A Bill to Abolish the Charge of Women's Health Care

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. Women's reproductive healthcare shall be free.

SECTION 2. Reproductive health care includes education that supports the physical, mental, and social well-being of the female reproductive system throughout all stages. This includes free access to contraception, maternal care, gynecological care, cancer screening, etc.

SECTION 3. The United States Department of Health and Human Services shall oversee this legislation.

A. Any charges relating to women's health care shall be disputed.

B. Any medical professional who does not abide by this bill shall be fined or go to jail.

C. This bill will only apply to individuals with the female reproductive system.

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 Parkway North.

A Bill to Ban the Sale of Consumer Data to Third-Party Brokers

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. Data controllers and commercial web platforms operating within the United States are prohibited from selling, renting, or trading consumers' personally identifiable information or tracking data to third party data brokers.

SECTION 2. "Personally identifiable information" shall include search history, biometric data, precise location history, purchasing habits, and communication logs. "Data brokers" are defined entities that aggregate and commercialize consumer data without having a direct relationship with the consumer.

SECTION 3. The Federal Trade Commission (FTC) shall oversee the enforcement of this legislation. Violating entities shall face civil fines up to 4% of their annual global gross revenue of $10,000,000 per violation, whichever is greater.

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

Introduced for Congressional Debate by FHN.

A Bill to Eliminate Federal Subminimum Wages

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. Federal subminimum wages for workers with disabilities, tipped workers, as well as youth and student workers are hereby eliminated, by repealing all exceptions to paying the federal minimum wage under the Fair Labor Standards Act.

SECTION 2. A. "Subminimum wage" shall be defined as any base wage rate lower than the standard federal minimum wage established under Section 6 of the Fair Labor Standards Act.

B. "Tipped worker" shall be defined as any worker engaged in an occupation in which they customarily and regularly receive tips.

C. "Workers with disabilities" shall be defined as individuals whose earning or productive capacity is impaired by physical or mental disability, including those previously eligible for subminimum wage certification under Section 14(c) of the Fair Labor Standards Act.

D. "Students" shall be defined as individuals enrolled full-time or part-time in an accredited secondary school, vocational institution, or institution of higher education.

E. "Youth" shall be defined as any employee under 20 years of age.

SECTION 3. A. The United States Department of Labor Wage and Hour Division shall enforce compliance and immediately cease the issuance of new Section 14 certificates upon enactment.

B. A $150 million competitive grant program shall be established under the Department of Labor to assist impacted non-profit community service providers currently utilizing Section 14(c) certificates in transitioning wages above the current federal subminimum wages levels.

C. Funding for this program will be allocated from the Department of Defense.

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

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Ladue Horton Watkins High School.

A Bill to ensure equitable public-school funding regardless of local property wealth.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. Establishes a National Educational Adequacy Standard and creates a federal Equity Fund to close the gap for districts whose funding falls below that Standard, covering at least 90% of each qualifying gap. States must adopt equitable funding formulas using power equalization or statewide revenue pooling to address differences in local fiscal capacity, and within five years must limit student-weighted funding disparity between their highest and lowest funded districts to no more than 1.25 to 1. The Act follows a floor, not ceiling, design. Compliance is a condition of continued eligibility for federal K-12 education funding generally, not just the Equity Fund grant.

SECTION 2. National Educational Adequacy Standard: the cost of a high-quality education, set using a sample of already-successful districts, adjusted for regional costs and student needs, and reviewed every five years.

Floor, not ceiling, design: the Standard sets a funding minimum, not a maximum. No adequately funded or high-performing district is required to reduce its existing funding to equalize other districts, and voluntary local spending above the Standard is excluded from the disparity calculation.

Student-weighted funding disparity: the per-student funding gap between a state's highest- and lowest-funded districts, adjusted for student need (low-income, disability, English-language learner, homeless, foster, intervention-need).

