

Legislation Packet for The Villiger Tournament November 22-23, 2025

The legislation items offered for debate within this packet constitute the agenda for Congressional Debate at the Villiger Tournament on November 22-23, 2025.

Legislation is presented in the order of debate, and the order of debate will not be modified. Debate on individual agenda items will last for a minimum of one cycle and a maximum of one hour.

Chambers are expected to use the allotted session time. There will be no “base” agreements of any kind. As judges will be instructed to reward quality over quantity, any attempt to deny competitors who are prepared to speak the chance to do so by adjourning early or revising the agenda is inappropriate. Judges will be instructed to penalize any student participating in parliamentary brinksmanship or other manipulative tactics.

Rules and Procedures

1. **Agenda.** The Preliminary Session agenda is determined by the tournament. It is not subject to vote or amendment.
2. **Limitations on debate.** Debate on any individual legislation has a minimum length of one cycle and a maximum length of 60 minutes of session time. There are no side balance requirements or mandatory moves to previous question other than the 60-minute maximum time.
3. **Authorships.** When a new piece of legislation comes to the floor, a student from the submitting school should be granted the first affirmative speech as an authorship. If no author is present, any member of the house may speak as a sponsor of the legislation.
4. **Final Appeal.** The author or sponsor shall also receive the right of a Final Appeal, a 90-second speech that does NOT count for recency and does not have a subsequent questioning period. The 60 minute debate limit will NOT preclude the author/sponsor's right to the Final Appeal speech.
5. **Questioning.** There is a mandatory questioning period of one minute for each speech – two minutes for the first affirmative and negative speech on each bill. All sessions will follow the direct questioning format. Questioners recognized by the Presiding Officer will be allotted 30 seconds to question the speaker on the floor. Motions to extend questioning time are never permitted.
6. **Precedence/Recency.** Precedence should reset to a clean slate at the beginning of each session, starting with a randomly generated recency list. ONLY recency should be used to determine who can speak and when. *“Gentlemen’s agreements” or any use of the “base system” are EXPRESSLY PROHIBITED and any student pursuing these practices should be warned once and then reported to Congress Tab for disqualification.*
7. **Scoring.** All judges will score all speakers, including the Presiding Officer. There is no requirement to rank the Presiding Officer; they may be ranked as each scorer sees fit, but scorers are asked to remember that POs sacrifice their right to speak to lead the chamber. The Parliamentarian will NOT score speeches but is encouraged to provide feedback to each speaker.
8. **Ranking.** Judges will rank the top 8 contestants at the end of each session; the Parliamentarian completes one ranking sheet at the end of all sessions, ranking ALL students.

Please refer to NSDA rules for any issues not specified by the above rules. Refer to Congress Tab with any questions or needs that may arise during the session.

Session 1 Legislation

A Bill to Restrict Pharmaceutical Advertising to Protect Public Health

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

- 1 **SECTION 1.** Direct-to-consumer advertising of prescription drugs shall
2 be subject to the following restrictions:
- 3 A. No pharmaceutical advertisements may air on broadcast or cable
4 television between the hours of 6:00 AM and 10:00 PM local time.
- 5 B. No pharmaceutical advertisements may appear in broadcast media
6 content (not inclusive of social media) primarily directed toward
7 individuals under the age of 18, determined by the TV Rating
8 System.
- 9 C. Pharmaceutical advertisements shall not include emotionally
10 manipulative imagery, high distraction imagery, testimonials from
11 actors portraying patients, or depictions of miraculous recovery
12 within the commercial content.
- 13 **SECTION 2.** The Federal Communications Commission (FCC), in
14 consultation with the Food and Drug Administration (FDA), shall be
15 responsible for enforcing the provisions of this act.
- 16 **SECTION 3.** The Federal Communications Commission (FCC), in
17 consultation with the Food and Drug Administration (FDA), shall be
18 responsible for enforcing the provisions of this act.
- 19 A. Broadcast media entities or pharmaceutical companies found in
20 violation of this act shall be subject to civil penalties not to exceed
21 \$500,000 per infraction.
- 22 B. The FCC shall be authorized to issue further guidelines necessary to
23 enforce this act in a manner consistent with First Amendment
24 protections.
- 25 **SECTION 4.** This bill shall take effect January 1, 2027

Introduced for Congressional Debate by La Salle College High School.

A Bill to Ban Animal Testing in Scientific Research

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1: The United States Federal Government will enact a ban on animal testing in scientific research.

SECTION 2: Animal testing is defined as the use of animals in research, testing, and education to understand physiological and pathological conditions, in which a live animal is forced to undergo something that is likely to cause them pain, suffering, distress or lasting harm. Animal testing is often used in drug discovery fields.

