Southern Minnesota NSDA District

Congressional Debate Legislation

16 bills, listed alphabetically · page numbers refer to this packet

Bill	Author	Round	Page
A Bill to Abolish the Death Penalty	John Marshall	Prelims	2
A Bill to Ban Airline Overbooking	John Marshall	Prelims	3
A Bill to Ban Deep Sea Mining	Bloomington Jefferson	House Semifinals	12
A Bill to Ban Presidential War Time Powers	Lakeville North	Prelims	4
A Bill to Ban the Use of AI-Generated Content in Advertising	Robbinsdale Armstrong	House Semifinals	13
A Bill to Build More Nuclear Energy	Edina	Senate & House Finals	16
A Bill to Disclose Ingredients in Cosmetic Products	Eagan	Senate & House Finals	17
A Bill to End United States Military Involvement in Iran	Lakeville North	House Semifinals	14
A Bill to Establish a Hard Cap Deficit to Reduce National Debt	Bloomington Kennedy	Prelims	5
A Bill to Establish a National Medical License	Eagan	Prelims	6
A Bill to Establish the US African Alliance for Global Prosperity (USAAGP)	Lakeville South	Senate & House Finals	18
A Bill to Fund an Increased Use of Genetically Modified Organisms	Bloomington Kennedy	Prelims	7
A Bill to Implement Desalination Plants in America	Bloomington Jefferson	Prelims	8
A Bill to Mandate High School Civics Testing Nationally	Robbinsdale Armstrong	Prelims	9
A Bill to Repeal the Authorization for Use of Military Force (AUMF)	Lakeville South	Prelims	10
A Bill to Revitalize Medically Underserved Hospitals	Edina	Prelims	11

House Semifinals

- A Bill to Ban Deep Sea Mining — Bloomington Jefferson
- A Bill to Ban the Use of AI-Generated Content in Advertising — Robbinsdale Armstrong
- A Bill to End United States Military Involvement in Iran — Lakeville North

Senate & House Finals

- A Bill to Build More Nuclear Energy — Edina
- A Bill to Disclose Ingredients in Cosmetic Products — Eagan
- A Bill to Establish the US African Alliance for Global Prosperity (USAAGP) — Lakeville South

Prelims

All other bills (10). Bills appear in this packet in round order: Prelims, then House Semifinals, then Senate & House Finals.

A Bill to Abolish the Death Penalty

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. Capital punishment will no longer be used as a criminal punishment in all federal courts.

SECTION 2. Capital punishment is defined as an instance in which an individual is put to death as penalty for a crime.

SECTION 3. This legislation will take effect on January 1st, 2028. Funding will be revisited one year after passage and reappropriated thusly.

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

*Introduced for Congressional Debate by **John Marshall High School**.*

A Bill to Ban Airline Overbooking

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. All United States airlines are prohibited from overbooking any flight by selling or otherwise issuing passenger reservations for a flight in excess of the aircraft's available passenger seating capacity.

SECTION 2. Overbooking shall be defined as the confirmed sale or issuance of passenger reservations for a scheduled flight in a number exceeding the maximum passenger seating capacity of the aircraft assigned to that flight.

SECTION 3. The Department of Transportation (DOT) shall oversee enforcement of this legislation. Airlines in violation shall be subject to a penalty of $25,000 per overbooked passenger reservation. The DOT may conduct inspections of airline reservation records and require airlines to submit records necessary to verify compliance.

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 John Marshall High School.

A Bill to Ban Presidential War Time Powers

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HEREIN ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. The President shall be prohibited from deploying United States armed forces into sustained hostilities without a declaration of war or specific authorization for the use of military force passed by Congress. Any authorization shall expire after 12 months unless renewed by a new vote of Congress.

SECTION 2. For the purposes of this Act, "sustained hostilities" shall be defined as any military engagement lasting more than 30 days or involving the deployment of more than 100 ground troops. The President may take emergency action to repel a direct attack on the United States or its armed forces, but must notify Congress within 48 hours.

