

Rules for TFA competition were recently changed, now requiring all TFA-sanctioned tournaments to pre-set the agenda for all congressional debate.

For our tournament, we will follow the rules established for TFA State clarifying the rules for debate under a pre-set docket:

1. The Congress Docket for each round of debate is locked. No other items may be debated. Legislation must be debated in the order listed.
2. No item may be tabled until it has been debated, per definition in #3.
3. Debate on an item means that at least one of the following has occurred: one cycle (authorship/sponsorship and a con speech) or three speeches on the same side. At this point, an item may be tabled, or previous question may be moved.

In addition:

Time for debate per legislation item will be limited to no more than one-third of a session's floor time. If action has not been taken on the legislation by that time, an immediate vote shall be taken.

The docket order for the tournament will be as follows:

Prelims:

28—A Bill to Improve the Humanitarian Crisis in Yemen--Jasper
30—A Bill to Rejoin and Strengthen the JCPOA to Prevent Nuclear Proliferation--WB Ray
27—A Bill to Provide Paid Parental Leave--Austin Westlake
26—A Bill to Eliminate Federal Funding for School Resource Officers--The Village School
29—A Bill to Require Federally Funded Colleges to Adopt Test-Optional Admissions--Walnut Grove

Semis:

9—A Bill to Utilize Artificial Intelligence in Immigration Courts--Austin Westlake
8—Bill to Regulate the Use of Facial Recognition Technology to Protect Civil Liberties--Jordan
6—The American Climate Infrastructure and Resiliency Act (ACIRA)--Walnut Grove
10—A Bill to Raise the Federal Minimum Wage to \$15 by the Year 2028--Coppell
7— Bill to Establish a Standardized Exam-Based College Admissions Process--Flower Mound

Finals:

5—The Next Stop America Act of 2025--The Village School
4—A Bill to Make Private Schools Accountable--Katy Taylor
2— A Resolution to Redefine the Standard Workweek to Promote Public Health--Hays
3—A Bill to Establish a Free Trade Agreement with Ecuador--DeBakey
1—A Bill to Increase Funding for Stem Cell Research in Limb Regeneration--Katy Tompkins



Item 28 - A Bill to Improve the Humanitarian Crisis in Yemen

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

2 SECTION 1. Congress shall temporarily prohibit the sale of military weapons to the Kingdom
3 of Saudi Arabia to prevent worsening the humanitarian crisis in Yemen.

4 SECTION 2. A. The "sale of military weapons" is defined to be the direct government-to-
5 government sale or permanent export of all weapon systems, platforms, vehicles,
6 and munitions of the Department of Defense and parts of these items.

7 SECTION 3. The Department of Defense (DOD) will work in coordination with the US
8 Department of State to implement this bill.

9 A. The DOD shall end the sale of military weapons to Saudi Arabia immediately.

10 B. The US Department of State shall submit bi-annual recommendations on
11 whether to reinstate the sale of military weapons based on the Kingdom of Saudi
12 Arabia's policies regarding the Yemeni Civil War, the Saudi-led blockade of
13 Yemen, and unnecessary civilian deaths.

14 C. An additional \$300 million shall also be allocated to the US Department of
15 State to fund further humanitarian aid efforts in Yemen.

16 SECTION 4. This legislation will take effect 90 days after passage.

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

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Jasper High School.



Item 30 - A Bill to Rejoin and Strengthen the JCPOA to Prevent Nuclear Proliferation

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

2 SECTION 1. The United States shall rejoin the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA)
3 with provisions to extend nuclear restrictions to ensure long-term compliance,
4 expand verification mechanisms, and address regional security concerns.

5 SECTION 2. "Verification mechanisms" include on-site inspections, constant monitoring of
6 nuclear sites, and access to suspected undeclared facilities by the International
7 Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).

8 SECTION 3. The U.S. Department of State, in collaboration with the International Atomic
9 Energy Agency (IAEA) and allied nations, shall oversee the re-entry into and
10 strengthening of the JCPOA.

11 A. The Department of State shall negotiate additional agreements to curtail
12 ballistic missile developments and support of proxy groups.

13 B. The Department shall ensure that stronger provisions are included to prevent
14 nuclear missile development and regional destabilization.