SECTION 3: The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) will oversee this legislation. Any party that is found violating this bill will be subject to a fine of \$10,000 per infraction.

SECTION 4: This legislation will take effect on January 1st, 2027. All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Vivian Liu, Ridge High School

A Bill to Regulate AI Data Centers

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. Artificial intelligence (AI) data centers across the United States shall hereby be subject to regulations on water and electricity usage.

- A. Annual limits on water usage shall be capped at 50 million gallons per year for AI data centers under 100,000 sq. ft, and 100 million gallons per year for those surpassing 100,000 sq. ft.
- B. Annual limits on electricity usage shall be capped at 50 megawatts per year for AI data centers under 100,000 sq. ft, and 100 megawatts per year for those surpassing 100,000 sq. ft.
- C. Companies are hereby required to provide annual public reports that disclose the water and electricity usage of each AI data center.

SECTION 2. An AI data center shall be defined as a facility that houses the specific IT infrastructure needed to meet the demands of training, deploying and delivering AI applications and services, and that has the advanced compute, network and storage architectures and energy and cooling capabilities to handle AI workloads.

SECTION 3. The Department of Energy (DOE) shall oversee enforcement of this legislation.

- A. If an AI data center is found to commit a minor exceedance ($\leq 50\%$ over the cap), then the company shall be fined a total of 5% of their annual revenue.
- B. If an AI data center is found to commit a moderate exceedance (50% to 100% over the cap), then the company shall be fined a total of 7% of their annual revenue.
- C. If an AI data center is found to commit a severe exceedance ($> 100\%$ over the cap), then the company shall be fined a total of 10% of their annual revenue.

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

Introduced for Congressional Debate by The Potomac School

Session 2 Legislation

A BILL
1. To promote transparency and integrity within Congress by
prohibiting insider trading.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1.

This Act may be cited as the “Congressional Insider Trading Integrity Act.”

SECTION 2.

(a) Congress finds that—

1. The American people have a right to expect that their elected representatives act in the public interest and not for personal financial gain;
2. Existing laws prohibiting insider trading do not adequately prevent Members of Congress from using non-public information for personal benefit; and
3. Strengthening financial transparency and oversight of Members of Congress will promote public trust and reduce conflicts of interest.

(b) The purpose of this Act is to—

1. Eliminate insider trading by Members of Congress;
2. Remove the financial incentives or pressures that may lead to insider trading; and
3. Ensure that Members of Congress are subject to the same securities regulations and penalties as all other citizens.

SECTION 3.

(a) Within 90 days of the enactment of this Act, all Members of Congress shall be required to place all personal investment assets into a qualified blind trust, to be managed by an independent trustee with no familial or financial relationship to the Member.

(b) No Member shall have direct or indirect control over the management, purchase, or sale of assets within such trust during their term of office.

SECTION 4.

(a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the annual salary for all Members of

Congress shall be set at \$1,000,000.

(b) This adjustment shall take effect at the beginning of the next congressional term following enactment of this Act, in accordance with the Twenty-Seventh Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

(c) The intent of this provision is to reduce the incentive for Members of Congress to engage in financial misconduct or self-enrichment through insider trading.

SECTION 5.

(a) Members of Congress shall be subject to all applicable securities laws and regulations enforced by the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC).

(b) Any Member found to have engaged in insider trading or other prohibited financial activities shall—

1. Be required to disgorge all profits or benefits obtained from such activities; and
2. Be subject to investigation and prosecution by the Department of Justice (DOJ) under applicable criminal statutes.

(c) The SEC and DOJ shall have full jurisdiction and authority to enforce the provisions of this Act.

SECTION 6.

This Act shall take effect immediately upon enactment, except as otherwise provided in Section 4(b).

A Resolution to Repeal Section 230 of the Communications Decency Act

- 1 **WHEREAS,** Media companies, including social media companies, cannot be held
2 accountable; and
- 3 **WHEREAS,** Section 230 of the Communications Decency Act is outdated and has been
4 perverted beyond its original intent; and
- 5 **WHEREAS,** the lack of accountability that Section 230 has caused irreparable harm
6 with no actual recourse for justice; therefore, be it
- 7 **RESOLVED,** That the Congress here assembled repeal Section 230 of the
8 Communications Decency Act.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by The Potomac School.

A Bill to Establish a Wealth Tax

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

1 **SECTION 1.** Households shall hereby pay an annual 2% tax on every dollar of net worth
2 above \$50 million and a 6% tax on every dollar of net worth above \$1
3 billion.

