

Bulldog Invitational

Student Congress

Docket

Thank you for attending the **Bulldog Invitational Congress** tournament. My name is **Joe Rankin** (Bettendorf HS) and I am the head coach of the Bettendorf High School Speech and Debate Team. I will be acting as the *Congress Director* for our event. At this time, we have the following schools registered in the tournament:

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| ✓ Ankeny | ✓ Hempstead |
| ✓ Bettendorf | ✓ Iowa City West |
| ✓ Debate Excel | ✓ Johnston |
| ✓ Dowling Catholic | ✓ Pleasant Valley |

Each school was asked to submit **3** pieces of legislation by *Monday, November 3rd, 2025*. I have received **13** pieces of legislation and placed it in this document. In order to ensure we do not run out of legislation, I have added additional pieces of legislation from the Glenbrooks 2025 Congress Docket. These bills may be represented by any school in attendance. The bills were chosen to ensure everyone had a fair chance to speak on additional legislation and to expose students to the type of legislation students can expect to see at the NSDA Nationals tournament. If a school is not represented in your chamber, the bill may be represented by any school in attendance.

The docket is divided into different sessions for Congress. You **CAN** change the order of the docket within each session but you **CANNOT** change what session a piece of legislation is in. The session breakdown will be:

Friday, November 14th

4:45pm - 8:00pm Session 1

Saturday, November 15th

9:00am – 12:15pm Session 2

12:45pm – 2:45pm Super Session

All NSDA rules and time limits will apply to Student Congress. Presiding Officers will receive a gavel for each session they serve in. There will be 2 judges assigned by session, rotating between sessions. 1 Parliamentarian will serve for Sessions 1 – 2 and a separate Parliamentarian will serve for the Super Session. We will award trophies to the Top 3 in the Super Session and medals to the top 4-6.

Beyond that, I'm going to include some "*Congressional Debate Rules and Procedures*" that are largely adopted from the Glenbrooks Tournament Docket. I'll be utilizing these rules as guidelines for you to start Congress, as they seem to be fairly consistent with the NSDA rules and the Tournament of Champions. I hope this adds some clarity on matters for those competing.

Thanks again for attending the Bulldog Invitational Congress tournament. Good luck to all students involved.

Joe Rankin
Bettendorf HS

Congressional Debate Rules and Procedures

The following rules intend to promote procedural unity and to foster a consistently high standard of Congressional debate. A chamber cannot alter or ignore these regulations with a motion to suspend the rules. They are consistent with the guidelines and standards suggested by the Tournament of Champions. The Bulldog Invitational tournament follows NSDA rules unless otherwise outlined and seeks the 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 directors reserve the right to issue additional special rules for the Bulldog Invitational as warranted.

1 - SESSIONS & CHAMBERS

1.1 Number of Sessions: The tournament will consist of two sessions, both of which take place on Friday - Saturday.

1.2 Assignment to Preliminary Chambers: Students will be assigned to geographically diverse preliminary chambers. When possible, students from the same school will be placed evenly in chambers.

2 - LEGISLATION

2.1 Submission of Preliminary Legislation: The tournament will publish guidelines and deadlines for student legislation submission annually in the invitation. Tournament officials will consider submitted legislation from attending students, selecting bills and resolutions that are controversial, timely, well written, properly formatted, and that provide substantial affirmative and negative arguments.

2.2 Publishing of Legislation: Legislation will be available on Tabroom.com.

3 - ESTABLISHING THE AGENDA

3.1 Determining the Agenda: Prior to the beginning of Session 1, each preliminary chamber will act as a committee of the whole to determine the order of legislation to be debated throughout the session. The chamber may do this by unanimous consent or by voting on multiple proposed agendas.

3.2 Freedom of Debate: Suspensions of the rules to allow for changes to the agenda are not permitted. Once the chamber has set an agenda for the tournament, they may not deviate from that agenda. This ensures fair competition and equitable preparation. Debate on a bill will continue until time expires in the session during which it began, or the previous question is called, whichever comes first. There is no minimum or maximum time (i.e. no one-hour limit) for each agenda item to be debated.

4 - ELECTION OF PRESIDING OFFICER AND THEIR DUTIES

4.1 Election Procedures: The parliamentarian will conduct elections for presiding officers, assisted by scorers in the collection of the secret ballots. Each student within the chamber may cast one vote. Voting will continue, dropping the lowest vote-getter(s), until one person receives a majority. Once elected a presiding officer may not relinquish the chair for the purposes of delivering a speech affirming or negating the legislation under consideration. We will award each Presiding Officer a gavel for each session they served in.