15 SECTION 4. This legislation will take effect on July 14, 2026. All laws in conflict with this
16 legislation are hereby declared null and void.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by W.B. Ray High School.



Item 27 - A Bill to Provide Paid Parental Leave

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

2 SECTION 1. The United States Federal Government shall mandate businesses with twenty or
3 more employees to provide paid parental leave to all employees experiencing a
4 qualifying life event.

5 SECTION 2. For this legislation:

6 A. Paid parental leave shall be defined as a period of fully paid time off from work
7 afforded to all parents, regardless of gender.

8 B. A qualifying life event shall be defined as the birth or adoption of a child or
9 children.

10 SECTION 3. The Department of Labor's Wage and Hour Division shall enforce this legislation:

11 A. An employer shall not reduce wages within six months prior to a known
12 qualifying life event.

13 B. Paid parental leave shall be provided for a period of at least ninety days.

14 C. Companies found to be out of compliance shall have their business license
15 revoked.

16 SECTION 4. This legislation will take effect on September 1st, 2026. All laws in conflict with
17 legislation are hereby declared null and void.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Westlake High School.



Item 26 - A Bill to Eliminate Federal Funding for School Resource Officers (SROs)

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. To subdue a growing culture of police intimidation in public schools and prevent excessive law enforcement contact in childhood, the United States Congress shall:

A. Prohibit the use of any forms of federal funding used for the hiring, maintaining, or training of School Resource Officers, including, but not limited to, public safety grants, community policing grants, student support grants, and federal hiring program grants.

B. Direct federal agencies to reallocate SRO-related grants to local educational agencies (LEAs) to replace School Resource Officers with mental health and trauma-informed services to provide a safe and supportive school environment.

SECTION 2. A. The term "School Resource Officer" or "SRO" shall be defined pursuant to 34 U.S. Code § 10839 as a state, tribal, or local law enforcement officer with a sworn authority that is assigned by an employing law enforcement officer to enforce laws in schools and other property owned by school districts.

B. The terms "mental health" and "trauma-informed services" shall be defined as services provided by licensed mental health professionals, including, but not limited to, counseling, trauma recovery services, and crisis intervention.

SECTION 3. A. The Department of Education (DOE), Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), and the Department of Justice (DOJ) shall be responsible for the enforcement and implementation of this legislation.

B. The DOE shall be responsible for distributing federal grants for mental health and trauma-informed services to LEAs and monitoring LEAs to ensure funds are used only for appropriate use cases in accordance with the legislation.

C. The HHS shall be responsible for guiding the implementation of appropriate mental health services and providing technical assistance to schools in establishing such programs.

D. The DOJ shall be responsible for overseeing the disbanding of all grant programs associated with funding SROs that are run by the federal government. Further, the DOJ shall investigate violations and impose civil penalties to ensure compliance with the ban.

E. Under the circumstances that the DOE were to be incapacitated to perform its outlined duties, DOE's responsibilities shall be awarded to the HHS.

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

Introduced for Congressional Debate by The Village School.



Item 29 - A Bill to Require Federally Funded Colleges to Adopt Test-Optional Admissions to Ensure Fairer College Admissions.

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

2 SECTION 1. All federally funded colleges and universities shall adopt test-optional admission
3 policies to promote equity and inclusivity in the college admissions process.

4 SECTION 2. A. "Federally funded colleges and universities" shall refer to any postsecondary
5 institutions that receive any form of federal funding, including grants, contracts,
6 or student aid under Title IV.

7 B. "Test-optional admission policy" shall mean an admissions policy under which
8 applicants may choose whether to submit standardized test scores, such as the
9 SAT or ACT, as part of their college application without penalty or disadvantage in
10 the admissions process.

11 SECTION 3. The U.S. Department of Education shall oversee compliance with this legislation
12 through its Office for Civil Rights (OCR) and Federal Student Aid (FSA) office.

13 A. Noncompliant institutions shall face a three-step enforcement process: a
14 formal warning with 90 days to submit a corrective plan; a compliance review
15 with possible temporary freezing of discretionary funds; and, if violations persist,
16 phased federal funding revocation, including loss of Title IV eligibility after
17 appeals are exhausted.

