

West Kansas NSDA

2025 Congressional Debate Packet

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R1: A Resolution to Lower the Price of Insulin

- WHEREAS,** People are unable to afford a life-saving medicine, Insulin; and
- WHEREAS,** Millions of Americans cannot get access to a medicine that is required for them to live, in this the medicines themselves can cost up to 100 dollars per 3 weeks of dosage uninsured, and up to 50 dollars insured, and the inherent need for a solution; and
- WHEREAS,** these Individuals affected not only have to deal with the stress of managing both costs of specific foods, pumps, sensors, and blood strips, but they also have to deal with the cost of insulin; and
- WHEREAS,** we should not be condemning millions to death because they cannot afford to treat a disease they were born with ; now, therefore, be it
- RESOLVED,** That the Congress here assembled should act and commit themselves to Lower prices for all brands and forms of insulin.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Garden City High School.

R2: A Resolution to Support the Adoption of a 4-Day School Week

- WHEREAS,** Schools are facing unprecedented teacher shortages, with many many educators leaving the profession and universities graduating; and
- WHEREAS,** With many educators leaving the profession and universities graduating less teacher candidates each year; and
- WHEREAS,** America lags behind many other countries in education, ranked 13th globally; and
- WHEREAS,** Teachers have one of the largest impacts on student learning; now, therefore, be it
- RESOLVED,** That the Congress here assembled strongly recommends all schools move to a 4-day school week.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Nickerson High School.

R3: A Resolution to Amend the Constitution make Privacy an Enumerated Right

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

ARTICLE --

SECTION 1: All citizens of the United States and its territories are entitled to physical and digital privacy from government and corporate bodies.

SECTION 2: This right to privacy is waived for any information gathered with the appropriate warrants, as well as coincidental information gathered provided the government officer had reasonable suspicion and probable cause.

SECTION 3: Any business that brokers or sells the information of American citizens will be found in violation and will no longer be allowed to operate inside of the United States.

SECTION 4: The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Great Bend High School.

R4: A Resolution to Amend the Constitution to Define Constitutional Rights Applicable Only to People

RESOLVED, That the following article, with the exception of Section 2, is proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the Constitution when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several states within seven years from the date of its submission by the Congress:

ARTICLE —

SECTION 1 To amend the constitution to define all Constitutional Rights applicable to people of a natural entity.

SECTION 2 That Congress subsequently reform the United States Code 18 U.S.C. § 2510(6), by removing “corporation” from the definition of “person”, to revoke corporate personhood.

SECTION 3 The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Clay Center High School.

B1: A Bill to Restrict the Use of Artificial Intelligence technologies in Healthcare

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

1 **SECTION 1.** Artificial Intelligence and Large Language
2 Models are hereby banned from use in healthcare settings unless a
3 human operator retains decision-making control at every step of the
4 process. Under no circumstances should the aforementioned
5 technologies be implemented without proper controls.

6 **SECTION 2.** *“Artificial Intelligence”* is defined as any
7 technology which makes autonomous decisions without human
8 input. *“Large Language Models”* are defined as any chatbot
9 technology that can process natural language and autonomously
10 generate a response.

11 **SECTION 3.** Enforcement of this bill will be delegated to the
12 Department of Health and Human Services. Healthcare entities
13 found to be in violation of this bill will be fined no less than \$10,000
14 per violation.

15 **SECTION 4.** This legislation will take effect June 1st, 2025.
16 All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and
17 void

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Buhler High School.

B2: A Bill to Pass the American Dream and Promise Act of 2023

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. The American Dream and Promise Act of 2023 shall be enacted to provide certain non-U.S. nationals with a pathway to permanent resident status and address related immigration provisions.

SECTION 2. For the purposes of this legislation:

- “Non-U.S. nationals” refers to individuals who are not citizens, nor residents of the United States, including those who are deportable or inadmissible, have Deferred Enforced Departure (DED) status, Temporary Protected Status (TPS), or are children of certain nonimmigrants.
- “Conditional Permanent resident status” grants a non-citizen the right to reside and work in the U.S. for a specified period under certain conditions.