4.2 Progression of Speeches and Cross-Examination: Debate on each bill or resolution will begin with a call for a three-minute authorship/sponsorship speech by a representative from their school. An author or student(s) from the author's school may decline to stand for this speech. In the absence of such a speech, the presiding officer will call for any representative to deliver the first affirmative speech, functionally sponsoring the

legislation. Following the delivery of the first affirmative speech, the chair will allow for two minutes of questioning of the speaker. Following the questioning, the chair will ask for a speech in opposition to the bill. This speech will be three minutes long followed by a two-minute period of questioning. All subsequent speeches shall be three minutes in length followed by a one-minute questioning period. There will be no “final appeal” speeches for the first affirmative speaker as have been experimented with at some recent tournaments around the country. Cross-examination in all preliminary and elimination round sessions will be by direct questioning. The chair will yield time to members of the chamber wishing to question the speaker in blocks of 30 seconds using recency followed by prioritizing those who may have been refuted.

4.3 One-Sided Debate: 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 on the number of consecutive affirmative or negative speeches that can be given.

4.4 Recognizing Speakers: When more than one debater seeks the floor, the presiding officer must follow the precedence/recency method, that is: • First, recognize students who have not spoken during the session. Choose between these students at random. • Next, recognize students who have spoken fewer times during the session. • Finally, recognize students who spoke earlier (least recently) during the session.

4.5 Penalty for Speeches Exceeding Time Limits: Any regular 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.

4.6 Precedence and the Legislative Day: Within each session precedence/recency do not reset, to ensure that all students in a chamber have opportunities to speak and receive evaluation from the scorers. When each new session begins precedence/recency will be reset. The length of sessions should not be altered to indulge the debaters’ desire to allow all members to end with an equal number of speeches (i.e., do not recess early after all students have given two speeches in the session).

5 - OTHER NOTES OF DECORUM

5.1 Amendments: Legislators may submit amendments to the Presiding Officer in writing. A motion to amend is necessary to consider the written amendment; such a motion is in order any time after the first affirmative speech. Once the motion is made, the Presiding Officer decides if the amendment is germane. The Presiding Officer must consult with the Parliamentarian to make this decision. If the amendment is deemed not to be germane, the chair rules it out-of-order and the amendment process stops. If the chair rules the amendment germane, he/she should read the contents of the amendment to the chamber. A 1/3 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. Legislators may make a motion to table or call the previous 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 based on priority; 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 priority. A majority vote is necessary for the chamber to adopt the amendment (this of course after a 2/3 vote has been achieved to call to a previous question on the amendment).

5.2 Voting by Unanimous Consent: When a motion is unlikely to be contested, it is appropriate for the Chair to call for unanimous consent by asking, “are there any objections” before executing the motion. Members may then respond by announcing “objection” to the chamber. This is not an automatic recognition to explain the substance of that objection. Proper expression of your objection is to then vote “Nay” in the subsequent division of the chamber (this prohibition includes explaining that you have a speech you still wish to deliver; the chamber is aware that you’ve been standing thus far and is not obliged to allow every member to deliver every

speech he/she may desire). It is imperative that Presiding Officers cease the inefficient practice of allowing explanations of objections ad nauseam.

5.3 Designation as a House of Representatives or a Senate: The Bulldog Invitational tournament strives to be a contest with the highest standards of behavior at all times among attending students. Debate modeling the work of the United States Congress should be enjoyable but also taken seriously. All preliminary chambers are designated as a House of Representatives, while semifinal chambers and the final chamber are designated as Senates. A member of a Senate is always referred to as Senator, while a member of a House of Representatives is always referred to as Representative. The Presiding Officer of a Senate is addressed as President, while the Presiding Officer of a House of Representatives is addressed as Speaker. The Presiding Officer is responsible for enforcing proper decorum.

5.4 Advocates in Good Faith: A debater may not speak on both sides of the same legislation but may speak as many times on the same piece of legislation as their priority permits and the chamber allows before calling the question.

6 - JUDGE AND PARLIAMENTARIAN RESPONSIBILITIES

6.1 Number of Judges: Two qualified judges will serve for each session, and the tournament directors will attempt to seat larger panels for semifinal and final sessions.

