



**2023 FAYETTEVILLE  
MARCH MADNESS**

**CONGRESSIONAL DOCKET**

All legislation will be taken from the [ACTAA Spring Docket](#).

**Session 1:** 6, 8, 16, 24

**Session 2:** 13, 15, 21, 25

**Finals:** 3, 5, 9, 19



# SESSION I



## **6. A Bill to Ban All Marine Life Theme Parks**

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. All marine life theme parks will be banned due to animal cruelty. The lives of animals are being shortened and sea mammals should not be domesticated for entertainment purposes.

SECTION 2. Marine life theme parks are defined as entertainment venues where marine mammals such as dolphins, sea lions, and beluga whales are displayed to the public and have to perform in shows.

SECTION 3. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service will oversee the implementation of this bill.  
A. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service budget will be increased for a five year period by 5% to help cover costs of animal relocation.

SECTION 4. This will be implemented on January 1, 2024.

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

*Introduced for Congressional Debate by Jonesboro High School.*



## **8. A Bill to Reduce the Bias of Senator and Members of Congress Caused by Their Possession of Stocks, Shares, and Positions Within Companies and Organizations**

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION I. Members of the State Senate and House of Representatives shall no longer be allowed to purchase stocks or shares, possess any form of position in any company which will be awarded government private contracts.

SECTION II. Citizens running for such positions must give up such stocks, shares, and positions upon estimate of office. They may sell these stocks, shares and place an extended leave of absence from their positions, that is equal to their terms.

SECTION III. Members who violate the rules of this legislation would be fined in the amount of their entire Congressional salary similar to the “Ban Congressional Stock Trading Act” enforcement.

SECTION IV. This legislation will take effect imminently

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

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*Introduced for Congressional Debate by Sylvan Hills High School*



## **16. A Bill to Allow the Federal Government to Control and Standardize the Public Educational System**

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

- SECTION 1. The U.S. Department of Education will be given the powers to make impactful decisions for the public educational systems of the whole country. Each state's Department of Education will be used as a middle man between the U.S. Department of Education and local school districts to implement the plan.
- SECTION 2. The term Federal Government refers to the United States of America's bureaucracy, the terms control and standardize refers to giving the US Department of Education power to run, and the Public Educational System refers to the network of public schools in the United States.
- SECTION 3. The Government agency that would be given regulatory powers because of this bill would be the US Department of Education. The US Department of Education would be in charge of funding schools, organizing the calendar, and other regulatory tasks. The teachers would all be paid on the same scale, there would be nationally mandated exams, and a nationally standardized curriculum. The State departments would still be necessary to control specific needs in the educational system of the state. State needs would include but are not limited to school sports, state-wide events, and teacher needs. State departments would have no role in funding schools. County education departments would still be necessary for specific county needs. County needs would include but are not limited to inclement weather demands, bussing and transportation, and school-based events. County education departments would be in charge of surplus funding for schools not taken care of by the federal funding system.
- SECTION 4. This legislation will take effect on May 1, 2024.
- SECTION 5. This legislation would be funded by the US Department of Education.
- SECTION 6. All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

*Introduced for Congressional Debate by Fayetteville High School*



## **24. A Bill to Increase the Federal Minimum Wage**

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

- SECTION 1. A. The Federal minimum wage will steadily increase up to \$10 per hour for covered nonexempt employees working in the United States of America.  
B. The minimum wage will henceforth be indexed to inflation using the Consumer Price Index (CPI).
- SECTION 2. Steadily increase shall be defined as an increase to the Federal minimum wage of \$0.75 in the first fiscal year, followed by a \$1 increase every subsequent year until the minimum wage is \$10.
- SECTION 3. A. The United States Department of Labor shall oversee the implementation of this legislation.  
B. The Bureau of Labor Statistics shall be responsible for determining the Consumer Price Index used for indexing the minimum wage to inflation.
- SECTION 4. This legislation shall go into effect in the fiscal year 2023. All laws in conflicts with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

*Introduced for Congressional Debate by Bentonville High School.*



## SESSION 2





## **13. A Bill to Provide High School Students in Arkansas With Excused Personal Leave**

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. The Arkansas Department of Education will hereby provide all students in Arkansas with 5 school days of excused personal leave.

