2026 Groves Falcon Invitational
Congressional Debate Docket



1. A Bill to Mandate Insurance Coverage For GLP-1 Drugs
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A Bill to Mandate Insurance Coverage For GLP-1 Drugs

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

Section 1. The United States government shall mandate insurance coverage for FDA-approved GLP-1 drugs to provide equal access for all individuals for treatment and to prevent insurance agencies from implementing discriminatory pricing practices.

Section 2. GLP-1 drugs are classified as glucagon-like peptide-1 receptor agonists and are defined as medications primarily used to treat Type 2 diabetes and obesity. They may also aid in managing blood sugar levels and weight loss. All GLP-1 drugs covered in this bill must be approved by the FDA. Public and private health insurance plans include Medicare, Medicaid, the Federal Employees Health Benefits Program (FEHBP), and individual or group market commercial health insurance plans.

Section 3. This legislation shall be jointly overseen by the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) and the Food and Drug Administration (FDA).

A. All public and private health insurers shall be required to:

1. Include FDA-approved GLP-1 drugs on their formularies.
2. Cover these drugs at the same tier as other essential chronic-disease medications.
3. Prohibit excessive cost-sharing, ensuring copays or coinsurance are reasonable and non-discriminatory.

B. The Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) and the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) shall establish compliance guidelines and conduct annual audits of insurance plans formularies to ensure proper coverage and pricing.

C. The FDA shall provide oversight regarding drug approval.

D. Insurers found in violation of this legislation shall be subject to financial penalties determined by HHS and required to reimburse affected policyholders.

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

Introduced for Congressional Debate By Sen. Chorath and Sen. Soundar of GLK. Utica Academy for International Studies.

A Bill to Restrict Conversion Therapy

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. The United States shall prohibit licensed mental health professionals from administering conversion therapy.

SECTION 2. "Conversion therapy" means any medical, pharmacological, or verbal intervention administered by a licensed mental health professional that seeks to change an individual's sexual orientation or gender identity.

A. A licensed mental health provider is defined as someone who has completed the required education, supervised training, passed the state-approved exam, and is authorized by their state's board to diagnose and treat mental health conditions.

B. This includes but is not limited to attempts to reduce or eliminate same-sex attraction or to discourage gender expression inconsistent with sex assigned at birth.

C. This does not include counseling or support that assists individuals in exploring their identity, coping with discrimination, or making informed choices about their mental health.

SECTION 3. The Department of Health and Human Services will extend general oversight and handle federal enforcement through standard administrative procedures.

A. Licensed mental health professionals who act in violation shall face a fine of $5,000 USD for the first violation, and an additional $2,500 USD for each subsequent violation.

B. State licensing boards can take disciplinary action, including suspending or revoking a professional's license through the state agency that originally issued it.

SECTION 4. This legislation shall take effect on January 1, 2027.

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

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Senator Megan Mangalathet and Senator Helen Mangalathet.

A Bill to Restrict Electric Micro-Mobility Devices

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. Except as provided in Section 4, any Electric Micro-Mobility Device (EMD) may no longer be operated, purchased, or sold by people without an active driver's license in their place of residence.

SECTION 2. An EMD is defined as any lightweight, low-speed device or vehicle powered by an electric motor and used for personal transportation, including but not limited to e-bikes, electric scooters, hoverboards, and electric skateboards.

SECTION 3. Any state or territory that fails to comply with this legislation shall lose 10% of its federal highway funding until compliance is reached.

SECTION 4. This legislation will be carried out by the Department of Transportation in cooperation with state and local transportation departments.

A. EMDs already owned by people without a proper license may still be owned, but they may not be operated until the owner acquires a valid driver's license.
B. Individuals in violation of this legislation are subject to up to a $300 fine, and their EMD being impounded until a family member with a valid license collects it.
C. Local law enforcement agencies will be responsible for enforcing this legislation.
D. This legislation does not apply to Electric Personal Assistive Mobility Devices (EPAMDs) or motorized wheelchairs operated by individuals with physical disabilities or mobility-related impairments.

SECTION 5. This legislation will take effect on January 1, 2028.

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

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Senator DeWar and Senator Royston, UAIS

A Bill to Restrict All Gene Editing in Embryos

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. It shall now be unlawful for any individual, institution, or corporation to perform gene editing on human embryos within the United States.

SECTION 2. Human embryo gene editing is defined as **the process of altering, adding, or deleting specific DNA sequences in a human embryo using molecular technologies.** Specific gene editing tools include (but are not limited to) CRISPR-Cas9, Zinc-Finger Nucleases (ZFNs), TALENs (Transcription Activator-Like Effector Nucleases)

SECTION 3. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) and the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) shall oversee implementation and enforcement of this bill.

A. Any violation from an institution or corporation shall result in a fine of up to $250,000 and any repeat violation may constitute the termination of the institution or corporation as a whole.

B. Any violations from a particular individual shall result in the suspension of any medical, scientific, or federal research licensing and funding, and a repeat violation will constitute criminal penalties with up to 5 years in prison.

C. Severity of charges will be determined by the FDA and DHHS

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

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Isla Nightingale and Alexander Sesi of UAIS.

A Bill to Subjugate Convicted Rapists to the Death Penalty

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. Criminals convicted of rape shall be charged to the highest degree of capital punishment.

SECTION 2. Convicted rapists will be defined as rapists who do not fall under the Romeo and Juliet law. Capital punishment shall be defined as the state-sanctioned execution of an individual as a punishment for a serious crime. Rape shall be defined by the state's discretion.

