Bulldog Invitational
Student Congress
Docket

Thank you for attending the **Bulldog Invitational Speech and Debate 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 **Student Congress** division of the tournament:

- ✓ Bettendorf
- ✓ Burlington
- ✓ Davenport Central
- ✓ Des Moines East
- ✓ Des Moines Lincoln
- ✓ Dowling Catholic
- ✓ Hempstead
- ✓ Iowa City West
- ✓ Johnston
- ✓ Pleasant Valley
- ✓ Waukee Northwest

Each school was asked to submit up to **3** pieces of legislation by Monday, November 2nd, 2026. I have received **14** pieces of legislation and placed them in this document. If a school is not represented in your chamber, the bill may be represented by any school in attendance.

The docket is **not** set and can be modified as desired when the session starts on Friday, November 13th, 2026. The only limit is that bills/resolutions cannot change their session.

All NSDA rules and time limits will apply to Student Congress. Presiding Officers will be recognized and given an award in both prelims and finals. Prelim Presiding Officers will receive a medal and the Final Season Presiding Officer will receive a gavel. Prelim sessions will break to a Final Session, with awards to the top 6 speakers.

Beyond that, I'm going to include some "*Congressional Debate Rules and Procedures*" that are largely adopted from the Glenbrooks Tournament. 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 Speech and Debate Tournament**. Good luck to all students involved.

Joe Rankin
Head Speech/Debate Coach
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, followed by a final session. The top finishers in each prelim session will advance to the final session. The exact number will be determined by the overall number in attendance.

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 sessions. 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. Each Presiding Officer in Prelims will receive a medal. The Final Round Presiding Officer will receive a gavel.

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 ETHICAL AND BEHAVIORAL EXPECTATIONS

7.1 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.

7.2 General Tournament Rules: Beyond the rules and procedures specific to Congressional debate outlined above, Bettendorf 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.

7.3 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.

The Incarcerated Voters Act

Session 1

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. All individuals currently serving punishment for a felony conviction in the state of Iowa shall hereby be permitted to vote in all elections conducted by the state.

SECTION 2. Punishment shall be defined as any sort of disciplinary action for a felony offense. This is including but not limited to: jail/prison sentences, probation, etc.

SECTION 3. The Iowa Secretary of State shall be tasked with enforcing this legislation.

A. Iowa jails and prisons shall also make a substantial effort to implement voter education programs. This includes but is not limited to: access to news on political candidates, education on political concepts, and viewership on political debates.

B. Any and all funds needed for this legislation will be taken from the Iowa General Fund.

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

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Bettendorf High School

A Bill to Cease Military Assistance to Israel

Session 1

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. The United States federal government shall cease providing direct military assistance to the state of Israel, including foreign military finance, military grants, and U.S funding for cooperative military programs, with the exceptions outlined in this legislation.

SECTION 2.

A. "Military assistance" is defined as grants, subsidized loans, weapon transfers financed through U.S appropriations, and funding for joint military programs

B. This legislation shall not prohibit diplomatic engagement, nonmilitary economic cooperation, or humanitarian assistance to Israeli or Palestinian civilians

C. Humanitarian assistance includes but is not limited to funding for food, clean water, medical supplies, emergency shelter, and civilian infrastructure

SECTION 3. The Department of State and the Department of Defense will implement this legislation by:

A. Terminating current, and new acts of direct military assistance and U.S.-funded cooperative military programs with Israel beginning in the next fiscal year.

B. Submitting a report to Congress every six months detailing the implementation of this legislation and the allocation of any funds under section 4

SECTION 4. Funds no longer allocated to military assistance under this legislation shall be made available for congressional appropriation towards humanitarian relief for civilians affected by armed conflict in the Middle East, and to fund domestic welfare programs.

SECTION 5. This legislation shall take effect at the beginning of the next fiscal year following its enactment. All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Abraham Lincoln High School

A Bill to Expand Naval Shipbuilding on All Coasts

Session 1

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. The Department of the Interior will make available, in an open auction, 2000 acres of land on both coasts for use as private shipyards and hand 500 acres of land to the Department of Defense for public yards. The Department of Education shall provide competitive grants for training in high-demand trades for shipbuilding at private and public and community colleges.