18 B. Colleges and universities may appeal noncompliance to the Department of
19 Education within 60 days, during which funding will not be withheld. The final
20 decision will be made by an independent review board appointed by the
21 Secretary of Education.

22 SECTION 4. This legislation will take effect starting in FY 2027. All laws in conflict with this
23 legislation are hereby declared null and void.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Walnut Grove High School.



Item 9 - A Bill to Utilize Artificial Intelligence in Immigration Courts

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

2 SECTION 1. The United States Federal Government shall implement an artificial intelligence
3 system to streamline the legal migration process and reduce the case backlog in
4 immigration courts.

5 SECTION 2. "Artificial intelligence systems" are software tools and platforms that use
6 machine-learning algorithms and natural-language processing to perform tasks
7 that traditionally require human intelligence, such as document review, case
8 triage, and accurate decision-making.

9 SECTION 3. A. The Department of Homeland Security (DHS), in Coordination with the
10 Executive Office for Immigration Review (EOIR) and the Government
11 Accountability Office (GAO), shall oversee the implementation and monitoring of
12 these artificial intelligence systems.

13 B. The AI system shall sort cases, identify low-risk applicants, translate
14 documents, schedule hearings, send notices to appear, provide real-time legal
15 information to applicants, and make legally binding rulings on low-risk cases at
16 Master Calendar and Individual Hearings.

17 C. Applications denied by the AI system may be appealed to the Board of
18 Immigration Appeals within 30 days of the decision.

19 D. Oversight Committees shall conduct quarterly audits to ensure fairness,
20 accuracy, and provide bias mitigation.

21 E. Furthermore, the AI system shall be provided with access to any data
22 necessary as attained by the GAO.

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

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Westlake High School.



Item 8 - A Bill to Regulate the Use of Facial Recognition Technology to Protect Civil Liberties

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

2 SECTION 1. Federal agencies may not deploy facial recognition technology in public spaces
3 without a warrant, probable cause, or explicit legislative authorization.

4 SECTION 2. A. "Facial recognition technology" shall refer to software that uses biometric data
5 to identify or verify a person's identity using their facial features.

6 B. "Public spaces" include streets, parks, government buildings, transportation
7 hubs, and other areas accessible to the general public.

8 SECTION 3. The Department of Justice shall be responsible for the enforcement of this act.

9 A. The Department of Justice will create a transparency database tracking all
10 federal agencies' authorized uses of facial recognition.

11 B. The Department of Justice will conduct annual audits and publish a public
12 report assessing compliance and civil liberties impact.

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

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Jordan High School.



Item 6 - The American Climate Infrastructure and Resiliency Act (ACIRA)

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

2 SECTION 1. The Federal Government shall establish the American Climate Infrastructure and
3 Resiliency Act, which shall fund and enforce infrastructure upgrades to reduce
4 greenhouse gas emissions and improve climate change resilience in public
5 buildings, transportation systems, and energy grids.

6 SECTION 2. For this legislation, Climate-resilient infrastructure refers to systems designed to
7 withstand and recover from climate-related hazards, including heat waves,
8 flooding, wildfires, etc.

9 SECTION 3. A. The Department of Energy (DOE) and the Environmental Protections Agency
10 (EPA) shall jointly oversee enforcement of this legislation.

11 B. These agencies are to administer a \$300 billion Green Infrastructure
12 Investment Fund (GIIF) over 10 years in the form of grants to local and state
13 governments.

14 C. Both agencies will collaborate to set new federal climate-resilience
15 construction standards that are required to be met by newly built public
16 buildings, transportation systems, and energy grids.

17 D. Older public buildings, transportation systems and energy grids will be re-
18 evaluated to reach a certain standard set by the agencies and will be required to
19 renovate according to them if not met.

20 SECTION 4. This legislation will take effect starting in FY 2027. All laws in conflict with this
21 legislation are hereby declared null and void.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Walnut Grove High School.



Item 10 - A Bill to Raise the Federal Minimum Wage to \$15 by the Year 2028

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

2 SECTION 1. The federal minimum wage shall be increased to \$15 per hour by January 1,
3 2028, with quarterly increases starting January 1, 2026, leading up to that
4 amount.

