree Celsius.

Congressional Debate by Lincoln Southeast High School.

8. A Resolution to Impeach William P. Barr

1 Sitting Attorney General William Barr has turned his office into an unofficial wing of
2 the Trump 2020 presidential campaign and has abandoned even the pretense of
3 impartiality with regards to the Department of Justice (DOJ); and
4 AG Barr has interfered with a number of investigations and sentencing operations
5 with the express intention of advantaging President Trump; and
6 AG Barr has without legitimate cause removed acting officials who were overseeing
7 investigations into political associates and their allies; and
8 AG Barr has thereby abused the authority of his office, obstructed justice, and
9 interfered with the principle of equal justice under the law; now, therefore, be it
10 That the Congress here assembled shall undertake proceedings to impeach William P.
11 Barr, Attorney General of the United States.

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Congressional Debate by Lincoln High (NE).

9. A Bill to Promote Charter Schools

1. BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:
2. **SECTION 1.** A. The Department of Education will establish the Office of Charter School
3. Education (OCSE). The OCSE will establish state offices in each state. Each state office will approve
4. or deny applications for new charter schools, and regulate and oversee the creation and funding of
5. charter schools. To ensure transparency and accountability, each state office will regularly audit
6. charter schools' budgets.
7. B. The OCSE will award a grant up to \$500,000 to each new charter school.
8. C. Any Pre-K through 12th grade student may apply to any charter school regardless of their
9. location.
10. **SECTION 2.** Charter school shall be defined as an educational institution which operates
11. independently of the established state public school system.
12. **SECTION 3.** The Department of Education will oversee the implementation of this bill.
13. A. Nonprofits, corporations, parents, churches or school districts looking to found a charter
14. school will apply through the newly-established OCSE to receive state funding.
15. B. Each state will fully fund every charter school approved by the OCSE.
16. C. Applications for schools in areas where more than 25% of people live below the federal poverty
17. line will be given priority.
18. D. Any charter school that is found to have mismanaged or illegally used public funds will be
19. placed under review for one year, and if they fail to prove compliance, they will lose all state
20. funding.
21. E. States that fail to comply with this legislation will forfeit 25 percent of their federal highway
22. funding for the year after which they fail to comply.
23. **SECTION 4.** This bill will go into effect at the start of the 2022 fiscal year.
24. **SECTION 5.** All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

Marian High School

10. A Bill to End Non-Violent Felon Disenfranchisement

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT

2 **SECTION 1.** Non-Violent Felons shall be given the right to vote in federal
3 elections.

4 **SECTION 2.** Non-Violent felons shall be defined as individuals whose offenses
5 do not involve the use or threat of any force, and Federal Elections 6
shall be defined as a general, special, primary, or runoff election
7 for the office of President or Vice President, or of Senator or
8 Representative in, or Delegate or Resident Commissioner to, the
9 Congress.

10 **SECTION 3A** This bill will apply to Felons while they are in Federal and State
11 prisons, as well as those on parole, and post-Incarceration.

12 **SECTION 3B** This Act shall be enforced by the Federal Election Commission
13 (FEC).

14 **SECTION 4.** This legislation shall be implemented by the time of the first
15 election after the passage of this bill, with one hundred million
16 dollars allocated.

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

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Lincoln Southwest High School

11. A Bill to Ban Public Smoking to Help Reduce the Number of Smokers in the U.S.

1. BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:
2. **SECTION 1.** Public smoking will be prohibited and considered unlawful in all
3. public places.
4. **SECTION 2.** Public place is defined by general government institutions as an
5. enclosed area to which the public is invited/permitted. They can include but are
6. not limited to medical/health care facilities, public/private educational facilities,
7. restaurants, grocery/convenience stores, retail stores/malls, hotels/motels, public
8. transportation facilities, reception/waiting/lobby areas, indoor sports arenas,
9. gaming facilities, and child/adult care facilities.
10. **SECTION 3.** Local law enforcement will enforce this bill, the offense will be
11. treated as a misdemeanor, and the offender will receive a fine:
12. A. The fine will be a minimum of \$75 and a max of \$200.
13. B. The amount will be determined by the location, amount of populated
14. traffic, and time of day.
15. C. If it is determined that the location could cause more harm due to
16. smoking, then the amount will be higher. If it is a more populated place
17. the larger the fine, and if the violation occurs during the day the expense
18. of the fine will increase accordingly.
19. **SECTION 4.** This will go into effect on January 1, 2022.
20. **SECTION 5.** All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and
21. void.

Introduced by Hastings Senior High School

12. A Resolution to Amend the Constitution to instate Judicial Retention Elections

1 ED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

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

7 **ARTICLE --**

8 **SECTION 1.**

9 A. When required by Section C below, a retention election shall be held for each
10 justice of the Supreme Court. The retention elections shall be held in even numbered
11 years.

12 B. All registered voters will have the opportunity to either retain or not retain
13 justices. The election will be held as a popular vote in all fifty states.

14 C. The vote for each justice will be based on the year in which the justice was
15 confirmed to the court. If the justice was confirmed in an even number year, the justice
16 shall have a retention election in every subsequent eight year interval. If the justice was
17 confirmed in an odd number year, the justice shall have a retention election in every
18 subsequent eight year interval based on the even number year prior to confirmation.

19 D. Justices who are not retained will be immediately removed from the court. The
20 normal judicial appointment and confirmation procedure will be followed for any post
21 election vacancies.

22 The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

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