

The Congressional Docket

State & National

Qualifying Tournament

Alabama

Table of Frequently Used Parliamentary Motions

Type	Motion	Purpose	Second Required?	Debatable?	Amendable?	Required Vote	May Interrupt?
Privileged	24. Fix time for reassembling	To arrange time of next meeting	Yes	Yes-T	Yes-T	Majority	Yes
	23. Adjourn	To dismiss the meeting	Yes	No	Yes-T	Majority	No
	22. Recess	To dismiss the meeting for a specific length of time	Yes	Yes	Yes-T	Majority	No
	21. Rise to a question of privilege	To make a personal request during debate	No	No	No	Decision of the Chair	Yes
	20. Call for orders of the day	To force consideration of a postponed motion	No	No	No	Decision of the Chair	Yes
Incidental	19. Appeal a decision of the chair	To reverse a decision	Yes	No	No	Majority	Yes
	18. Rise to a point of order or parliamentary procedure	To correct a parliamentary error or ask a question	No	No	No	Decision of the Chair	Yes
	17. Division of the chamber	To verify a voice vote	No	No	No	Decision of the Chair	Yes
	16. Object to the consideration of a question	To suppress action	No	No	No	2/3	Yes
	15. Divide a motion	To consider its parts separately	Yes	No	Yes	Majority	No
	14. Leave to modify or withdraw a motion	To modify or withdraw a motion	No	No	No	Majority	No
	13. Suspend the rules	To take action contrary to standing rules	Yes	No	No	2/3	No
Subsidiary	12. Rescind	To repeal previous action	Yes	Yes	Yes	2/3	No
	11. Reconsider	To consider a defeated motion again	Yes	Yes	No	Majority	No
	10. Take from the table	To consider tabled motion	Yes	No	No	Majority	No
	9. Lay on the table	To defer action	Yes	No	No	Majority	No
	8. Previous question	To force an immediate vote	Yes	No	No	2/3	No
	7. Limit or extend debate	To modify freedom of debate	Yes	Yes	Yes-T	2/3	No
	6. Postpone to a certain time	To defer action	Yes	Yes	Yes	Majority	Yes
	5. Refer to a committee *	For further study	Yes	Yes	Yes	Majority	Yes
	4. Amend an amendment °	To modify an amendment	1/3	Yes	No	Majority	No
	3. Amend °	To modify a motion	1/3	Yes	Yes	Majority	No
	2. Postpone indefinitely	To suppress action	Yes	Yes	No	Majority	No
Main	1. Main motion	To introduce a business	Yes	Yes	Yes	Majority	No

* No. 5 should include:

1. How appointed
2. The number
3. Report when or to what standing committee

T = Time

° Nos. 3 and 4 by:

1. Adding (inserting)
2. Striking (deleting)
3. Substituting

A Bill to Increase Transparency and Federal Oversight in Public Transportation Funding and Policy.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

1 **SECTION 1.** The federal government shall strengthen oversight, transparency, and
2 public accountability in the funding, planning, and implementation of
3 public transportation infrastructure to ensure equitable access,
4 environmental sustainability, and the prevention of disproportionate
5 private influence over public transit policy.

6 **SECTION 2.** “Public Transportation” refers to buses, rail systems, subways, light rail,
7 commuter rail, and other mass transit services that receive federal funds
8 . “Private Influence” shall be defined as financial or political activity that
9 discourages or undermines expansion/maintenance coming from a
10 corporation, nonprofit, or donor that contributes more than \$1,000,000
11 annually

12 **SECTION 3.** This legislation shall be enforced by the Department of
13 Transportation(DOT) in conjunction with the Federal Election
14 Commission(FEC).

- 15 A. Congress shall allocate \$10 billion annually solely for the expansion of
16 public transportation. It shall be funded through a 0.5% surcharge on
17 federal transportation subsidies provided to private corporations
18 exceeding \$500 Million in annual revenue.
- 19 B. Any private entity spending over \$1 million annually on
20 transportation-related lobbying must file quarterly disclosures with the
21 FEC
- 22 C. Violations shall result in civil fines up to \$5 million per violation and loss
23 of federal transportation subsidies for up to two fiscal years.