SECTION 2. Excused personal leave includes any reason a student may be absent from school. This is applied after informing the school office within 5 school days of the absence.

A. The school office must be informed by a guardian if the student is below the age of 16. Otherwise, the student may inform the office.

B. The student will not receive a punishment from the school for taking an excused personal leave (e.g. not considered absent in a class, instead excused, so it will not apply to punishments like mandatory finals).

SECTION 3. The Arkansas Department of Education Division of Public School Accountability will oversee the enforcement of the bill.

The Division of Public School Accountability will oversee Arkansas school districts and enforce the policy in their handbook

The school offices' will have the responsibility to account and record the excused personal leave.

SECTION 4. This legislation will take effect on August 1, 2023. All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

*Introduced for Congressional Debate by Bentonville High School.*

## **15. A Bill to Raise the Federal Excise Tax on Ammunition and use the Revenue to Fund Education Programs**

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

- SECTION 1. The Federal excise tax on ammunition shall be raised from 11% to 15% and use the revenue to fund education programs about the dangers of firearms and the importance of safe storage.
- SECTION 2. These are the definitions provided:
- A. “Education Programs” is defined as a class where gun owners will be provided proper education on how to handle, use, store, and transport guns
  - B. “Gun shops” is defined as a business establishment that sells small arms, such as handguns and shotguns, to individuals in an open shopping format
- SECTION 3. The Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives will oversee enforcement of this legislation.
- A. Education programs will be taught by a state certified or National Rifle Association certified firearms instructor and can be held at local firearms academy and gun shops
  - B. People who take the Safety Programs will have a discount buying ammunition at a 2% tax cut and will be provided identification to prove that they have taken the course
- SECTION 4. This legislation will take effect on FY 2023. All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

*Introduced for Congressional Debate by Russellville High School.*



## **21. A Bill to Require States to Winterize their Electrical Grids**

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. The United States Congress shall require that state governments take the necessary precautions to adequately prepare and reinforce their electrical grids for the coming extreme winter weather due to climate change.

SECTION 2. “Electrical grid” is defined as an interconnected systems by which all forms of electricity is delivered from producers to consumers.

SECTION 3. The Department of Energy (DOE) will be allocated a renewable grant of 100 million from the United States federal budget for four years to oversee the implementation and enforcement of this bill. Funding will be used for securing critical electrical grid infrastructure, insulating of critical transfers, and prevention of electrical power loss from source to customer/consumer during winter months.

A. Electrical grids shall be assessed yearly as of the end of Fiscal Year 2023 on October 1st 2023 according to standards set by the DOE. States who do not meet these established standards may be subject to fines up to \$500,000 dollars for every year of noncompliance.

B. Standards set by the DOE may vary from state to state depending on the severity of the weather and the current condition of electrical infrastructure in each individual state.

SECTION 4. This legislation will take effect on January 1st, 2024.

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

*Introduced for Congressional Debate by Don Tyson School of Innovation*

## **25. A Bill to Standardize Cellphone Ports and Chargers as a Industry Standard within the United States**

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

- SECTION 1. Due to the rapid and continual growth of the cellphone market within the United States over the last 20 years, a diversity of differing charging methods have been developed by manufacturers which makes effective charging difficult and promotes differing patents for charging from manufactures but creates problems for consumers.
- SECTION 2. An industry standard of the USB-C charger has been embraced by the European Union as the charger of choice for all popular electronic devices. If this legislation were to be adopted all cellphone manufacturers would have one year from passage to make all new models and charging conform to the USB-C charging system.
- SECTION 3. If a cellphone manufacturer or company refuses to comply with these demands, then they must provide a USB-C port adapter with all phones free of charge upon request to the owner of the device. These exceptions will only be allowed for the one year adoption period upon passage of this bill.
- SECTION 4. Failure to comply with the standardization to USB-C charging ports and chargers will result in a one time \$200 million dollar fine and an ongoing fine of 15% of all sales of any device that does not comply with USB-C charging requirements after the one year adoption period upon passage of this bill.
- SECTION 5. This bill shall be overseen and enforced by the United States Department of Commerce and shall go into effect on January 1, 2024.