SECTION 3. The Department of Homeland Security (DHS), the Department of Justice (DOJ) and the United States Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) shall be responsible for the implementation and enforcement of this legislation by:

- A. Grant conditional permanent status for 10 years to qualifying individuals who entered the U.S. as minors before January 1, 2021, and meet background, education, military, or employment requirements. Eligible individuals may apply for full permanent residency after meeting additional criteria.
- B. Granting permanent resident status to individuals with or individuals with or eligible for Temporary Protected Status (TPS) or Deferred Enforced Departure (DED) as of specified dates, upon application and verification.

SECTION 4. Anyone who knowingly submits false information to obtain legal status under this

Act will face penalties, including:

- A fine up to \$50,000 per violation.
- A prison sentence of up to 5 years for intentional fraud.

- Immediate revocation of any obtained immigration benefits.
- A permanent ban from reapplying for immigration relief under this Act.

SECTION 5. Funding shall come from \$500 million in mandatory congressional appropriations,

\$495 application fees, fraud fines up to \$50,000, 10% ICE budget reallocation, and regulated public-private grants, with GAO audits ensuring accountability.

SECTION 6. This legislation shall take effect 180 days after its passage.

SECTION 7. All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Salina South High School.

B3: A Bill to Restore the Right to Vote to All Felons Who Have Served Their Sentence

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

2 **SECTION 1.** All individuals in the United States who have been convicted of a felony
3 and served their sentence shall have their right to vote in state and
4 federal elections restored.

5 **SECTION 2.** A felony conviction refers to any person convicted of a state or federal
6 crime that, by state or federal statute, is a grave crime classified as a
7 felony. Completion of a sentence will include those whose sentences have
8 been commuted, those who have been pardoned for felonies without
9 having their voting rights restored, those who have served the full length
10 of their felony imprisonment and are released on conditional probation,
11 and those who have served the full length of their felony conviction and
12 probation.

13 **SECTION 3.** The Voting Section of the US Department of Justice Civil Rights Division
14 will enforce the legislation.

15 A. According to the US Department of Justice, "The Voting Section
16 enforces the civil provisions of the federal laws that protect the right
17 to vote, including the Voting Rights Act, the Uniformed and Overseas
18 Citizens Absentee Voting Act, the National Voter Registration Act, the
19 Help America Vote Act and the Civil Rights Acts." (US Department of
20 Justice, n.d.)

21 **SECTION 4.** This legislation will take effect on October 1, 2025. All laws in conflict with
22 this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

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B4: A Bill to Break Up Corporate Agriculture to Restore Market Fairness for Small Farmers

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. The United States shall take immediate action to dismantle monopolistic corporate control over the agricultural sector by breaking up vertically integrated agribusinesses, prohibiting corporate ownership of farmland, and restoring competitive market conditions for small family farms.

SECTION 2. **Corporate Agriculture** shall be defined as any agricultural operation in which a corporation, private equity firm, or conglomerate controls more than 5,000 acres of farmland or generates over \$10 million in annual agricultural revenue.

Small Family Farm shall be defined as a farm primarily owned and operated by individuals or families, generating under \$500,000 in annual gross income.

SECTION 3. The Department of Justice (DOJ) Antitrust Division in collaboration with the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) will enforce the following provisions:

- A. Mandatory breakup of agribusiness monopolies that control more than 20% of any agricultural market, including but not limited to meatpacking, grain processing, and seed production.
- B. A ban on corporate ownership of farmland, requiring all agricultural land acquisitions to be made by individuals, families, or cooperatives.

C. A moratorium on foreign ownership of U.S. farmland and the forced divestment of land owned by foreign corporations or sovereign entities.

SECTION 4. This legislation will take effect on FY 2026. All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Herington High School.

