MIFA
MICHIGAN INTERSCHOLASTIC FORENSIC ASSOCIATION

Congressional Debate Docket

Which legislation will be used in preliminary rounds will be announced at the General Meeting

#	Round	Title
1	Super Session	A Bill to Mandate Parole Eligibility for Juveniles Sentenced to Life in Prison
2		A Bill to Strengthen Penalties for Illegal Drug Possession and Use
3	Semis	A Bill to Mandate All High School Students to Participate in Athletics
4		A Bill to Ban Predictive Markets
5		H.O.P.E. Act Housing Bill
6	Super Session	A Bill to Eliminate Federal Income Tax on Workers Under 18
7		A Bill to Manage Deer Populations and Expand Venison Utilization
8	Semis	A Bill to Ban Algorithmistic Bill Discrimination
9		A Bill to Ban the Public Carry of Semiautomatic Weapons
10		A Resolution to Amend Constitutional Presidential Pardon Power
11	Super Session	A Bill to Reinstate the Fairness Doctrine
12	Semis	A Resolution to Withdraw the National Guard from US Cities

A Bill to Mandate Parole Eligibility for Juveniles Sentenced to Life in Prison

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. No individual under the age of 18 at the time of their offense shall be sentenced to life imprisonment without the possibility of parole, regardless of the severity of the crime committed.

SECTION 2. For this purpose, "juvenile" will be defined as any individual who was under the age of 18 at the time the crime was committed. “Life Sentence” will refer to 25 years or more in prison.

SECTION 3. Any individual sentenced to life imprisonment for a crime committed as a juvenile shall be eligible for parole after serving ⅓ of their sentence. Eligibility shall be determined by a parole hearing based on rehabilitation and individual case evaluation.

SECTION 4. For individuals currently serving life sentences for a crime committed as a juvenile, Eligible individuals may file a petition requesting a parole review hearing, which shall be granted upon submission of credible evidence of rehabilitation or changed circumstances.

SECTION 5. The number of time served to be eligible for parole will be ⅓ of their sentence. The juvenile in question must be assessed through the standard parole process.

SECTION 6. Oversight and enforcement of this bill shall be managed by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) within the Department of Justice, which shall coordinate with parole boards, ensure compliance, and support rehabilitation programs using existing Department of Justice.

SECTION 7. Any agency or official who fails to comply with this bill may face administrative, including suspension, removal, or reduction of allocated juvenile justice grant funding, without limiting inmates' access to parole hearing or rehabilitation programs.

SECTION 8. This bill shall go into effect January 1st, 2027 and shall apply to all current and future cases of juveniles sentenced to life without parole in the United States.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Senator Elzinga from Caledonia

A Bill to Strengthen Penalties for Illegal Drug Possession and Use

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. Possession and use of illegal drugs shall remain a criminal offense under federal law. This Act seeks to reduce drug abuse by reinforcing accountability and deterrence.

SECTION 2. Penalties for possession and use shall be as follows:

A. **First offense:** Up to 12 months of probation, mandatory community service, and a fine of up to $500.

B. **Second or greater:** Felony classification with a maximum penalty of 2 years imprisonment and/or a $1,000 fine.

C. Individuals under the age of 18 found in possession or use of illicit drugs shall be directed to juvenile diversion programs, but repeated offenses may trigger criminal charges with further discretion.

SECTION 3. The DEA shall oversee enforcement of this legislation and coordinate with state governments to ensure uniform application.

A. Provide a 0.01% decrease in military funding to support Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) and local law enforcement task forces.

B. Expand drug prevention campaigns in schools and communities

C. Increase federal support for border security measures targeting illegal drug trafficking.

SECTION 4. This Act shall take effect on January 1, 2026. All laws in conflict with this legislation is hereby repealed.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Kavini Royan, Novi High School

A Bill to Mandate All High School Students to Participate in Athletics

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. All able-bodied students in private and public high schools are to participate in one sport of their choice per academic year as a graduation requirement.

SECTION 2. “Sport” is defined as any competitive athletic activity as recognized by a student’s respective school district and/or local athletic association. The sport in question must be participated in through the school. “Able-bodied students” are all high school students except for those with physical disabilities or injuries that make sports participation impossible or harmful to the student’s overall well-being.

SECTION 3.

A. The United States Department of Education shall be responsible for enforcing and implementing this law, alongside handling other responsibilities that may be required for proper implementation. They are also responsible for an annual fiscal report on the allocations and usages of their funds.

B. The funding for this law’s implementation shall be provided by an 8 billion United States Dollar allocation from the Federal Budget, adjusted annually for inflation. The Department of Education must provide an annual fiscal report on how it utilizes these funds.

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

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Reagan Spurlock, Churchill High School.

A BILL TO REGULATE PREDICTION MARKET PLATFORMS FOR REAL WORLD EVENTS

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

Section 1: Licensed sportsbooks and online exchange and prediction market platforms shall be banned from trading on the outcome of real-world events.