*Introduced for Congressional Debate by Don Tyson School of Innovation*



**FINALS**



### **3. Bill to Teach Comprehensive and Scientifically Accurate Sexual Education in Public High Schools**

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

- SECTION 1. Public high schools in Arkansas will be required to have a comprehensive and scientifically accurate sexual education curriculum.
- SECTION 2. Comprehensive sexual education will be defined as a curriculum-based process of teaching and learning about the cognitive, emotional, physical, and social aspects of sexuality.
- SECTION 3. This act will be enforced by the Arkansas Department of Education. If funding for curriculum or additional teachers is necessary, grants will be given by the Arkansas Department of Education.
- SECTION 4. This legislation will take effect on August 1st, 2024. All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

*Introduced for Congressional Debate by North Little Rock High School*



## **5. A Bill to Increase Cooperative Business Ownership by Giving Workers Opportunities to Purchase their Workplaces**

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

- SECTION 1. All Citizens of the United States shall maintain a right of first refusal for the collective purchase of the businesses and/or business locations at which they are employed in the instances specified in subsections 1A and 1B. The sale, dissolution, or closure of a company. The Right to buy individual plants or locations being sold or closed.
- SECTION 2. For the purposes of this legislation, right of first refusal will be defined as workers' right to enter a business transaction with their employer, according to specified terms, before the employer is entitled to enter into that transaction with a third party.
- SECTION 3. This legislation will be overseen and enforced by a newly created Bureau of Cooperative Worker Acquisitions under the Department of Commerce.
- SECTION 4. Funding for the creation and staffing of this bureau will come from a 1% increase of federal corporate tax. Funding will cap at \$10 billion for the bureaus first year, with the surplus being allocated to decreasing the federal deficit.
- SECTION 5. Individuals or companies in violation of this legislature shall be subject to a fine of at least \$50,000 with subsequent fines doubling.
- SECTION 6. This legislation will take effect on January 1st, 2025. This legislation does not apply to dealings started before June 1st, 2025. All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

*Introduced for Congressional Debate by Bentonville High School.*



## **9. A Resolution to Increase Quality of Sex and Pregnancy Education in Public Schools across the United States**

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

- SECTION 1. Schools across the country have an obligation to create open conversation about sex and pregnancy to allow for education of school age children, and to provide quality material that educates students on the realities and consequences for sexual actions they may make in life.
- SECTION 2. Educating students includes active instruction by teachers with a similar curriculum across the U.S. that is more than abstinence and reflects the real world that students across the United States might face across their lifetime.
- SECTION 3. The United States Department of Education should create a standardized curriculum that addresses the scientific knowledge about sexual reproduction, transmission of sexually transmitted diseases, pregnancy stages, in vitro health, and post pregnancy newborn care. This curriculum should be advised by educators, scientists, and public health officials to create an informative option for educators to use that is value neutral.
- SECTION 4. This curriculum should be written and ready to present to states for implementation in the classroom effective by no later than August 20th 2023 for the 2023/2024 school year.

*Introduced for Congressional Debate by Don Tyson School of Innovation*



## **19. A Bill to Allow People Convicted Felons to Vote**

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. Any person convicted of a felony, whether released or imprisoned, will now be granted the opportunity to vote. For persons imprisoned, an absentee ballot will be provided, and voting jurisdiction will be determined by the location of the detention facility.

SECTION 2. A. Convicted felons shall be defined as any person who has been found guilty of a felony criminal offense.

B. An imprisoned person shall be defined as anyone confined in a prison or jail as punishment for a crime.

SECTION 3. The Federal Election Commission (F.E.C.) will oversee this legislation's implementation in conjunction with other agencies.

In addition to the F.E.C., each state's Secretary of State will ensure that convicted felons are able to register to vote and vote if they choose.

Additionally, the Secretary of State's Office will be responsible for the delivery of voter registration paperwork and absentee ballots to felons currently imprisoned.

SECTION 4. This legislation will take effect on January 1, 2024. All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.