SECTION 3. The Government Accountability Office shall oversee compliance and submit a report to Congress every 6 months on all active military operations. Funds appropriated to the Department of War shall not be used for any operation conducted in violation of this Act.

SECTION 4. This legislation will take effect on January 1, 2028.

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

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Lakeville North High School.

A Bill to Establish a Hard Cap Deficit to Reduce National Debt

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. The United States federal budget deficit shall not exceed 3% of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) for any given fiscal year. To ensure compliance, if Congress breaches this hard cap deficit, budget sequestration will automatically occur.

SECTION 2. Budget Sequestration is defined as: Automatic spending cuts across all federal agencies if Congress fails to meet the 3% deficit-to-GDP hard cap. However in accordance with the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act (BBEDCA), there are exemptions to this sequestration.

SECTION 3. Tthe hard cap shall be phased in gradually over a 3-year period. The maximum allowable deficit as certified by the Government Accountability Office shall be 5.5% of GDP in FY 1, 4.5% in FY 2, and 3.5% in FY 3. The permanent 3.0% deficit hard cap shall take full legal effect on October 1st of FY 4.

SECTION 4. No later than FY 2028, Congress must enact legislation providing the tax adjustments and spending cuts necessary to achieve the hard cap deficit. Failure to enact follow-up legislation by FY 2028 will result in budget sequestration as stated in Section 2.

SECTION 5. The Congressional Budget Office (CBO) and Government Accountability Office (GAO) shall oversee the implementation of this bill. The CBO will be assigned with tracking fiscal activity, and the GAO will be assigned with issuing a formal certification.

SECTION 6. This legislation will take effect FY 2029, beginning with the phase in as stated in Section 3. All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Bloomington Kennedy.

A Bill to Establish a National Medical License

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. The Department of Health and Human Services will create a pathway to obtain a National Medical License in order to address growing medical costs.

SECTION 2. A. This license will allow any citizen to practice medicine within the United States and all its territories.

B. State governments will be allowed to revoke this license in the event of medical malpractice based on their individual state standards.

SECTION 3. Obtaining a license will require:

A. Graduating from a state or federally accredited medical school.

B. Passing the United States Medical Licensing Examination (USMLE) or an equivalent federal exam.

C. Attending one year of graduate medical training in a state or federally accredited program.

SECTION 4. The Department of Health and Human Services will be charged with working in coordination with state governments to ensure this legislation is implemented properly.

SECTION 5. This bill will take effect on January 1st, 2027. Any laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Eagan High School

A Bill to Fund an Increased Use of Genetically Modified Organisms

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. Funding will be allocated to farms and researchers that aim to further develop and use Genetically Modified Organisms(GMOs). This funding will serve to increase US domestic crop production and all funded research will focus on climate, space, and cost-sensative organism development.

SECTION 2. Funding for this bill will come in the form of an additional 2% tax on all alcohol and tobacco sales in the US and a 4% tariff on all imported alcohol and tobacco. 30% of the revenue for this bill will be allocated to research and development towards GMOs and the remaining 70% will go towards farming and production of GMOs for domestic consumption and trade.

SECTION 3. The US Department of Agriculture will oversee the implementation of this bill with assistance from the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives for implementing the aforementioned alcohol and tobacco taxes.

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

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Bloomington Kennedy.

A Bill to Implement Desalination Plants in America

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. The US Federal Government will hereby invest in desalination plants within a 50 mile radius of at risk coastal cities.

SECTION 2. Terms will be defined as such;

A. Desalination Plants shall be defined as industrial facilities that use chemical or physical processes in order to reduce or recover salt concentrations within water supplies.

B. Coastal cities shall be defined as cities located on the interface or transition areas between land and sea, including large inland lakes with access to saltwater.

C. “At risk” shall be defined as cities experiencing drought an average of at least one day per month per year, using data provided by the Environmental Protection Agency, since 2015.

SECTION 3. The Department of Interior will receive 20 billion dollars to be allocated to private and state entities for the creation of desalination plants. The Environmental Protection Agency will oversee the disposal of brine and other waste products. Additionally the EPA will receive 20 million dollars to be allocated to research and development of disposal.

