

**Please find the legislation for the WORCESTER
Diocese NCFL Qualifying Tournament below.**

If you have questions, please get in touch with Chris
Sheldon at csheldon@bancroftschool.org

Thanks!

A Bill to Reduce US Food Waste

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

2 **ARTICLE I:** The US government shall purchase unsold produce, meat and dairy
3 products prior to expiration from farmers and local grocery chains at
4 market rates and distribute that food to citizens in that community that fall
5 beneath the poverty line.

6 **ARTICLE II:** Farmers shall be defined as those who generate agricultural and livestock
7 food product. Local grocery chains shall be defined as stores that primarily
8 provide food and small household goods with fewer than 5 locations.

9 **ARTICLE III:** This legislation shall be implemented on January 1st, 2027.

10 **ARTICLE 4.** This implementation of this legislation shall be overseen by the
11 Department of Agriculture and the Food and Drug Administration.

12 A. This legislation shall be funded through appropriations from the
13 budgets of the overseeing agencies.

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

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Shrewsbury High School.

A Bill to Ban Forced Reset Triggers

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

2 **ARTICLE I:** Public sale and distribution of forced reset triggers shall be
3 banned.

4 **ARTICLE II:** Forced Reset Triggers shall be defined as a device
5 for semi-automatic firearms that uses the weapon's recoil to mechanically
6 push the trigger back to its forward, "ready-to-fire" position

7 **ARTICLE III:** The ban will begin February 1, 2026 and remain
8 forever.

9 **ARTICLE IV:** The U.S. Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms,
10 and Explosives, and the Directorate of Defense Trade Controls will
11 oversee the enforcement of the bill along with the specific enforcement
12 mechanism.

13 A. Owning these arms will result in a 10 year sentence to prison

14 B. If a company is found in violation of this legislation, they will be fined
15 \$10,000 for every instance

16 a. If they are found in violation of this legislation for over 100
17 instances, then the company will be filed for a compliance
18 inspection.

19 **ARTICLE V:** All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared
20 null and void.

*Introduced for Congressional Debate by Angelina Tie, Tahiya Rahman, and Shriya
Jonnalagadda of Shrewsbury High School.*

The Closing Loopholes in Evergreening and Artificial Renewals (CLEAR) Act

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

2 **ARTICLE I:** In an effort to combat evergreening, all companies holding
3 primary compound patents must demonstrate clear clinical superiority in
4 innovation when applying for secondary extending patents. If a company
5 fails to demonstrate clear clinical superiority, they may still be granted a
6 secondary non-extending patent.

7 **ARTICLE II:** “Primary compound patent” refers to any patent granted for
8 approved pharmaceuticals under section 505(c) of the Federal Food, Drug,
9 and Cosmetic Act or under section 351 of the Public Health Service Act.
10 “Clear clinical superiority” shall be defined as a quantifiable and
11 statistically significant experimental change in a measured metric or an
12 otherwise proven causal link between the change being made and the
13 intended consequence. “Secondary extending patent” shall be defined as a
14 secondary patent that extends the duration of the primary compound patent.
15 “Secondary non-extending patent” shall be defined as a secondary patent
16 that does not extend the duration of the primary compound patent.

17 **ARTICLE III:** The United States Patent and Trademark Office shall
18 be tasked with granting and controlling any secondary patents. The Food
19 and Drug Administration shall be tasked with verifying clear clinical
20 superiority and regulating the safety of new innovations.

21 **ARTICLE IV:** This legislation will take effect immediately upon
22 passage

23 **ARTICLE V:** All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared
24 null and void.

A Bill to Streamline the Healthcare Prior Authorization Process to Reduce Administrative Burden and Improve Patient Access

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1.

All health insurance plans operating in the United States shall implement an electronic prior authorization system that complies with standards established by the Secretary of Health and Human Services. All prior authorization requests for medically necessary services shall receive a determination within seventy-two hours for urgent requests and seven calendar days for non-urgent requests. Health insurance plans shall grant automatic approval status to healthcare providers who maintain a ninety percent or higher prior authorization approval rate over a twelve-month period for specific services or procedures.

SECTION 2.

A. "Prior authorization" is defined as a utilization management process requiring healthcare providers to obtain advance approval from a health insurance plan before delivering specific medical services, procedures, prescription drugs, or durable medical equipment to a patient.

B. "Health insurance plan" shall mean any entity that provides health insurance coverage, including but not limited to private insurers, employer-sponsored plans, Medicare Advantage plans, and managed care organizations.

C. "Medically necessary services" shall mean healthcare services or supplies needed to diagnose or treat an illness, injury, condition, disease, or its symptoms that meet accepted standards of medicine.

22 SECTION 3.

23 The Secretary of Health and Human Services shall enforce this legislation. The
24 Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services shall establish standardized
25 electronic forms and interoperability requirements.

26 A. Violations of this Act shall be punished by a civil penalty of not less than
27 \$10,000 and not more than \$100,000 per violation.

28 B. The Secretary shall submit an annual report to Congress detailing compliance
29 rates, average response times, and cost savings.

30 SECTION 4.

31 This legislation will take effect one hundred eighty days following passage. All
32 laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

33

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Syed Bilal Adnan from Al-Hamra Academy

A Bill to Increase Inspection Frequency to Reduce Commercial Airplane Crashes

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

- 1 **SECTION 1.** No commercial airplane shall be permitted to fly without an
2 in-depth safety inspection on record in the previous 6 months.
- 3 **SECTION 2.** The terms above shall be defined as follows:
- 4 A. “Commercial airplanes” shall be defined as non-military aircrafts used
5 for transporting passengers, cargo, or mail for payment or hire. This
6 does not include private airplanes.
- 7 B. “An in-depth safety inspection” shall be defined as a standardized FAA-
8 certified comprehensive systems inspection of commercial airplanes
9 exceeding current A and B check requirements. This is including but not
10 limited to a collective inspection of commercial airplanes’ inner
11 workings, including engines, wheel function, and all other devices
12 necessary for an airplane to fly safely.
- 13 **SECTION 3.** This bill shall be enforced by the Federal Aviation
14 Administration (FAA), a subdepartment of the Department of
15 Transportation.
- 16 **SECTION 5.** Funding for this program shall be allocated through the
17 Department of Transportation’s annual budget, supplemented by inspection
18 fees.
- 19 **SECTION 4.** This legislation will take effect on July 1, 2026. All laws in
20 conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Natick High School.

A Bill to Ban Unpaid Internships

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

2 **SECTION 1.** All individuals working at a for-profit organization must be
3 considered as employees and receive compensation for their work
4 regardless of primary beneficiary status.

5 **SECTION 2.**

6 A. Primary beneficiary status shall be defined as the party that benefits
7 the most from an individual's employment.

8 B. Work shall be defined as any individual performing a task for an
9 organization.

10 **SECTION 3.** The U.S. Department of Labor and the U.S. Office of
11 Personnel Management are responsible for enforcing this legislation.

12 A. The U.S. Department of Labor is responsible for private employment,
13 State and local government employment, and Federal employees of the
14 Library of Congress, U.S. Postal Service, Postal Rate Commission,
15 and the Tennessee Valley Authority.

16 B. The U.S. Office of Personnel Management is responsible for enforcing
17 this legislation for employees of other Executive Branch agencies, and
by the U.S. Congress for covered employees of the Legislative Branch.

18 C. Any company not in compliance with this legislation will be required
19 to pay a fine determined by the U.S. Department of Labor.

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

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Natick High School.