4 **SECTION 2.** ‘Household’ is to be defined as the cumulative net worth of all individuals
5 legally defined as an immediate family through marriage or birth, regarded
6 as one unit. ‘Net worth’ is to be defined as the difference between an
7 individual’s liabilities (money owed) from assets (all value owned from
8 things like cash, investments, and property).

9 **SECTION 3.** The Internal Revenue Service (IRS) shall oversee the implementation of this
10 legislation.

11 **SECTION 4.** This legislation will take effect on July 1, 2026. All laws in conflict with this
12 legislation are hereby declared null and void.

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Introduced for Congressional Debate by Pennsbury High School

Session 3 Legislation

A BILL TO PROMOTE HEALTHCARE ACCESS FOR RETURNING CITIZENS

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

2 **SECTION 1.** Individuals released from federal incarceration after serving a minimum of five years
3 shall be granted access to comprehensive healthcare services for a period of two
4 years following their release, provided they do not engage in repeated incarceration or
5 criminal acts during this period.

6 **SECTION 2.** A. “Comprehensive healthcare services” shall be defined as physical health,
7 mental health, substance abuse treatment, and preventive care services, including
8 , but not limited to, medical checkups, prescription medication, therapy, and
9 rehabilitation programs are provided through Medicaid.

10 B. “Repeated incarceration” shall be defined as criminal acts that result in
11 rearrest, reconviction, or return to incarceration with or without a new sentence
12 during a specific follow-up period after release.

13 **SECTION 3.** The Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) shall oversee
14 the implementation of this bill through existing Medicaid infrastructure.

15 A. HHS shall expand eligibility criteria to automatically enroll returning
16 citizens upon release.

17 B. States that do not comply with the automatic enrollment provision within one
18 years of enactment shall be ineligible for federal grants related to public health or
19 prison reintegration programs until partial or full compliance is achieved.

20 **SECTION 4.** This legislation shall take effect on June 1, 2026.

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

A Bill for Rural Healthcare Student Loan Forgiveness

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

2 **SECTION 1.** The United States government shall pay all medical school and dental school
3 student loans for doctors, dentists, and orthodontists who work at rural
4 medical centers immediately upon graduation for five years.

5 **SECTION 2.** “Rural medical centers” are defined as any medical practice listed on the
6 Department of Human Service’s Rural Health Information Hub’s maps of
7 Critical Access Hospitals (CAHs), Federally Qualified Health Center Sites in
8 Rural Areas, Rural Emergency Hospitals (REHs), and Rural Health Clinics
9 (RHCs).

10 **SECTION 3.** The United States Department of Education (DOE) shall implement this
11 legislation.

12 A. \$50 million will be allocated to them for enforcement.

13 B. The money for student loan relief will come directly from the Department
14 of Defense’s (DOD) budget.

15 C. Doctors are not expected to pay any student loans over the five years.

16 The government will pay the loans in full after five years.

17 D. If doctors stop working at rural hospitals at any point during the five years,
18 they will have to pay their student loan debt individually.

19 **SECTION 4.** This legislation will take effect January 1, 2026. All laws in conflict with this
20 legislation are hereby declared null and void.

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Introduced for Congressional Debate by Clare Facchini of Loyola School.

A Bill to Cap Annual College Tuition Growth Based on Income Trends

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

2 **SECTION 1.** The United States Federal Government shall require all
3 accredited colleges and universities to limit annual tuition increases to a
4 rate no greater than the national median household income growth from
5 the previous year. Institutions exceeding this cap shall forfeit eligibility for
6 federal tax benefits and funding programs.

7 **SECTION 2.** Federal tax benefits shall include access to tax-deductible
8 donations, exemptions from property and income taxes, and eligibility for
9 federally supported infrastructure or research grants.

10 **SECTION 3.** The Department of Education shall collaborate with the
11 Department of the Treasury to monitor compliance. Colleges or
12 universities seeking to increase tuition beyond the permitted threshold
13 must submit a formal financial justification to Congress for approval.

14 **SECTION 4.** This act shall take effect beginning July 1, 2026. All
15 previous laws or provisions conflicting with this legislation are hereby
16 nullified.

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Introduced for Congressional Debate by Madeline Weirup of Needham High School.

Semifinal Session Legislation*

*Note: in the event that no Semifinal round is held, these bills will be eligible for debate in the Final.