SECTION 2. A Private shipyard shall be defined as a location where ships are constructed and refitted. And a Public shipyard shall be defined as a Government controlled shipyard used for maintenance and refueling nuclear and non-nuclear powered vessels.

SECTION 3. This shall be acted and enforced by The Department of the Interior and The Department of Defence.

SECTION 4. This legislation will take effect during. FY 2029 All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Dowling Catholic Speech and Debate

Affordable Insulin Access Act for the United States

Session 1

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. The federal government shall reduce the cost of insulin by 30 percent and establish a maximum price of $25 per 30-day supply of insulin. The purpose of this bill is to provide Americans with more affordable access to insulin by establishing a federal maximum price and creating a federal fund to offset costs for insulin manufacturers.

SECTION 2. The $25 maximum price shall apply to all Americans who require insulin, regardless of whether they have private insurance, government insurance, or no insurance.

SECTION 3. To assist with funding, a 2 percent federal fee shall be applied to the annual value of insulin exported from the United States to international markets. All revenue collected from this fee shall be deposited into the Affordable Insulin Fund, which shall be used to offset costs for insulin manufacturers.

SECTION 4. The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services shall oversee the implementation of this legislation and administration of the Affordable Insulin Fund.

SECTION 5. This legislation will take effect on January 1, 2027, allowing sufficient time for insulin manufacturers, insurance providers, and federal agencies to make the changes required by this act. All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Hempstead High School

A Bill to Reinstate Values of the Monroe Doctrine

Session 1

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. With this bill, we reinstate values of non-interference proposed by the United States in the Monroe Doctrine.

SECTION 2. The Monroe Doctrine being the U.S. policy declaring the Western Hemisphere off limits to colonization and the U.S. having a practice of non-interference in Europe.

Values of non-interference should be as per the original doctrine: "Our policy in regard to Europe…remains the same, which is, not to interfere in the internal concerns of any of its powers.

With reinstating, we extend the values globally to protect the integrity of the United States.

SECTION 3. The U.S. Department of State and the Department of Defense would oversee the enforcement of this legislation.

SECTION 4. This legislation will take effect on June 12th, 2027. All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

Introduced for Congressional debate by Pleasant Valley High School

A Bill to Limit Grille Height for Non-Commercial Light Trucks

Session 2

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. The manufacturing of or modification of non-commercial Class 1, Class 2A, Class 2B, and Class 3 vehicles to have a grille and hood height exceeding 40 inches is hereby banned.

SECTION 2. Grille height is to be defined as the vertical distance between the point where the top of the grille meets the hood structure and the ground.

SECTION 3. Citizens who possess a vehicle with a hood height exceeding 40 inches prior to the passage of this legislation have until the first of March, 2027 to either apply for an exception, sell their vehicle, or modify their vehicle to have a ride height below 40 inches.

SECTION 4. Citizens who wish to have a vehicle that has a grille height exceeding 40 inches for farming, hauling, hobby, offroading, or other tasks or activities must apply and pass a test for a special permit and vehicle sticker at their local Iowa DoT.

SECTION 5. Law enforcement is allowed to conduct traffic stops on vehicles that have a grille height exceeding 40 inches that do not have a visible sticker and are allowed to ticket citizens who do not have the proper permits after the passing of this legislation.

SECTION 6. The modification of vehicles with aftermarket parts to exceed 40 inches is prohibited.

SECTION 7. This legislation is to be enforced by the Iowa Department of Transportation.

SECTION 8. This bill will go into effect on April 1st, 2027.

Respectfully submitted by Bettendorf High School

A Bill to Reschedule the Iowa High School Baseball and Softball Seasons

Session 2

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. The Iowa High School Athletics Association (IHSAA) shall reclassify baseball as a spring sport. The Iowa Girls High School Athletic Union (IGHSAU) shall reclassify softball as a spring sport.