SECTION 4. This legislation will take effect on January 01, 2026. All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Bloomington Jefferson High School.

A Bill to Mandate High School Civics Testing Nationally

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. Civics testing is a mandatory requirement for high school graduation in all 50 U.S. states.

SECTION 2. "Civics" shall be defined as the study of the rights, duties, and responsibilities of citizens in a society and how the government functions.

"Testing" shall be defined as the process by which one is examined and tried on their knowledge of a subject.

SECTION 3. The Department of Education shall oversee implementation and enforcement of this legislation.

A. $10 billion shall be requisitioned from the Department of Education's budget to fund the resources necessary for the implementation of this legislation.

B. Any educational institution found to be in violation of this mandate shall be fined $1,500 per student who has not taken their civics test.

C. The funds received from institutional fines will be allocated towards the implementation and enforcement of this legislation.

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 Robbinsdale Armstrong HS.

A Bill to Repeal the Authorization for Use of Military Force (AUMF)

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. This bill completely removes of any powers granted by the AUMF.

SECTION 2. The AUMF was passed in 2001 in the aftermath of the 9/11 attacks to give the president power to deploy troops in counter terrorism efforts.

SECTION 3. Implementation will be overseen by the Department of Defense (DOD) and the National Security Council (NSC).

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 Lakeville South High School.

A Bill to Revitalize Medically Underserved Hospitals

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. This bill shall revitalize healthcare by increasing Medicare reimbursement rates by 15% for providers serving medically underserved areas and awarding categorical grants to states in order to fund upgrades to medically underserved hospital facilities and recruit and retain their medical personnel.

SECTION 2. Medical reimbursement rates are the amounts that the federal government gives to healthcare providers for delivering medical services to Medicare beneficiaries. Medically underserved is defined as a hospital with an Index of Medical Underservice score of 62 or under which is calculated by the U.S. Health Resources and Services Administration.

SECTION 3. The Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) shall administer a categorical grant program. $100 billion dollars will be allocated annually to fund this legislation. Fundings shall be raised through a 20% tax increase on the revenue of pharmaceutical companies based wholly or in part within the United States and its territories.

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

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Edina High School.

A Bill to Ban Deep Sea Mining

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. The practice of deep sea mining is hereby prohibited within U.S. Territorial Waters and within the United States Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ).

SECTION 2. A. "Mining" shall be defined as any activity aimed at recovering mineral 6 resources at a substantial rate for the purpose of commercially utilizing such resources to earn a profit, whether such profit is ultimately realized.

B. "Deep Sea" shall be defined as the seabed and subsoil at a depth of ten meters or greater, within the U.S. Territorial Waters or the EEZ.)

SECTION 3. The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Association (NOAA), the U.S. Coast Guard, and the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM) shall be responsible for the enforcement of this legislation.

A. Upon the first violation of this bill by an organization engaged in deep sea mining, a fine of ten million dollars shall be imposed, in addition to any costs required for environmental recovery.

B. Upon the second violation of this bill by the same organization, their license to operate within the United States will be terminated, and all assets shall be seized for the purpose of funding environmental recovery efforts.

SECTION 4. This legislation will take effect on July 01, 2026. All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Bloomington Jefferson High School.

A Bill to Ban the Use of AI-Generated Content in Advertising

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. Artificially generated content will hereby be banned in all forms of advertising in an effort to keep consumers more informed.

SECTION 2. For the purpose of this bill:

A. "AI-Generated Content" shall mean any type of content including text, image, video, and audio that has been created by artificial intelligence models.

B. "All forms of advertising" shall mean a read, written, visual, oral, watched, or heard statement, created to sell a product, idea, or service to consumers.

SECTION 3. The Federal Trade Commission (FTC) will oversee implementation and enforcement of this legislation.

A. Anyone found in violation of this legislation shall be fined a minimum of $10,000.

B. Funds received from advertising violations will go back into implementation and enforcement of this legislation.

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

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Robbinsdale Armstrong High School.

A Bill to End United States Military Involvement in Iran

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. The United States shall cease all active military engagement and offensive action against the Islamic Republic of Iran to mitigate the severe economic, humanitarian, and geopolitical disruptions resulting from ongoing armed conflict.