6.2 Instructions to Judges: 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.

6.3 Judges' Scoring of Speeches and Preferential Rankings: In the preliminary session, each judge will score every speech on a scale of 1-6 points (6 is best). For each hour of presiding, each judge should also score the Presiding Officer, using the same scale. At the end of each session, the two judges will independently rank the top eight students who advanced the debate most effectively (1st is best). All unranked students will receive a rank of ninth. The Presiding Officer may be ranked in the top eight and should be if s/he provides outstanding service to the chamber. All judges will be instructed that they must consider the Presiding Officer.

6.4 Parliamentarians: A Parliamentarian will be appointed to serve continuously for both preliminary sessions. The Parliamentarians ensure order, allowing the chamber to run itself but correcting significant procedural errors that affect fairness.

6.5 Parliamentarians' Preferential Rankings: Once at the end of all preliminary sessions, the semifinal session, or the final session as appropriate, the parliamentarian will rank all of 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.

7 - THE SEMIFINAL & FINAL SESSIONS

7.1 Number of Students Advancing: Consistent with TOC guidelines, the tournament intends to advance no more than one-third of all preliminary contestants to the final session. The number of students advancing is dependent on the number of preliminary chambers and the optimum number of students in the chambers.

7.2 Determining Advancing 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 sessions to the final session.

7.3 Judges and the Parliamentarian: At least two judges will be assigned to the final session and will be responsible for evaluating the participants' speeches.

7.4 Presiding Officer: The parliamentarian will act as the temporary presiding officer of the final session, accepting nominations for the Presiding Officer. The members will vote immediately for one nominee after each nominee has the opportunity to address the chamber.

7.5 Legislation and Authorship Speeches: Tournament directors have selected the legislation to be debated in the final session. The chamber will meet as a committee of the whole to choose the order in which the legislation will be debated. There are no authorship speeches in the final session. Any student may give the sponsorship speech.

7.6 Awards: The top 6 participants in the final session will receive awards at the awards ceremony following its conclusion.

8 - ETHICAL AND BEHAVIORAL EXPECTATIONS

8.1 Ethical Use of Evidence: The tournament will utilize the National Speech and Debate Association's evidence rules for Congress found in the latest version of the NSDA's High School Unified Manual. The tournament directors will rule on any appeal of a parliamentarian's decision.

8.2 General Tournament Rules: Beyond the rules and procedures specific to Congressional debate outlined above, the Glenbrook schools also require that you observe the following general standards of conduct.

- Inappropriate language will not be allowed.
- All school district policies, local, and state laws regarding harassment must be observed.
- All school district policies, local, and state laws prohibiting smoking (including vaping), alcohol, and weapons must be observed.

8.3 Penalties: Consequences for infractions may result in any or all of the following actions at the sole discretion of the tournament directors whose decisions are final.

- Disqualification from the tournament
- Loss of participation points
- Forfeiture of awards
- School administrators being notified of any misconduct
- Any additional consequences deemed appropriate to the severity of the infraction Schools will be held financially responsible for all damages incurred.

A Bill to Legalize Death with Dignity

Session 1

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

2 **SECTION 1.** A patient who is mentally competent, a citizen of the United States, 16
3 years of age or older, and has been determined by at least 2 medically qualified
4 physicians to have less than 12 months to live, and who has voluntarily expressed his or
5 her wish to die in a dignified manner, may make a recorded request for a prescribed lethal
6 dose of pentobarbital sodium that the patient may have administered or self-administer to
7 end the patient's life.

8 **SECTION 2.**

9 **A.** Mental competence refers to a person's ability to make rational decisions and express
10 themselves.

11 **B.** A physician is a licensed practitioner of medicine.

12 **C.** A recorded request will be defined as any request that can be proven in the future,
13 whether it be written, recorded, audio recorded, or any other lasting record.

14 **SECTION 3.** The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) will oversee and enforce this
15 legislation. Any doctor who prescribes this medication without all of these requirements
16 being met will be charged with murder in the 2nd degree.

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

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Ankeny's Jackson Betsworth

A Bill to Improve Education

Session 1

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

2 **SECTION 1.** The United States federal government will assist all public K-12 schools by
3 offering increased financial support to those in need.