24 **SECTION 4.** This legislation will take effect in Fiscal Year 2027. All laws in conflict with
25 this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

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A Bill to Abolish U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) to Prevent Domestic Human Rights Violations

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

1 SECTION 1. The United States shall hereby abolish the U.S. Immigration and
2 Customs Enforcement (ICE) and all funding delegated to the agency
3 will instead be granted toward the processing of citizenship requests.

4 SECTION 2. "Abolish" shall be defined as the ending of all previously established
5 duties of an organization, the termination of all employment, and the
6 repeal of the Immigration and Customs Enforcement Authorization
7 Act of 2017.

8 SECTION 3. Name the government agency(ies) that will oversee enforcement
9 along with the specific enforcement mechanism.

10 A. Funding previously granted to ICE shall be rerouted to the United
11 States Citizenship and Immigration Services.

¹⁴ SECTION 4. This legislation will take effect 180 days after its enactment.

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

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Introduced for Congressional Debate by Hoover High School.

A Resolution to Abolish the Practice of Trying Children as Adults in the Criminal Justice System

Submitted by Vestavia Hills HS

A Bill to Classify Kratom as a Schedule 1 Controlled Substance Under the Controlled Substances Act

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

- 1 **SECTION 1.** Kratom (*Mitragyna speciosa*) shall be classified as a Schedule I controlled substance under the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. § 812).
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- 3 **SECTION 2.** The manufacture, distribution, and possession of Kratom and its primary alkaloids, mitragynine and 7-hydroxymitragynine, shall therefore be prohibited under the federal law.
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- 6 **SECTION 3.** The Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) shall be responsible for enforcing this classification in cooperation with the state and local authorities, while continuing to authorize and oversee scientific and medical research involving Kratom under existing DEA protocols.
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- 10 **SECTION 4.** Funding for enforcement of this shall be used from previously appropriated DEA Controlled Substance Enforcement budgets. Additional funds may be authorized as needed.
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- 13 **SECTION 5.** This legislation shall take effect 6 months after passage to allow time for enforcement preparation and public notice. All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.
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Submitted by Vestavia Hills HS

A Bill Illegalizing the Private Consumption of Artificial Intelligence in the Form of Large Language Models

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. This bill will hereby illegalize the private consumption of artificial intelligence (A.I.) in the form of Large Language Models (LLMs).

SECTION 2. Private consumption will be defined as any interaction by an individual classified as a private citizen/entity, that is, an individual that is not the government or a business, with an LLM. Artificial intelligence is explicitly only denied in the form of LLMs. LLMs will be defined as any software tool capable of linguistic analysis and prediction, particularly an artificial intelligence system that processes written instructions and can generate natural language text.

SECTION 3. The Artificial Intelligence Regulation Administration (AIRA) will be created, will receive the appropriate funding through the Federal government, and will oversee the implementation of this legislation:

- A. AIRA will target companies who explicitly produce LLMs for private consumption.
- B. Companies who refuse to comply with this bill will be subject to the following penalties: (1) A written warning with a 30-day grace period. (2) A removal of company status after the 30-day grace period. (3) A fine of \$1,000,000 for each state the company still conducts business in.
- C. AIRA will not target: (1) Companies who incorporate artificial intelligence into products other than LLMs. (2) LLMs not consumed by private citizens.

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

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Joy Ahn

A Resolution to Prioritize Nigerian Sovereignty in U.S. Foreign Policy to Prevent Coercive Intervention and Strategic Overreach

1 **WHEREAS**, the United States has leveraged aid, diplomatic
2 influence, and security policy in ways that may pressure
3 Nigeria's internal decision-making; and

4 **WHEREAS**, such involvement risks functioning as soft coercion
5 and undermining Nigeria's right to autonomous policy
6 formation; and

7 WHEREAS, foreign policy lacking sovereignty safeguards invites
8 escalation, anti-U.S. sentiment, and weakened bilateral
9 stability; now, therefore, be it

10 **RESOLVED**, That the Congress here assembled urges the United
11 States to adopt sovereignty-first standards in all engagement
12 with Nigeria, avoiding interventionist precedent or
13 conditional leverage that compromises autonomy; and be it

FURTHER RESOLVED, That future involvement emphasizes consent-based cooperation rather than coercive diplomatic or security tactics.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Jessica Onunkwo .