5 SECTION 2. "Federal minimum wage" refers to the minimum hourly wage that employers are
6 required to pay their employees under the Fair Labor Standards Act.

7 SECTION 3. The enforcement of this legislation shall be overseen by the U.S. Department of
8 Labor and the Internal Revenue System. These departments shall implement the
9 following enforcement mechanisms:

10 A. Quarterly audits of employers to ensure compliance with the federal minimum
11 wage requirements.

12 B. Investigation of complaints filed by employees regarding violations of the
13 minimum wage law.

14 C. Assessment of penalties for non-compliance, including fines and restitution to
15 affected employees.

16 D. Enforce and define quarterly increases.

17 SECTION 5. This legislation will take effect on January 1, 2026. All laws in conflict with this
18 legislation are hereby declared null and void.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Coppell High School.



Item 7 - A Bill to Establish a Standardized Exam-Based College Admissions Process to Ensure Equal Opportunity and Merit-Based Admission

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

2 SECTION 1. The U.S. Department of Education shall establish a national, standardized exam as the
3 primary criterion for college admissions to federally funded universities and colleges.

4 SECTION 2. A. "Standardized Exam" shall refer to a uniform, national assessment that evaluates core
5 academic and intended major-related competencies. The exam shall be free to take, and
6 students shall have 3 chances to take the exam during their final year of high school,
7 with the highest score being kept.

8 B. "College admissions" shall refer to the process through which students apply for
9 entrance into undergraduate programs at colleges and universities within the United
10 States.

11 SECTION 3. The U.S. Department of Education will oversee the creation, administration, and scoring
12 of the exam in collaboration with a council of educational experts. The exam will assess
13 academic competencies in math, science, reading comprehension, and analytical
14 writing, as well as subjects specific to the test-taker's intended major. Enforcement
15 mechanisms include:

16 A. Mandating all federally funded and private colleges and universities to incorporate
17 the exam as the primary basis for admission decisions.

18 B. Institutions that fail to make the standardized exam the primary basis for admissions
19 will face fines calculated as a percentage of their total annual operating budget or
20 endowment. Initial fines will start at 0.5% of the institution's annual operating budget or
21 endowment, whichever is greater, with the penalty increasing by 0.5 percentage points
22 for each repeated or prolonged violation, up to a maximum of 50%.

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

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Flower Mound High School.



Item 5 - The Next Stop America Act of 2025

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

2 SECTION 1. The federal government shall establish the Next Stop America Program to fund
3 the construction, modernization, and expansion of metro rail and light rail
4 systems in U.S. metropolitan areas to reduce congestion, cut carbon emissions,
5 and enhance public transit accessibility.

6 SECTION 2. A. "Metro rail" shall refer to a fixed-route public transportation system operating
7 on rail infrastructure.

8 B. "Metropolitan areas" shall refer to metropolitan statistical areas (MSAs) with a
9 population greater than 500,000, as determined by the most recent U.S. Census
10 Bureau data.

11 SECTION 3. A. The Department of Transportation (DOT), in coordination with the Federal
12 Transit Administration (FTA), shall oversee and administer this program.

13 B. A grant fund of \$100 billion will be generated through an increase in the
14 gasoline tax to 30 cents per gallon. Cities must submit metro development
15 proposals by FY 2027 to be eligible for grants. Grant recipients must match 30%
16 of federal funds with local or state funding.

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

Introduced for Congressional Debate by The Village School.



Item 4 - A Bill to Make Private Schools Accountable

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. All K-12 private schools and public charter schools which receive taxpayer dollars either through federal funding, state funding, block grants or vouchers will be required to meet all accountability standards of their public-school counterparts.

SECTION 2. School accountability is the process of evaluating school performance based on student performance measures.

SECTION 3. The US Department of Education will oversee the implementation and enforcement of the following provisions.

A. Private and charter schools will be required to follow state-mandated testing requirements or may opt to apply equivalent standards to the National Assessment of Educational Progress test. As in public schools, accountability will be based on testing of all students without regard to socio-economic or special needs status.

B. All private and charter schools receiving tax funding will be required to provide special education and 504 services as required by law. Schools may not discriminate based on special education qualification as part of the admissions process.