SECTION 2. Spring sports are sports which are scheduled by the IHSAA and IGHSAU to have their first practices and state championships between February and June.

SECTION 3. The Iowa High School Athletics Association and the Iowa Girls High School Athletic Union shall implement this legislation overseen by the State Board of Education.

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

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Dowling Catholic Speech and Debate

A Bill to Institute a Rebate Tax for a Trucking Firms and Primary Agribusinesses to Refund Costs from Diesel Purchases

Session 2

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. Trucking firms and agribusinesses get a 10% rebate tax on diesel spent in a year. This rebate tax is voided once rebated money exceeds 50 thousand. Clarifying, rebate tax earned money cannot exceed 50 thousand.

SECTION 2. Primary Agribusinesses are defined as producers of raw agriculture products. Trucking firms are defined as companies that transport goods using trucks.

SECTION 3. The Internal Revenue Service (IRS) shall administer and enforce the diesel rebate program. Eligible trucking firms and agribusinesses shall submit an annual rebate claim to the IRS containing records of qualifying diesel purchases, including receipts or invoices, the number of gallons purchased, dates of purchase, and fuel supplier information. The IRS shall verify submitted claims and calculate the rebate at 10% of qualifying diesel expenditures, subject to the $50,000 annual maximum established in Section 1. Approved rebates shall be distributed by the U.S. Department of the Treasury.

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

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Hempstead High School.

A Bill to Provide Streamlined Citizenship Opportunities for Legal Permanent Residents

Session 2

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. The bill will establish one new division for improving access to naturalization for lawful permanent residents called the Office of Accessible Naturalization under U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS)

SECTION 2.

A. A lawful permanent resident: a noncitizen authorized to live permanently in the U.S.

B. Streamlined citizenship opportunities: administrative processes designed to reduce delays and avoid administrative barriers while maintaining legal background checks and eligibility requirements

C. Office of Accessible Naturalization: a newly established office that will supervise all citizenship processes and monitors for delays in naturalization along with concerns of LPRs.

SECTION 3. The Office of Accessible Naturalization shall be responsible for the execution of this bill

A. They shall coordinate with USCIS and other federal agencies to improve naturalization and other immigration processes to identify and address administrative barriers within citizenship processes

B. The department will establish a centralized applicant-support system to provide guidance on eligibility requirements, application procedures, documentation, and the status of applications

C. An initial appropriation of $1,000,000,000 for startup will come from the annual budget of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) to establish the department, develop technology, hire personnel, and begin nationwide implementation

D. All background checks and naturalization requirements shall remain in effect. The department cannot independently grant citizenship or create immigration benefits that are not authorized by the law.

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

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Pleasant Valley High School.

A Bill to Regulate Artificial Intelligence (A.I) in Healthcare

Session 2

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. No longer can AI be utilized by the healthcare industry for diagnosis and medical treatment of patients.

SECTION 2.

A. AI can still be used for early disease detection and drug development; this includes predictive AI.

B. AI is not to be used for personalized treatment, administrative work, and virtual health assistants.

SECTION 3. The Patient Advocate Foundation and the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services will oversee enforcement along with the specific enforcement mechanism.

A. If a medical professional violates this bill they will be put in front of the board of ethics (Ran by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services) and they will decide the punishment.

SECTION 4. This legislation will take effect 3 months after the bill is passed. All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Waukee Northwest.

A Bill to Implement Pro-Natalist Policies

Final Session

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. The United States Federal Government shall implement ethical pro-natalist policies.

SECTION 2. "Ethical pro-natalist policies" are defined as programs that will encourage higher birth rates without coercion, shame, or violating rights or laws. Examples include but are not limited to requiring a paid maternity leave, free + proper childcare, universal child allowances, assisted reproductive technology, and digital/physical advertisements.

SECTION 3. The Department of Health and Human Services will oversee the implementation of this bill.

A. $30,000,000 from the Department of Health and Human Services shall be allocated towards the implementation of this bill. The leftover funding after 10 years after passage will return to the Department of Health and Human Services.