A. Prediction markets are open markets that enable the prediction of specific outcomes using financial incentives. Other terms for these markets include information markets, decision markets, idea futures or event derivatives.

B. “Prediction market platform” refers to any platform or service that provides the ability to open speculative positions on the outcomes of future events.

C. Such events include but are not limited to politics, catastrophic events, deaths, and athletic events.

D. Markets on the final outcome of an athletic tournament (eg World Series, March Madness) are not be included in the prohibited athletic markets.

Section 2: Under this act users shall have the ability to set deposit, spending and time limits;

and users shall be banned from use of credit cards or other credit-based payments.

Section 3: This Act prohibits the participation by any person who has insider information on a particular market or markets.

Section 4: This ban shall be enforced by the CFTC (Commodity Futures Trading Commission).

Section 5: This law hall come into effect on April 15, 2026.

Section 6: Any laws in conflict with this resolution are hereby declared null and void.

Submitted by Sen. Fiona Rodrigues, Grand Rapids City HS

The Housing Opportunities for Public Expansion (HOPE) Act

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. This legislation will create a federal program to provide grants and funding for home buyers (individuals or families) who meet the annual income criteria outlined in Section 2.

SECTION 2. To be eligible for H.O.P.E. Act grants and benefits, individuals must have an annual adjusted gross income (AGI) of $150,000 or less; families or cohabitating couples must have a combined annual gross incomes (AGI) of $300,000 or less.

SECTION 3. A total of $2 Billion in discretionary spending will be granted to this program annually. The Department of Housing and Urban Development shall review and approve all applications for H.O.P.E. Act grants and benefits; the Department of Treasury will disperse and distribute funds. Eligible individuals and/or families may apply for H.O.P.E. Act grants and funding for any of the following:

A. Down payments on first time home purchase.

B. Refinance high interest mortgages, adjustable rate mortgages (ARM), and/or Long-term mortgages (exceeding 30 years) with a closing date after March 2019.

C. Pay off existing mortgages and/or second mortgages with a closing date after March 2019.

SECTION 4. The provisions of this bill will 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 Sean Stoneman of Henry Ford II High School

A Bill to Eliminate Federal Income Taxes on Workers Under 18

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. The federal government shall not place tax on income of workers under the age of 18. Currently, employees that are U.S. citizens who earn income above $14,600 are required to file a tax return and pay federal income tax, which fund Medicare at 1.45%, Social Security at 6.2%, and 6% on the first $7000 and then 0.6% for those who pay state taxes on time for Unemployment Insurance.

SECTION 2. "Income" is defined as a gain or recurrent benefit usually measured in money that derives from capital or labor. "Tax on income" is defined as federal income and payroll taxes, specifically Medicare, Social Security, and Unemployment Taxes.

SECTION 3. The Internal Revenue Service (IRS) shall oversee the implementation of this bill and will ensure compliance by not collecting taxes of those who are under the age of 18.

A. Any workers under 18 will receive an M2 form in replacement of the W2 form. Minors will still have to submit their income to the federal government if they make over $14,600, in a formal tax filing, but their earnings not be obligated to federal income taxes.

B. The M2 will be the new form created under the supervision of the IRS that employers will use to document earnings of their minor workers, replacing a W2.

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 Senator McGee of Ionia High School.

MIFA Debate States
Congress Docket
Bill #6

A Bill to Manage Deer Populations and Expand Venison Utilization

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. The U.S Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) shall implement a nationwide program to reduce overpopulated deer through expanded hunting permits and sustainable venison distribution and farm-raised opportunities.

SECTION 2. “Venison” is hereby defined as meat derived from legally hunted or farm-raised deer.

SECTION 3. Funding:

A. Funding shall be provided from the USDA Wildlife Services Budget and the Food Safety and Inspection Service (FSIS) distributing for meat inspection and processing.

B. Additional grants shall be made available through the U.S Fish and Wildlife Service’s Wildlife Restoration fund as established under the Pittman—Robertson Wildlife Restoration Act of 1937, for state-level deer management.

SECTION 4. Regulation and Oversight:

A. The U.S Department of Agriculture (USDA) shall oversee and regulate the processing, inspection and labeling of venison for public distribution.

B. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) shall conduct occasional environmental impact reports on deer population control every four years.

C. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) will monitor deer populations for potential disease(s) and establish safety protocols for each venison processing.

SECTION 5. This legislation will take effect— September 1, 2029. All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Senator Christmas-Morin of Lansing Eastern Highschool

MIFA Debate States
Congress Docket
Bill #7

Bill to Ban Algorithmistic Bill Discrimination

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

Section 1: Charging different prices to different consumers for the same good or service based on consumer specific data shall be banned under the Federal Trade Commission Act

Section 2: “Consumer specific data” is defined as information that identifies an individual customer, including but not limited to browsing/purchase history, demographic data, geography data,

Section 3: Consumer specific data shall not include information used solely for legitimate cost based pricing differences such as regional shipping costs, taxes, and operational costs.

