



A Constitutional Amendment to Protect Social Security

BE IT RESOLVED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

1 **RESOLVED,** By two-thirds of the Congress here assembled, that the following article is
2 proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which
3 shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the Constitution when
4 ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several states within
5 seven years from the date of its submission by the Congress:

6 **ARTICLE --**

7 **SECTION 1:** By virtue of the Social Security Act of 1935 and to protect the
8 people of the United States dependent upon payments from the Social
9 Security Administration, be they disabled and unable to work or retired and
10 having contributed to the United States economy for decades, no article of
11 legislation shall ever be made to disestablish or privatize the social security
12 systems, including Survivors Insurance, Disability Insurance, Medicare,
13 Supplemental Security Income, and any future systems overseen by the
14 Social Security Administration.

15 **SECTION 2:** No article of legislation shall ever be made to repeal the Social
16 Security Act or any of its provisions guaranteeing the many social security
17 systems. Nor is any article of legislation ever to be made to amend the act
18 in any way that burdens the beneficiaries of the act, and thus, the
19 American people as a whole.

20 **SECTION 3:** No article of legislation shall ever be made that assumes
21 preponderant control over the social security systems or the Social Security
22 Administration if it does not include with its enactment explicit guidelines
23 preventing those systems from being disestablished, privatized, or abused
24 in any way that serves to benefit the able and wealthy at the harm of the
25 American people and those dependent upon these systems.

26 **SECTION 4:** The Congress shall have the power to enforce this article
27 through the appropriate legislation.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Braeden Kieffer from Mountain Vista High School, Colorado.



A Resolution Recommending a National Cell Phone Ban in Schools

1. **WHEREAS,** Cell phone use by teenagers in classrooms is becoming
2. increasingly common; and
3. **WHEREAS,** Cell phones have become a distraction in the classroom,
4. decreasing student attention spans, creating a disturbance
5. with notification pings, and exacerbating ongoing anxiety
6. and depression as a result; and
7. **WHEREAS,** The Institute for Education Sciences warns that over half of
8. public school officials report negative impacts on academic
9. performance and student mental health due to cell phones;
10. and
11. **WHEREAS,** State legislatures have considered or passed laws surrounding
12. this problem that are often inconsistent or contradictory to
13. one another; now, therefore, be it
14. **RESOLVED,** That the Congress here assembled calls for immediate
15. research and exploration into the relationship between cell
16. phone use in schools and the immediate and long-term
17. effects; and, be it
18. **FURTHER RESOLVED,** That this Congress draft a bill creating a national
19. framework to ban all student cell phone use in school
20. buildings, except as mandated by federally-recognized
21. accommodations, in the next five years.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Jackson Majerus from Columbine High School



A Bill to Expand PSLF Benefits for Teachers

1. BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:
2. **SECTION 1.** To reduce the teacher shortage, the requirements of the
3. Public Service Loan Forgiveness Program (PSLF) shall be
4. revised for teachers.
5. **SECTION 2.** "Teacher" shall be defined under 20 USC § 7943(6) as
6. **A.** a teacher, instructor, principal, or administrator;
7. **B.** another educational professional who works in a school;
8. **C.** a professional or nonprofessional employee who— (i) works in a
9. school; and (ii) in the employee's job, maintains discipline or
10. ensures safety; or (iii) in an emergency, is called on to maintain
11. discipline or ensure safety;
12. **D.** an individual member of a school board (as distinct from the
13. board).
14. **SECTION 3.** The Department of Education, through the Federal Student
15. Aid Office, is responsible for the implementation of this
16. legislation.
17. **A.** The required number of payments to qualify for loan forgiveness
18. shall be reduced from 120 to 60. All teachers who have already
19. exceeded the number of required payments at the date of this
20. legislation's passage shall qualify for loan forgiveness.
21. **B.** The Office of Management and Budget shall allocate any
22. necessary funds to cover the costs of loan forgiveness under this
23. legislation.
24. **SECTION 4.** This legislation shall take effect on January 1, 2027.
25. **SECTION 5.** All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null
26. and void.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Caleb Waldron from Loveland High School



Bill to Save Ski Towns

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

- 1 **SECTION 1.** The United States shall establish revised zoning and housing regulations in
2 designated ski towns to promote community sustainability and year-round
3 residency. A federal tax shall be imposed on second homes that remain
4 vacant by their original owners for more than six (6) months within a
5 calendar year.
- 6 **SECTION 2.** The vacancy tax imposed under this Act shall be assessed at a rate of
7 fifteen percent (15%) of the assessed housing value on qualifying vacant
8 second homes.
- 9 **SECTION 3.** For the purposes of this Act:
10 (a) A “ski town” is defined as a ski base recreation area, district, or any town
11 located within ten (10) miles of a ski area as classified by the United States
12 Forest Service.
13 (b) “Dense housing” is defined as residential development capable of accommodating at
14 least twenty-five (25) people per square kilometer.
- 15 **SECTION 4.** The Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), in coordination
16 with the Department of the Interior and relevant state and local
17 governments, shall be responsible for implementation, oversight, and
18 enforcement of this Act.
- 19 **SECTION 5.** This legislation shall take effect on September 1st, 2026. All laws or
20 budgetary provisions in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared
21 null and void.

Submitted by Isabel Brady from Denver East High School



A Bill to Put Warning Labels on Over-Caffeinated Drinks

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

- 1 **SECTION 1.** Energy drinks with more than 100 mg of caffeine will now include labels
2 warning consumers of the possible dangers of overconsumption.
- 3 **SECTION 2.** Definitions:
- 4 A. *Energy Drinks* are products that are marketed as beverages
5 containing stimulants like caffeine and taurine, which are designed
6 to increase energy and alertness.
- 7 B. Labels will be styled similar to the current labels on products
8 containing nicotine, with an accompanying list of common
9 symptoms consumers may experience with overconsumption of
10 caffeine, including, but not limited to, heart palpitations, headaches,
11 and fatigue.
- 12 **SECTION 3.** The FDA (Food & Drug Administration) will oversee the implementation of
13 these labels as well as the information placed on them, with support from
14 the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.
- 15 **SECTION 5.** This legislation will take effect on July 1st, 2026. All laws in conflict with this
16 legislation are hereby declared null and void.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Taran Blackwell of Eaglecrest High School.