A Resolution Regarding Statehood for US Territories

WHEREAS, The United States continues to maintain five territories including Guam, American Samoa, Puerto Rico, the US Virgin Islands, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands; and

WHEREAS, These territories are allowed to participate in federal elections in the popular vote, but they have zero representation in the Electoral College; and

WHEREAS, The current status of these territories is one likened to the relationship between Great Britain and the Colonial States of America in the 1700's ; and

WHEREAS, Taxation without representation is not fair; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Congress here assembled should grant Statehood Status to Guam, American Samoa, Puerto Rico, the US Virgin Island, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, with the appropriate representation within the Legislative Branch of the United States as well as within the Electoral College.

A Resolution Regarding The Drinking Age

WHEREAS, The legal drinking age of the United States has changed over the years; and

WHEREAS, Throughout the World, the drinking age varies from no drinking age at all to a total ban on alcohol consumption; and

WHEREAS, The current drinking age of 21 is an arbitrary age with tobacco use being at 19, the military draft being 18, and driving in most states being 16; and

WHEREAS, Tax revenues would increase in the United States; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Congress here assembled should lower the legal age of purchasing and consuming alcoholic beverages to the age of 17, as well as lowering the age of becoming an adult to 17, thus granting the right to vote to those of the age of 17, however eligibility for the military draft will remain at the age of 18.

A Bill to Reform SNAP

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

1 **SECTION 1.** The Secretary is required to designate food and food products
2 to be made available under the supplemental nutrition assistance program,
3 and for other purposes. SNAP may no longer be used for soft drinks, candy,
4 ice cream, prepared desserts such as cakes, pies, cookies, or similar
5 products, and foods otherwise designated by the secretary as incompatible
6 with SNAP's core mission.

9 **SECTION 2.** Designated foods are defined as foodstuffs deemed improper
10 for SNAP use by USDA.

12 **SECTION 3.** Enforcement would be handled by the Department of
13 Health and Human Services, USDA, and in conjunction with state agencies.
14 The Secretary shall furthermore

16 a) promote the health of the population served by the
17 supplemental nutrition assistance program, based on relevant
18 nutrition science, public health concerns, and cultural eating
19 patterns.

21 b) As frequently as determined by the Secretary to be necessary
22 to reflect the most recent scientific knowledge, but not less
23 frequently than once every 5 years, the Secretary shall conduct
24 a scientific review of the food and food products designated
25 and amend those, as necessary, to reflect nutrition science,
 public health concerns, and cultural eating patterns.

SECTION 4. This legislation will take effect at the start of FY 2027.

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

Introduced for Congressional Debate by LAMP High School.

The Paid Menstrual Leave Act of 2026

SECTION 1. This Act may be cited as the “Menstrual Wellness and Workplace Fairness Act.”

SECTION 2. Congress finds that: Period-related pain affects millions of working individuals. Paid leave improves workplace productivity and employee wellbeing.

SECTION 3. Employers with 15 or more employees must provide up to 2 paid menstrual leave days per month, leave days are in addition to existing sick, personal, or vacation days, discrimination against employees using menstrual leave is prohibited.

SECTION 4. The Department of Labor shall oversee compliance, with fines for violations.

SECTION 5. This legislation will take effect on July 1, 2026.

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

A Bill to Regulate the Purchase of Low Fuel-Efficiency Trucks

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

A Bill to Ensure Safe and Sustainable Residency Conditions

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

- 1 **SECTION 1.** This legislation will limit medical residents' work hours to 65 hours per week, restrict shifts to a maximum of 24 consecutive hours, and require mandatory rest periods of at least 12 hours between shifts and one 36-hour period off per week.
- 5 **SECTION 2.** A medical resident will be defined as any physician participating in an accredited graduate medical education program in the United States. Work hours is defined as all time spent performing clinical duties, administrative tasks, and educational activities required by the residency program.
- 9 **SECTION 3.** The Accreditation Council for Graduate Medical Education (ACGME) will oversee compliance with this legislation. Residency programs must implement daily electronic tracking of resident work hours and submit quarterly compliance reports to the ACGM. Programs found in violation shall face sanctions including suspension of accreditation or reduction of federal funding until compliance is achieved.
- 15 **SECTION 4.** This legislation will take effect on FY 2027. All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Central High School.