Section 4: The Federal Trade Commission shall enforce this legislation under its existing authority

Section 5: This legislation shall take effect in 180 days after enactment. All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Warren Jang from Rochester Adams High School

A Bill to Ban the Public Carry of Semiautomatic Weapons

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. It is hereby unlawful for any individual in the United States to carry a semiautomatic weapon in a public place.

SECTION 2. Semiautomatic weapons are firearms that fire one round per trigger pull while automatically loading the following round, including pistols, rifles, and shotguns. Public places refer to all areas accessible to the general public, encompassing streets, parks, businesses, schools and government buildings, but do not include private residences.

SECTION 3. The Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF) shall oversee the enforcement of this legislation.

A. This legislation does not apply to sworn law enforcement officers acting within the scope of their official duties.

B. Any individual in violation of this legislation shall be subject to a fine of up to $5,000 and a misdemeanor. Repeat offenders shall be subject to enhanced penalties and the semiautomatic weapon may be temporarily confiscated by law enforcement.

SECTION 4. This legislation will take effect on January 1, 2026. All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Valecia Shino of Adlai E. Stevenson High School.

A Resolution to Amend Constitutional Presidential Pardon Power

WHEREAS, Presidential overreach of power within the realm of granting pardons has been occurring; and

WHEREAS, Such actions have undermined the intended system of checks and balances within our government; and

WHEREAS, The misuse of pardon power has reached to the extent of risking an overall unbalanced system of judicial power for our nation; and

WHEREAS, It has gained the potential to be seen as presidential overreach by members of our nation; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That Article II, Section 2, Clause 1 of the constitution will now read: "The President shall be Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and of the Militia of the several States, when called into the actual Service of the United States; he may require the Opinion, in writing, of the principal Officer in each of the executive Departments, upon any Subject relating to the Duties of their respective Offices, and he shall have Power to grant Reprieves, except in Cases of Impeachment. Furthermore, he shall have Power to grant Pardons after filling out a writing of transparency, be that a detailed explanation and reasoning of why exactly he will Pardon the individual or group of individuals. This form will then be sent to the Supreme Court for review, and the Pardon shall only pass if a majority of Supreme Court Judges vote in favor. In the Cases of Impeachment, he shall not reserve Pardon Power."

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Senator Nightingale and Senator Sesi.

MIFA Debate States
Congress Docket
Bill #10

A Bill to Reinstate the Fairness Doctrine

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. Reestablishes the 1949 Fairness Doctrine to show both sides on major political issues.

SECTION 2. “Fairness Doctrine” is a former policy of the FCC to make news stations share both sides of a political issue, abolished in 1987. The Fairness Doctrine was enacted in 1949 to prevent misuse of broadcast licenses of presenting biased public agendas.

SECTION 3. The FCC will enforce this. Should the media outlet violate the Fairness Doctrine, the FCC will revoke the media license.

-violation is a 3-tiered step of

- Written warning of violation
- Limited access to political venues
- Complete loss of media license

SECTION 4. This legislation will take effect on August 4, 2025.

Respectfully submitted to Congress by Senator Kaden Conklin

MIFA Debate States
Congress Docket
Bill #11

A Resolution to Withdraw the National Guard from U.S. Cities

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

WHEREAS, The Trump-Vance Administration has deployed the National Guard into United States cities without formal request or approval from its states' governors; and

WHEREAS, Such deployments appear to be used as retaliatory measures, weaponizing troops against individuals exercising their constitutionally guaranteed rights; and

WHEREAS, Peaceful protesters in areas occupied by National Guard forces have been subjected to harassment, excessive force, and intimidation tactics, regardless of their constitutionally protected rights. As well, President Trump has publicly threatened states with high amounts of protests with the deployment of National Guard troops; and

WHEREAS, The actions taken by the Trump-Vance Administration have completely undermined and continue to undermine the authority of our state governments, and violated our founding principles; and

WHEREAS, Dismissing the 1st, 4th, 5th and 10th amendments, as well the Posse Comitatus Act; and

WHEREAS, Congress is to act now to protect and uphold the constitutionally guaranteed protections and freedoms—end the executive overreach and abuse of military powers; now, therefore, it be

RESOLVED, That the Congress here assembled demands the immediate withdrawal of all National Guard troops from U.S. cities deployed without state governors' approval and/or request; and, be it

FURTHER RESOLVED, That Congress sanction investigations and implement laws to ensure further unauthorized deployments of its troops to the homeland by the Trump-Vance Administration or any future administrations.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Senator Oosterhouse, Senator Ramirez, and Senator Schmidtman of Wayland Union High School.

MIFA Debate States
Congress Docket
Bill #12