B5: A Bill to Terminate the Use of H1B Visas

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

- 1 **SECTION 1.** (a) Effective July 1, 2025, the H1B visa program, as
2 established by the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1965, is hereby
3 terminated.
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5 (b) No new H1B visas shall be issued or renewed after the effective date of
6 this Act.
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8 (c) Individuals currently holding H1B visas shall be allowed to complete the
9 terms of their existing visas, but shall not be eligible for extensions or
10 renewals.
11 **SECTION 2.** U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services in conjunction
12 with U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement shall be responsible for
13 the enforcement of this Act.
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15 **SECTION 3.** This legislation will take effect on July 1, 2025. All laws in
16 conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.
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Introduced for Congressional Debate by Hutchinson High School.

FR1: A Resolution to Demand the President of the United States to Re-Sign the Rome Statute

WHEREAS, International law and the promise of world peace are only possible when
the nations of the world work together to support these lofty goals; and

WHEREAS, The withdrawal of the United States from the Rome Statute in 2002 dealt a
serious blow to our nation's credibility and to the values we claim to hold
dear, both at home and abroad; and

WHEREAS, It is not too late to reverse course and reclaim our position as a moral
leader for the entire globe; now, therefore be it

RESOLVED, by the Congress here assembled that the President of the United States is
called upon to sign back onto the Rome Statute of the International
Criminal Court (ICC) and reaffirm our nation's commitment to upholding
the work of the ICC, including our full cooperation in the enforcement and
execution of all ICC arrest warrants.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Buhler High School.

FB 1: A Bill to Establish Paid Parental Leave

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. This act shall be known as the Parent Paternity Leave act of 2025

SECTION 2. To guarantee parents with paid time off (PTO) to bond with their child, support family well-being without financial hardship due to lost wages .

SECTION 3. The Department of Labor shall establish a Paid Family Leave Fund to assist businesses with compliance funded through a 0.1% payroll tax on employers with more than 15 employees.

(A) All employers with 15 or more employees must provide a minimum of 12 weeks of paid paternity leave for eligible employees following the birth, adoption, or fostering of a child under the age of 12 months

(B) Small businesses (fewer than 15 employees) may apply for federal assistance to cover costs associated with compliance.

(C) To qualify, an employee must have worked at their current employer for at least 6 months prior to taking leave.

(D) The leave must be taken within one year of the birth, adoption, or placement of a child.

(E) Both biological and adoptive parents, including same-sex couples and legal guardians, are eligible.

SECTION 4. This legislation will take effect on January 1, 2026

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Garden City High School.

FB2: A Bill to Pass the Federal Gun Control Act to Increase Public Safety

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. Ban the sale of automatic firearms and high capacity magazines and establish a national gun buyback program to reduce the number of firearms in circulation.

SECTION 2. For the purposes of this Act:

Automatic Firearm: Any firearm that is capable of discharging multiple rounds of ammunition with a single pull of the trigger without manual reloading, as defined in the National Firearms Act.

High-Capacity Magazine: Any ammunition magazine capable of holding ten or more rounds, as defined under District of Columbia law.

SECTION 3. This legislation shall be enforced by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives for regulation of selling via licensing firearm dealers, and maintaining a legal stock of firearms and the Federal Bureau of Investigation for enforcement via asset forfeiture.

SECTION 4. This legislation will take effect on July 1, 2025. All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Nickerson High School

FB3: A Bill to Federalize the Administration on Sports Betting

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. Sportsbook companies are unable to access adequate information to identify and prevent suspicious transactions. Consumers of these companies often have difficulty with overdrafted checking accounts and even credit card debt due to the lack of information given from the companies.

SECTION 2. A. “Sportsbook companies” refer to any and all organizations who accept bets from individual sports betters. Most of these bets revolve around if an individual or team would win a sporting event.

B. “Suspicious transactions” refers to any and all unusual activity in betting that is indicative of match fixing, the manipulation of an event, misuse of inside information, or other illicit activity.

C. “Information” refers to any banking, credit, and personal information required from sportsbook companies to ensure security.

SECTION 3. The Federal Trade Commission will oversee this legislation once passed.

A. The FTC will write out clear and reasonable guidelines for any and all sportsbook companies in the US.

B. The FTC will regulate the information of customers and provide education to customers about any fees and overdraft information.

SECTION 4. This legislation will take effect on July 1, 2025. All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Salina South High.