4 **SECTION 2.** Public school districts with documented students that score below the state's
5 proficiency mandates will be offered aid to improve academic performance.

6 **SECTION 3.** Scoring will be calculated through the mean average of state required
7 testing.

8 **SECTION 4.** Aid eligibility will reset annually after a state-wide test is conducted. Aid
9 shall include, but is not limited to: extra teachers, tutors, online learning programs, grading
10 websites, and physical supplies by request.

11 **SECTION 5.** The Department of Education will oversee the implementation of this bill.

12 A. \$10,000,000,000 will be set aside for this bill from the general fund, to
13 be utilized once the Department of Education requirements are met for
14 said funding.

15 B. The Department of Education will create a tool only accessed by school
16 districts to request aid and ensure all government accountability policies
17 are followed for the distribution of said funds.

18 **SECTION 6.** This legislation will take effect on July 1st, 2025. All laws in conflict with
19 this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Bettendorf High School.

A Bill to Increase Surveillance in Metros

Session 1

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

2 **SECTION 1** . This bill calls for increased video surveillance in large metro centers
3 across the entire nation.

4 **SECTION 2** . Video surveillance is defined as a way of video recording, more
5 specifically cameras in public areas. Large metros are defined as any city with a
6 population larger than 100,000, meaning a total of 346 cities across the United States. All
7 video footage that is deemed non-essential is deleted in 48 hours.

8 **SECTION 3** . The Department of Homeland Security would oversee the implementation
9 of this bill along with local law enforcement.

10 A. The Department of Homeland Security's budget of \$ 107.9 billion will be used to
11 install surveillance in cities.

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

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Dowling Catholic High School

Resolution on the Peaceful Settlement of the Conflict in Ukraine

Session 1

1. **Whereas**, prolonged conflict between the Russian Federation and Ukraine has resulted
2. in significant loss of life, displacement, and economic hardship for both nations;
3. **Whereas**, lasting peace and regional stability require mutual recognition of sovereignty,
4. security, and cultural integrity;
5. **Resolved**, that the Russian Federation shall recognize and respect the full
6. independence and internationally recognized borders of Ukraine;
7. **Further resolved**, that Ukraine shall commit to permanent neutrality, refraining from
8. military alliances directed against the Russian Federation, while maintaining full control
9. over its domestic and foreign policy;
10. **Further resolved**, that both parties shall establish bilateral security and economic
11. cooperation framework ensuring minority rights, free trade, and mutual non-
12. aggression, overseen by an international guarantor group under the supervision of the
13. United Nations (UN) and in coordination with the Organization for Security and
14. Cooperation in Europe (OSCE)

Respectfully submitted by Hempstead High School

A Bill to Repeal All Zoning Laws

Session 1

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

2 **SECTION 1.** All existing zoning laws and ordinances that restrict the use of private
3 property shall be abolished to encourage economic development and
4 affordable housing.

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

6 A “Zoning Law” refers to any regulation, ordinance, or statute at the
7 federal, state, or local level that dictates how land may be used or
8 developed, including but not limited to restrictions on building height,
9 density, land use type, and setback requirements.

10 **SECTION 3.** The Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) shall enforce
11 this piece of legislation.

12 A. All federal, state, and local zoning laws are hereby repealed.

13 B. All covenants, contracts, or agreements requiring compliance with
14 zoning laws are rendered null and void.

15 C. Governments may regulate land use only to prevent direct harm to
16 public health, safety, or environmental sustainability, or provide
17 uniform infrastructure standards for essential public services such as
18 roads, utilities, and emergency response.

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

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Johnston High School

A Bill to Promote Renewable Practices in Deep Seabed Mining for Critical Mineral Security

Session 1

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. In order to strengthen American economic competitiveness and ensure a secure supply of strategic minerals, Congress supports investment in deep seabed mining conducted with renewable energy.

SECTION 2. A. Deep Seabed Mining shall be defined as the collection of polymetallic nodules, crusts, or sulfides located at depths greater than 200 meters on or beneath the ocean floor.

B. Renewable Extraction shall be defined as the use of sustainable power sources, including but not limited to offshore wind, solar, tidal, or hydrogen fuel cells, to conduct mining and processing operations.

SECTION 3. Oversight of this legislation will be conducted by the Department of Energy (DoE), the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), and the Department of Treasury (DoT).

A. The Department of Energy will ensure that funded entities use renewable energy as outlined in Section 2B, and report violations to the Department of Treasury for immediate funding suspension.