A Resolution to Recognize Climate Refugees Under U.S. Immigration Law

1 **WHEREAS,** Rising sea levels, extreme weather, and drought caused by
2 climate change are displacing millions of people worldwide; and
3 **WHEREAS,** Current U.S. immigration law does not recognize “climate
4 refugees” as a protected category; and
5 **WHEREAS,** The United States has both a moral obligation and strategic
6 interest in addressing climate migration; now, therefore, be it
7 **RESOLVED,** That the Congress here assembled recommend the United
8 States legally recognize climate refugees as a distinct protected group
 eligible for asylum.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Council Rock North High School

The Smart Border Security Act

- 1 **SECTION 1.** All southern border security efforts shall be subject to a comprehensive
2 technological enhancement process that all border agencies must follow.
- 3 **SECTION 2.** A. The “southern border” shall be defined as the boundary between the
4 United States and Mexico, stretching from the Pacific Ocean in the west to
5 the Gulf of Mexico in the east.
6 B. The technological enhancement process shall be defined as a system to
7 deploy southern border surveillance technologies, including drones,
8 thermal cameras, AI driven analytics, and smart barriers.
9 C. All border agencies shall use the same metrics and guidelines for
10 deployment, regardless of geographic or budgetary differences. Privacy
11 protections will be incorporated to ensure compliance with civil liberties.
- 12 **SECTION 3.** The Department of Homeland Security will be responsible for overseeing
13 the implementation and management of this legislation.
14 A. The DHS will ensure all border surveillance technologies meet national
15 security standards and are continuously updated.
16 B. Border agencies failing to comply with this law will be subject to a fine
17 of \$25,000 per infraction.
- 18 **SECTION 4.** This legislation will take effect January 1, 2026. All laws in conflict with this
19 legislation are hereby declared null and void.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Aditi Terli of Ridge High School

Final Session Legislation

A Bill to Implement Day Fines to Improve the Criminal Justice System

BE IT ENACTED BY THE STUDENT CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

- 1 **SECTION 1.** The United States shall use a day fine system for all finable offenses under Federal
2 Criminal Law and encourage states to use a day fine system under their criminal laws.
- 3 A) Day Fines shall be structured as follows: severity of the crime shall
4 determine the amount of days the fine shall be applied across, and the daily income of the
5 offender shall determine the amount paid per day.
- 6 B) The following guidelines shall be followed for federal offenses: 35%
7 of a person's net daily income times 30-90 days for misdemeanor, and 60-120 days for
8 felony offenses.
- 9 C) States can determine their own individual guidelines, as long as they
10 do not exceed fining below 20% or above 50% of a person's net daily income, and as long
11 as they do not exceed applying the fine over more than 90 days for infractions and
12 misdemeanors, and 120 days for felony offenses.
- 13 D) Any rules pertaining to unusual situations, such as but not limited to
14 cases where there is no income, will be handled on the federal level by the Department of
15 Justice (DOJ) and by the individual states on the state level.
- 16 E) Any States that do not have fine systems in line with these guidelines
17 shall lose 35% of allocated Federal Aid Highway funding.
- 18 **SECTION 2.** A) "Day Fines" shall be defined as a form of progressive fine system, in which the fine
19 amount is based on the severity of the crime, and the daily income of the offender.
- 20 B) "Income" shall be defined as any monetary compensation from
21 employment and government benefits
- 22 **SECTION 3.** The following departments shall oversee the implementation of this legislation:
- 23 A) The DOJ shall be in charge of restructuring the Federal Fine system,
24 as well as overseeing the implementation of the aforementioned guidelines by the states.
- 25 B) The Department of Transportation shall be in charge of revoking the Federal Aid
26 Highway funding if these guidelines are not followed.
- 27 **SECTION 4.** Day fines shall be implemented on the Federal level no later than the start of Fiscal Year
28 2028. State guidelines must be implemented by Fiscal Year 2029.
- SECTION 5.** All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Southern Lehigh High School

A Bill to Invest in Hypersonic Missiles

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. The Department of Defense shall initiate a comprehensive program to invest into the construction, research, and deployment of hypersonic weapons.

SECTION 2. Hypersonic weapons shall be defined as any missile that travels at or above Mach-5 (five times the speed of sound).

SECTION 3. The Department of Defense shall receive \$10 billion per year over the next 5 fiscal years in order to research, test, and eventually deploy hypersonic missiles.

A. 60% will be allocated for research and development.

B. 20% will be allocated for testing, evaluation, and deployment.

C. 20% will be allocated to defend against foreign hypersonics using surveillance systems.

The Department of Defense will be required to provide Congress with annual reports detailing allocation of funds, expenditures, and planning.

SECTION 4. This legislation will take effect immediately after passage. All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Strath Haven HS.