SECTION 3. The Department of Justice (DOJ) and the Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP) will oversee all procedures pertaining to the convicted rapists.

A. Funding will be taken from all the states that don’t implement this bill by decreasing funding from the federal prisons under the jurisdiction of that state.

SECTION 4. This bill will go into effect January 1st of, 2027.

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

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Senator Long and Senator Mogg.

A Resolution to Support the Unification of Ireland

WHEREAS, The division of the island of Ireland has historically generated political instability, sectarian tension, and lingering economic hurdles across the region; and

WHEREAS, The Good Friday Agreement explicitly provides a democratic pathway for political self-determination and peaceful reunification via concurrent referenda; and

WHEREAS, United Kingdom policies following Brexit have created persistent trade frictions and administrative strain along the border, threatening economic and political cohesion; and

WHEREAS, A single, unified Irish state within the European Union would promote long-term peace, economic stability, and shared governance across the island; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By the Congress here assembled, that the United States officially supports the political unification of Ireland, endorsing the peaceful transition of Northern Ireland from the United Kingdom to join the Republic of Ireland in accordance with the provisions of the Good Friday Agreement.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Bryce Schuh of Holt High School.

The Prenatal Substance Abuse and Child Protection Act

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. Mothers whose prenatal alcohol consumption results in their child developing Fetal Alcohol Syndrome (FAS) will face imprisonment following a full post-birth investigation and conviction.

SECTION 2. Mother shall be defined as the biological birth giver of the child. FAS shall be defined as a severe condition that occurs when a developing fetus is exposed via the placenta to alcohol.

SECTION 3. The Department of Justice (DOJ), in coordination with the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), shall oversee the enforcement of this legislation.

A. Following a child's diagnosis of FAS after birth, medical professionals shall report the diagnosis to the appropriate authorities for investigation of prenatal alcohol exposure.
B. Investigations shall review available medical evidence and relevant circumstances. A diagnosis alone shall not immediately establish criminal guilt: relevant circumstances shall include, but are not limited to, the mother's documented history of substance abuse, medical warnings during prenatal care, and frequency and volume of alcohol consumption.
C. Mothers convicted of knowingly consuming alcohol during pregnancy in a manner proven to have caused FAS shall be sentenced up to ten years of imprisonment and as little as 3 months of alcohol rehabilitation
D. The attorney general shall withhold five percent of federal law enforcement funds, from any state that fails to implement this legislation.

SECTION 4. This bill will go into effect on September 1, 2027.

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

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Senator Chubb and Senator Rohde.

A Bill to Ban Lethal Injection

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED:

SECTION 1. Lethal injection shall no longer be permissible as a means of capital punishment anywhere within the United States and its territories.

SECTION 2. Any jurisdictions performing executions are called upon to renew their vigilance in ensuring that those executions uphold the terms of the Eighth Amendment to the Constitution.

SECTION 3. This legislation shall be jointly overseen by the Department of Justice.

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

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

The Sunshine Protection Act

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED:

SECTION 1. Daylight Saving Time is hereby made permanent. Each time zone within the United States and its territories shall remain one hour ahead of standard time as set by the Department of Transportation.

SECTION 2. This legislation shall be overseen by the Department of Transportation.

SECTION 3. If this legislation is passed during a period of Daylight Saving Time, it shall take effect immediately. Otherwise, it shall take effect with a one-hour time shift occurring at 2:00 AM local time on the fourth (4th) Sunday following passage.

SECTION 4. All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

A Bill to Reinstate the EV Tax Credit

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED:

SECTION 1. The Federal Electric Vehicle Tax Credit is hereby reinstated. The tax credit shall total $7,500 for the purchase of new electric vehicles and $4,000 for the purchase of used electric vehicles. Additionally, the Electric Vehicle Home Charger Credit shall be reinstated, amounting to $1,000 for the installation of an electric vehicle charging port in a taxpayer's home.

SECTION 2. These credits shall apply to fully electric vehicles (those that operate from battery power alone) and plug-in hybrids (those which can be charged to operate solely from their battery for some period).

SECTION 3. This legislation shall be overseen by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS).

SECTION 4. This legislation shall take effect on December 31, 2026, and shall result in these credits being made available for all taxpayers filing their 2026 returns.

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

A Bill to Repatriate Alcatraz

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED:

SECTION 1. Alcatraz Island in California shall henceforth be held in trust for all Indigenous American peoples.

SECTION 2. The Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) shall take possession of Alcatraz and operate it as they see fit for the benefit and enjoyment of all of the peoples of the United States' 575 federally recognized tribes.

SECTION 3. The BIA shall oversee the implementation of this legislation in consultation with the National Park Service and the tribal governing council.

SECTION 4. This legislation shall take effect on January 1, 2027.

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

A Resolution to Call for the Reversal of Bell-to-Bell Bans

WHEREAS Attempts to restrict technology use in schools may hinder students' ability to develop responsible technology habits and adapt to an increasingly digital world; and

WHEREAS Cell phones and other electronic devices, if used responsibly, can offer real educational benefits; and

WHEREAS Banning these devices outright fails to teach students how to manage these temptations in the real world; and

WHEREAS Depriving young people of their phones adds additional and traumatic stresses for students in this modern era of school shootings and lockdown drills; now, therefore be it

RESOLVED by the Congress here assembled that states and territories that have enacted bell-to-bell cell phone bans in K12 schools are encouraged to moderate or even fully reverse those policies; and be it

FURTHER RESOLVED that Congress encourages schools to teach responsible cell phone use explicitly as part of a robust and relevant life skills curriculum.