B. \$10 Billion will be provided to the National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration for research & development to improve energy efficiency in seabed mining operations. Prior to extraction in international waters, companies must obtain an ISA permit through this agency.

C. The Department of Treasury will provide \$5 Million in annual funding to private entities complying with this legislation while also monitoring the commercial viability of Deep Seabed Mining.

SECTION 4. This legislation will take effect on January 1st of 2026. All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Monte Vista High School

A Bill to Increase Ethical Mineral Trading with Sierra Leone

Session 2

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

2 **SECTION 1.** The United States shall establish the Sierra Leone Ethical Mineral Partnership
3 (SLEMP) to promote transparent, ethical, and sustainable trade of critical minerals, including but
4 not limited to diamonds, gold, bauxite, and coltan, between the United States and Sierra Leone.

5 **SECTION 2.** The SLEMP shall:

- 6 A. Require that all U.S. companies sourcing minerals from Sierra Leone
7 comply with existing U.S. laws, including the Dodd–Frank Wall Street
8 Reform and Consumer Protection Act (Section 1502) concerning conflict
9 minerals, and the Clean Diamond Trade Act (CDTA).
- 10 B. Fund and support Sierra Leone’s efforts to implement fair labor
11 practices, environmental protections, and digital traceability systems for
12 mineral exports.
- 13 C. Provide technical assistance to Sierra Leone’s Ministry of Mines and
14 Mineral Resources to strengthen regulatory oversight and prevent
15 corruption in mineral certification.
- 16 D. Incentivize U.S. companies that import ethically certified minerals
17 through tax deductions of up to 5% on import duties related to certified
18 minerals

19 **SECTION 3.** Funding for the SLEMP shall come from a reallocation of existing resources
20 within the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) and the U.S. Department of
21 Commerce’s International Trade Administration (ITA).

22 **SECTION 4.** The U.S. Dept of State, in coordination with the Department of Commerce and
23 USAID, shall oversee implementation of this act and report annually to Congress on:

- 24 A. The effectiveness of the ethical mineral tracking system
- 25 B. Progress in labor and environmental standards in Sierra Leone’s mining
26 sector
- 27 C. The impact on U.S. and Sierra Leone trade relations.

28 **SECTION 5.** Failure of U.S. corporations to comply with SLEMP certification standards shall
29 result in: Loss of eligibility for tax incentives under Section 2(D), and Civil penalties up to
30 \$1,000,000 per violation for knowingly importing uncertified minerals.

31 **SECTION 6.** This legislation will take effect on July 1st, 2029. All laws in conflict with this
32 legislation are hereby declared null and void.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Bettendorf High School

A Bill to Eliminate Homeschooling in the United States

Session 2

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

2 **SECTION 1** . Homeschooling will no longer be recognized as a legal form of education in the United
3 States.

4 **SECTION 2** . Homeschooling: The practice of educating a child at home, typically by a parent or a
5 hired tutor, rather than in a traditional public or private school setting.

6 **SECTION 3** . Once passed the Department of Education will oversee the enforcement of this
7 legislation.

8 A. Truancy Laws will be enforced on parents who are homeschooling children.

9 B. An amount of 2.3 billion dollars will be allocated in order to build programs in schools to help
10 students who have been in a homeschool setting as well as students who need extra help to be on
11 the same learning level as their peers.

12 **SECTION 4**. This legislation will take effect on June 1st, 2028. All laws in conflict with this legislation
13 are hereby declared null and void.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Dowling Catholic

A Bill to Establish a Carbon Dividend and Innovation Tax to Combat Climate Change

Session 2

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1.

A. A federal carbon tax of \$80 per metric ton shall be levied on all corporations emitting more than 25 metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO₂e) per year.

B. Fifty percent (50%) of all revenue collected shall be returned directly to U.S. citizens under the age of 25 as an annual “Climate Dividend.”

C. The remaining fifty percent (50%) shall be allocated to the Department of Energy (DOE) for grants supporting renewable energy innovation, carbon capture technologies, and electric grid modernization.

SECTION 2.

A. A “carbon tax” shall be defined as a fee imposed on the carbon content of fossil fuels or industrial emissions.

B. “Corporation” shall be defined as any legal entity generating revenue exceeding \$5 million annually within the United States.

C. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) shall track emissions data, and the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) shall collect the tax.

SECTION 3.

A. Corporations that reduce emissions by more than 30% within five years shall qualify for a Carbon Innovation Credit, reducing their effective tax rate by up to 25%.

B. Companies found falsifying emissions reports shall be fined triple the avoided tax amount and may face criminal investigation.

SECTION 4. The Department of Energy shall publish an annual “National Climate Accountability Report” detailing:

1. Total tax revenue collected;
2. Total dividends distributed;
3. Measurable reductions in national CO₂ emissions.

SECTION 5. This act shall take effect beginning January 1, 2026.

SECTION 6. All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

Respectfully submitted by Hempstead High School

A Bill to Replace the \$1 Bill With the \$1 Coin

Session 2

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

2 **SECTION 1.** The United States will perform a variety of actions to phase out the \$1 bill, replacing it
3 with the \$1 coin.

4 **SECTION 2.** The Department of the Treasury shall be allocated \$2 billion in order to oversee this piece
5 of legislation.

6 A. The US Mint shall stop minting the \$1 bill.

7 B. All financial institutions, including but not limited to banks, credit unions, businesses, and
8 ATMs, must provide change in \$1 coins instead of \$1 bills.

9 C. All newly manufactured vending machines, kiosks, and other automated payment systems
10 must accept \$1 coins and may no longer accept \$1 bills.

11 D. A publicly accessible website shall be established and maintained by the Department of the
12 Treasury and the U.S. Mint, enabling individuals to order \$1 coins at face value, with delivery
13 fees subsidized by the Treasury to promote adoption.

14 E. Starting FY 2030, the \$1 bill shall be officially declared invalid as legal tender and will no
15 longer be accepted for financial transactions.

16 **SECTION 3.** This legislation takes effect in FY 2026. All laws in conflict with this legislation are
17 hereby declared null and void.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Johnston High School

A Bill to Prohibit the Use of Private Military Contractors

Session 2

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

2 **SECTION 1.** The United States Department of Defense, including all subdivisions and agencies, is
3 prohibited from forming new contracts with or otherwise renewing existing contracts with Private
4 Military Contractors (PMCs).

5 **SECTION 2.** Private Military Contractors (PMCs) are defined as non-governmental that provide
6 military, security, or defense-related services to the United States government under contracts. These
7 services include, but are not limited to combat support, intelligence, or infrastructure-related projects.
8 This does not include defense contractors that simply procure weapons, equipment, or vehicles for the
9 Department of Defense.

10 **SECTION 3.** The Department of Defense will be responsible for implementing this bill.

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

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

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Archbishop Mitty

A Bill to Expand Membership of the USMCA to Countries in Central America, South America and the Caribbean

Session 2

1 **WHEREAS**, The United States is in the USMCA (United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement); and
2 **WHEREAS**, This agreement brings economic and environmental benefits to all three nations; and
3 **WHEREAS**, The regions of Central America, South America, and the Caribbean are currently facing
4 economic and environmental challenges; and
5 **WHEREAS**, Nations in those regions often look to other countries like China for trade and support;
6 now, therefore, be it
7 **RESOLVED**, That this Congress here assembled encourages the governments of Canada and Mexico to
8 allow the expansion of other nations into the USMCA, or to create an equivalent agreement that allows
9 the membership of all nations in North and South America.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by American Heritage Palm Beach

A Bill to have BMX Racing recognized by the IHSAA

Final Session

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. Bicycle Motocross Racing, otherwise known as BMX Racing, shall hereby be recognized as a school sanctioned sport in the state of Iowa by the Iowa High School Athletic Association (IHSAA).

SECTION 2. BMX Racing shall be defined as the sport founded and sanctioned by USA BMX, involving bikes with pedals on dirt tracks.

SECTION 3. School sanctioned BMX Racing shall follow all rules used by USA BMX except for the following:

A. Racing groups shall be categorized by Junior Varsity (JV) and Varsity (V), Varsity being the better of the two groups.

B. Usage of clipless pedals shall be coaches discretion, only permitted for Varsity competitors.

SECTION 4. Any student who does not own a BMX racing specific bike will be provided one via the school

SECTION 5. All USA BMX safety rules and regulations still apply, including but not limited to helmets and clothing.

SECTION 6. \$100,000,000 shall be allocated to this legislation for initial construction and resources, and an additional \$10,000,000 a year shall be allocated annually for upkeep and general expenses.