FB4: A Bill to Prohibit the Privatization of Disability Care Services

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

Section 1. The outsourcing or privatization of any operations or facilities of adult care services for disabilities will be prohibited without explicit legislative approval.

Section 2. For the purposes of this legislation:

A. "Adult care services for disabilities" shall refer to services that provide assistance to individuals with physical, intellectual, or developmental disabilities, including but not limited to residential care, day programs, and support for independent living.

B. "Privatization" shall mean transferring management or operational control from public entities to private, for-profit, or nonprofit organizations.

Section 3. Administration and enforcement:

A. The Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) shall oversee the implementation of this bill.

B. HHS will evaluate and improve the quality and accessibility of public disability care services.

C. States receiving federal funds for disability care services shall adhere to the requirements of this bill as a condition of funding.

SECTION 4. This legislation will take effect on July 1, 2025. All existing contracts or agreements with private entities for the management of disability care services shall be reviewed within six months of this bill's enactment.

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

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Great Bend High School

FB5: A Bill to Legalize Medical Assistance in Dying (MAID)

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

2 **SECTION 1.** Medical Assistance in Dying (MAID) shall hereby be made legal.

3 **SECTION 2.** Medical aid in dying (MAID) is a practice in which a physician provides a
4 competent adult with a terminal illness with a prescription for a lethal
5 dose of a drug at the request of the patient, which the patient intends to
6 use to end his or her life (National Institutes of Health, 2020).

7 **SECTION 3.** The US Department of Health and Human Services will enforce the
8 legislation.

- 9 A. The Secretary of the US Department of Health and Human Services
10 shall direct the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) to declare
11 prescriptions for drugs to be utilized in medical assistance in dying
12 (MAID) legal and accessible by physician prescription.
- 13 B. The US Department of Justice shall hereby cease all investigation into
14 and prosecution of physicians, caregivers and patients seeking access
15 to medical assistance in dying in any US state or territory where the
16 practice is not currently legal.
- 17 C. All patients accessing care for medical assistance in dying must do so
18 under the care of a licensed physician in their state.
- 19 D. All patients accessing care for medical assistance in dying must be 18
20 years of age or older, or be deemed a legal adult by a Court.
- 21 E. All patients accessing care for medical assistance in dying must have a
22 prognosis from a physician or specialist of less than six months to live.
- 23 F. All patients accessing care for medical assistance in dying must be
24 deemed by a licensed psychologist or psychiatrist in their state or
25 territory of residence to be capable of making their own healthcare
26 decisions, and/or be deemed in an affidavit by a licensed psychologist
27 or psychiatrist to be of sound mind.

28 **SECTION 4.** This legislation will take effect on October 1, 2025. All laws in conflict
29 with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Newton High School

FB6: A Bill to Ban the Sale of Consumer Debt

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

1 **SECTION 1.** A creditor subject to the oversight of the Federal Trade
2 Commission may not sell or transfer consumer debt to any third party,
3 except in connection with a bona fide merger or acquisition of a financial
4 institution.

5 **SECTION 2.** For the purposes of this Bill:

6 A. "Consumer debt" means any obligation or alleged
7 obligation of a consumer to pay money arising out of a transaction
8 in which the money, property, insurance, or services which are the
9 subject of the transaction are primarily unsecured debt intended for
10 personal, family, or household purposes.

11 B. "Creditor" means any person or entity that offers or extends
12 credit creating consumer debt or to whom a consumer debt is
13 owed.

14 C. "Consumer" means any person obligated or allegedly
15 obligated to pay any consumer debt.

16 **SECTION 3.** The Federal Trade Commission shall have the authority to
17 enforce this Bill and issue regulations as necessary.

18 A. Any creditor found in violation of this legislation shall be
19 subject to a fine of up to \$50,000 per occurrence and may be
20 required to provide restitution to affected consumers.

21 B. Consumers whose debt has been unlawfully sold or
22 transferred may bring a civil action against the creditor to recover
23 damages, including but not limited to the accrued debt amount and
24 statutory damages of up to \$10,000 per violation.

SECTION 4. This legislation will take effect on July 1, 2025. All laws in
 conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.