B. Every 10 years, Congress and the Department of Health and Human services will decide if this program is effective and if it should continue to be implemented for another 10 years and if the funding will change if pronatalist policies are continued.

SECTION 4. This legislation will take effect immediately upon passage.

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

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Bettendorf High School.

Military Accountability and Oversight (MAO)

Final Session

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. The United States Department of Defense will be required to submit an audit every fiscal year without fail for the United States Congress and the Government Accountability Office, and the Office of Inspector General for screening and limited public release. The Department of Defense will also be required to submit to an investigation by Congress if requested for war crimes.

SECTION 2. The public release will be left to the Inspector General, Congress, and the U.S. Department of Defense to collaborate and create every fiscal year. War crimes are defined as any violations of the law of war, including the various agreements with the intention of creating rules of war that the United States has signed within the United Nations and the Hague, such as the Geneva Conventions.

SECTION 3. The Department of Defense shall oversee the implementation of this bill

A. Collaboration between all agencies, foreign and domestic, shall occur for this bill to take full effect

B. During times of war the Congress shall form a special War Crimes Committee to provide proper oversight to the Department of Defense.

C. Failure to abide by the audit timeline will result in a 10% fine on the Department of Defense's budget. Failure to respect the Congressional Oversight Committee will result in a fine to be determined by the members of the committee.

SECTION 4. This legislation will take effect in Fiscal Year 2028. All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Dowling Catholic High School.

A Bill to Reduce Agricultural Runoff and Protect Iowa's Drinking Water

Final Session

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HEREBY ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. The federal government shall appropriate $50 million over five years, beginning January 1, 2027, to strengthen Iowa's Nutrient Reduction Strategy. The $10 million annual budget shall allocate $5 million for farmer tax credits, $2 million for well testing, $1.5 million for technical assistance, $1 million for watershed monitoring, and $500,000 for administration and compliance.

SECTION 2. An "eligible farmer" is an Iowa agricultural producer meeting this Act's requirements. "Agricultural runoff" is water carrying nitrogen, phosphorus, or pesticides from farmland into waterways or groundwater. "50% reduction" means an agency-approved or scientifically supported estimate of reduced runoff compared with baseline conditions.

SECTION 3. Eligible farmers shall receive a tax credit covering 25% of approved conservation costs, up to $50,000 annually. Approved practices may include cover crops, no-till farming, nutrient management, buffer strips, and wetlands, provided they are projected to reduce targeted runoff by at least 50%. Farmers already using conservation practices may qualify if they meet the requirements and document eligible costs. Duplicate claims are prohibited.

SECTION 4. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), cooperating with Iowa, shall administer this Act. Agencies shall prioritize high-risk watersheds, verify conservation practices and claims, and provide follow-up testing and treatment information for wells exceeding drinking-water standards. Annual tax credits shall not exceed $5 million; excess applications shall be prioritized using published environmental risk and financial need criteria.

SECTION 5. Every two years, the agencies shall report to Congress on spending, well-testing results, farmer participation, conservation practices, and runoff reductions. A review in year three shall recommend whether future funding or allocations should change.

SECTION 6. This Act shall take effect January 1, 2027. All laws and regulations in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Hempstead High School.

Resign to Run Act

Final Session

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. Any elected official currently working for the federal government who wants to campaign for a higher position than the one they currently hold must automatically resign from their current position before they can launch their campaign.

SECTION 2. "Higher position" shall be defined as an elected position in the federal government with fewer seats and or more duties than the position the person is currently serving.

SECTION 3. Exceptions to this legislation are limited too:

A. Sitting Vice Presidents running for the presidency

B. Running for a higher position during a special election

C. Any member of Congress running for reelection

SECTION 4. All elected officials affected by this legislation will continue to receive their government salaries until their term would have ended. This salary money may not be used to fund their own political campaign.

SECTION 5. They Federal Election Commission will oversee the implementation of this legislation.

SECTION 6. This legislation will take effect on November 4th 2026. All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Johnston High School.