SECTION 7. This legislation shall go into effect in FY 2028. All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Bettendorf High School

Liberty Wallet Act

Final Session

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

2 **SECTION 1.** A national wallet will be created in the United States with access to every U.S. citizen.

3 **SECTION 2.** National Wallet: A government-backed digital platform that allows individuals and
4 businesses to store, send, and receive money electronically, working like Apple Pay, Venmo, Cash App,
5 etc.

6 U.S. Citizen: A person who is recognized under law as a legal member of the United States.

7 **SECTION 3.** The Federal Reserve System will oversee enforcement of this legislation as well as any
8 funding.

9 **A.** An amount of 800 million will be given to create the national wallet and for the running of the wallet.

10 **B.** The Liberty Wallet will be accessible on any internet-enabled device.

11 **C.** In order to gain access to the Liberty Wallet, an application will have to be made online with
12 information like proof of citizenship, proof of address, and an initial fee of 10 cents.

13 **SECTION 4.** This legislation will take effect on March 5th, 2027. All laws in conflict with this
14 legislation are hereby declared null and void.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Dowling Catholic High School

A Resolution to End the Prosecution of Minors in Adult Courts

Final Session

1 **WHEREAS**, The United States remains one of the few democratic nations that continues to prosecute
2 minors as adults, allowing children to receive extreme sentences, including life imprisonment without
3 parole; and

4 **WHEREAS**, Contemporary neurological and behavioral science confirm that adolescent brains are still
5 developing, particularly in regions governing judgment, impulse regulation, and foresight, reducing
6 culpability compared to adults; and

7 **WHEREAS**, The Supreme Court of the United States has repeatedly affirmed that youth possess a
8 diminished capacity for moral judgment and heightened potential for rehabilitation, as established in
9 Roper v. Simmons (2005), Graham v. Florida (2010), and Miller v. Alabama (2012); and

10 **WHEREAS**, Studies demonstrate that juveniles tried in adult courts experience significantly higher
11 rates of physical and psychological abuse, isolation, and recidivism than those processed through
12 juvenile systems; and

13 **WHEREAS**, The juvenile justice system is designed to emphasize accountability through rehabilitation,
14 counseling, and community reintegration rather than punishment, aligning with evidence-based models
15 proven to reduce reoffending; and

16 **WHEREAS**, Several states have already moved to restrict or eliminate direct transfers of minors to
17 adult courts, demonstrating a growing national consensus toward reform; now, therefore, be it

18 **RESOLVED**, That the Congress here assembled shall prohibit the prosecution of minors under the age
19 of 18 in adult criminal courts; and, be it further

20 **RESOLVED**, That all juvenile offenders shall instead be adjudicated within the juvenile justice system,
21 where appropriate rehabilitative, educational, and mental health resources shall be prioritized to ensure
22 effective reintegration into society.

Respectfully submitted by Hempstead High School

The Collegiate Applied Research and Enterprise (CARE) Act of 2025

Final Session

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

2 **SECTION 1.** The "Collegiate Applied Research and Enterprise (CARE) Act of 2025" establishes
3 government-funded "Mini-companies" and a loan program to accelerate the transition of recent STEM
4 graduates into the private sector. The program utilizes government grants and loans to fund the
5 development of new products and services, boosting innovation and reducing underemployment in high-
6 demand fields due to market saturation.

7 **SECTION 2.** A "Mini-company" is defined as a government-created entity composed of five (5) recent
8 STEM graduates, which is separate from a private business and is exempt from federal business tax for
9 not to exceed five years. The "Startup Loan Program" offers interest-free loans to new companies
10 mainly staffed by college students ($\frac{2}{3}$ majority) or recent graduates in exchange for a negotiable share of
11 future profits.

12 **SECTION 3.** The United States Department of Commerce, in partnership with the National Science
13 Foundation (NSF), will supervise the establishment and funding of the CARE Program, including the
14 granting of initial funds and Basic Venture Grants (BVG). The Department of Commerce is responsible
15 for reviewing Mini-company profitability and converting failed companies' assets and research into
16 educational content for public sale.

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

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Johnston High School

A Bill to Restrict the Use of Artificial Intelligence Technologies in Healthcare

Final Session

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

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

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

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

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

Introduced for Congressional Debate by American Heritage Broward