C. Schools which fail to meet accountability standards for two consecutive years will be placed on probationary status for one year, subject to the loss of funding and/or the revocation of charter if the school fails to meet accountability at the end of the probationary year. Schools which fail for a third consecutive year may be subject to loss of accreditation.

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

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Katy Taylor High School.



Item 2 - A Resolution to Redefine the Standard Workweek to Promote Public Health

- 1 WHEREAS, The Fair Labor Standards Act establishes the standard workweek as forty hours,
2 despite evidence that maximum productivity and personal well-being correlate
3 to a thirty-two-hour workweek; and
- 4 WHEREAS, Nearly two-thirds of Americans acknowledge they lack a work-life balance, and
5 Human Resources Professionals recognize being overworked as a leading risk
6 factor for semi-preventable health conditions such as cardiovascular disease,
7 stroke and diabetes; and
- 8 WHEREAS, Studies confirm a correlation between long working hours and elevated risk of
9 premature cardiovascular disease, stroke, and diabetes; and
- 10 WHEREAS, Together, these health conditions cost over \$800 billion each year in treatment
11 costs and lost productivity; and
- 12 WHEREAS, These preventable diseases are responsible for fifty-seven percent of annual
13 mortalities; now, therefore, be it
- 14 RESOLVED, That the Congress here assembled should redefine the American workweek to be
15 thirty-two hours per week; and, be it
- 16 FURTHER RESOLVED, That hours worked over thirty-two hours per week should be compensated
17 with overtime pay.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Jack C. Hays High School.



Item 3 - A Bill to Establish a Free Trade Agreement with Ecuador to Focus on Bilateral Investment and Trade

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

2 SECTION 1. Congress shall establish a free trade agreement with Ecuador to foster economic
3 growth, mutual investment opportunities, and a diversified market for both
4 nations.

5 SECTION 2. A free trade agreement (FTA) is defined as a treaty between two or more
6 countries designed to reduce or eliminate trade barriers such as tariffs and
7 quotas, facilitating easier and cheaper trade and investment between
8 participating nations.

9 SECTION 3. A. The Office of the United States Trade Representative (USTR) and US
10 Department of State (DOS) shall oversee the implementation of this bill.

11 B. The USTR shall work with Ecuadorian governments for negotiating the terms
12 and standards of the FTA, addressing issues like tariffs, labor standards, and
13 market access for goods and services.

14 C. The DOS Department of State shall ensure the Ecuadorian government and
15 businesses oblige to maintain human rights, environmental concerns, and
16 mitigating corruption.

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

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

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Michael E. DeBakey High School.



Item 1- A Bill to Increase Funding for Stem Cell Research in Limb Regeneration

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. The U.S. federal Government shall subjectively allocate \$2 billion annually to research institutions to fund research and development in stem cell-based limb regeneration for individuals who have suffered limb loss due to injury, illness, or congenital conditions.

SECTION 2. A. Stem Cell Research - scientific studies using pluripotent and multipotent stem cells to regenerate bone, muscle, nerves, and other tissues necessary for limb restoration.
B. Limb Regeneration -use of stem cells, tissue engineering, and regenerative medicine to restore full or partial function of a missing or damaged limb.
C. Eligible Research Institutions - federally recognized universities, medical institutions, and private-sector research facilities conducting stem cell and regenerative medicine research.

SECTION 3. The National Institutes of Health (NIH) and the Department of Defense (DoD) shall oversee the allocation of funds and ensure the following:

- A. 60% of funding will support basic research on cellular regeneration, nerve reconnection, and bioengineering of tissues.
- B. 30% of funding will be allocated to clinical trials testing regenerative therapies on human patients, prioritizing military veterans and individuals with limb loss.
- C. 10% of the funding will be used for public-private partnerships to accelerate the commodification and development of regenerative treatments.

SECTION 4. To qualify for funding, research institutions must:

- A. Demonstrate adherence to ethical guidelines in stem cell research.
- B. Provide annual progress reports to Congress, NIH, and the Food and Drug Administration (FDA).
- C. Prioritize research that focuses on functional limb restoration, nerve regeneration, and immune response reduction.

SECTION 5. This legislation will take effect in August 2025. All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Tompkins High School.