SECTION 2. The drawdown and cessation of operations shall proceed as follows:

A. Within 60 days of enactment, the United States Department of Defense shall initiate the complete withdrawal of all U.S. armed forces personnel from the territory and airspace of Iran.

B. Full withdrawal shall be contingent upon a diplomatic guarantee and binding commitment from the Government of Iran to immediately lift all blockades, restrictions, and hostile military operations in the Strait of Hormuz.

C. Should Iran refuse the terms or fail to guarantee unhindered transit through the Strait of Hormuz within 30 days of enactment, the withdrawal mandate shall be suspended, and economic sanctions shall automatically escalate to maximum severity alongside increased international defensive maritime patrols.

SECTION 3. Terms under this legislation are defined as follows:

A. “U.S. Personnel” shall include all active-duty military, reserve components, Department of Defense civilian employees, and defense contractors operating under federal military contracts in Iran.

B. “Strait of Hormuz Blockade” refers to any physical, electronic, naval, or mine-based disruption or harassment directed against commercial or non-combatant international maritime traffic passing through the waterway.

SECTION 4. The United States Department of Defense (DOD), in coordination with the Department of State, shall oversee this legislation.

SECTION 5. This legislation will take effect 30 days after passage. All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Lakeville North High School.

A Bill to Build More Nuclear Energy

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. The United States shall significantly increase funding for domestic nuclear power plants and supporting infrastructure to reduce environmental impacts. Additionally, the U.S. shall make nuclear energy more affordable for consumers through subsidies.

SECTION 2. Nuclear power plants are facilities containing nuclear reactors that produce electricity for the power grid. Supporting infrastructure includes, but is not limited to, nuclear waste storage facilities, generators, and cooling towers. A significant investment is defined as providing sufficient funding to construct 5 additional nuclear power plants over the next 10 years. This funding shall also be used to maintain and upgrade existing nuclear power plants. Also, this funding will cover research costs for improving Nuclear power plants in general.

SECTION 3. The United States Department of Energy shall oversee the implementation of this legislation and provide an annual report detailing the progress made. In the event of logistical or other complications, the Department shall distribute additional funding as necessary to ensure the project remains on schedule.

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

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Edina High School.

A Bill to Disclose Ingredients in Cosmetic Products

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. Cosmetic companies will now be required to disclose all ingredients put into products with specific concentrations. Furthermore, companies must disclose intentionally added PFAs on the product label.

SECTION 2. A. Cosmetic companies will be defined as any organization or business that produces or sells products that can be used for skincare, haircare, makeup, personal hygiene, perfume, etc.

B. Disclosing ingredients will require companies to reveal specific concentrations of all ingredients in the products, including parfum and fragrance.

C. Additionally, companies must add a visible label on the front of packaging disclosing intentionally added PFAs as defined by the National Institute of Health Sciences.

SECTION 3. $2 million will be allocated annually to the FDA, in conjunction with the EPA, to oversee and ensure effective implementation of this legislation. The penalty for not complying with this bill will result in the company losing its license to produce the specific product.

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

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Eagan High School

A Bill to Establish the US African Alliance for Global Prosperity (U.S.A.A.G.P.)

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. The United States will form the USAAGP to fund infrastructure improvements in African countries. The U.S. will allocate $5 billion annually in direct federal aid and an additional $40 billion in federal loans.

SECTION 2. Definitions:

- **A.** Direct aid is defined as a grant of a determined amount for the purposes of improving infrastructure and will not be paid back.
- **B.** Federal Loans are defined as loans issued by the U.S. government with a 5-year grace period before repayment begins.
- **C.** Infrastructure is defined as highways, ports, airports, medical facilities, educational facilities, and power facilities

SECTION 3. This bill will be overseen by the U.S. Department of State with assistance from the U.S. Department of the Treasury.

- A. The U.S. Department of State will receive and accept applications for aid and loans.
- B. The U.S. Department of Treasury oversees issuing the aid and loans and receiving the payback.

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

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Lakeville South High School.