SECTION 3. The Secretary of Education administers the Adequacy Standard and Equity Fund, reviewing both every five years, including reassessing which districts represent the current top-performing benchmark. States must publicly report standardized funding data and undergo annual federal audits. States must maintain their inflation-adjusted average education spending from

the prior three years and may not use federal funds to replace state funding. No more than 5% of federal funds may go to administration.

SECTION 4. This legislation will take effect on July 1, 2031. All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Pattonville High School.

A Bill to Establish a Mandatory Military Service

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. All United States citizens and lawful permanent residents shall be required to complete twelve months of national service between the ages of eighteen and twenty-one.

SECTION 2. National service shall consist of either military service in the United States Armed Forces or civilian service in an approved federal program.

A. Military service shall include active-duty service in any branch of the United States Armed Forces.

B. Civilian service shall include work in areas such as disaster response, infrastructure, public health, environmental conservation, or education.

SECTION 3. The Selective Service System, in coordination with the Department of Defense and the Corporation for National and Community Service, shall administer this legislation by:

A. Registering eligible individuals and assigning them to military or civilian service programs.

B. Granting exemptions for documented medical disabilities and other circumstances determined by federal law.

C. Allowing individuals with religious objections to military service to complete an approved civilian service program.

D. Establishing penalties for individuals who knowingly refuse to register or complete their required service without an approved exemption.

SECTION 4. The federal government shall provide housing, meals, transportation, healthcare, and a monthly stipend to individuals completing required service. This legislation shall be funded at $10 billion annually and shall take effect beginning with individuals turning eighteen in fiscal year 2028.

The Department of Defense and the Corporation for National and Community Service shall submit an annual report to Congress detailing participation, costs, exemptions, and completion rates.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Collegiate School of Medicine and Bioscience.

A Bill to Establish an International Critical Minerals Partnership

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. The United States shall establish the International Critical Minerals Partnership to strengthen and diversify global critical mineral supply chains through cooperation with allied and partner nations.

SECTION 2. For the purposes of this legislation:

A. “Critical minerals” shall mean minerals identified by the United States Geological Survey as critical to the economic or national security of the United States.

B. “Participating nations” shall mean foreign governments that enter into a formal critical mineral cooperation agreement with the United States.

SECTION 3. The U.S. Department of State, in coordination with the Department of Energy and the U.S. International Development Finance Corporation, will oversee implementation of this legislation by:

A. Negotiating agreements with participating nations to increase access to critical mineral resources and processing facilities.

B. Providing financial and technical assistance for responsible mining, processing, recycling, and refining projects in participating nations.

C. Prioritizing partnerships that diversify critical mineral supply chains and reduce dependence on any single foreign supplier.

D. Requiring participating nations receiving federal assistance to meet internationally recognized environmental, labor, and transparency standards.

SECTION 4. This legislation shall be funded at $2 billion annually for five fiscal years and shall take effect in FY 2027.

The Department of State shall submit an annual report to Congress detailing participating nations, projects funded, and changes in U.S. critical mineral import dependence.

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

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Collegiate School of Medicine and Bioscience.

A Bill to Establish Universal Civic Duty Voting

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. All eligible voters will be automatically registered to vote with the option to remove themselves from enrollment and voting will be made compulsory for all registered voters in federal elections. The Tuesday next after the first Monday of November will be a federal holiday.

SECTION 2. Eligible voters include all individuals who are U.S. citizens, at least 18 years of age on election day, meet state residential requirements, and have not had their voting rights revoked by a felony conviction.

SECTION 3. Submission of any ballot, including a blank or partially incomplete ballot, will not result in a fine. Registered voters who do not submit a ballot will be fined $15 or the equivalent value of $15 at the time of this bill's implementation, adjusted for inflation.

SECTION 3. The US Election Assistance Commission will oversee the enforcement of this bill by state governments. The Secretary of State's office for individual states will oversee collection of fines due to the US federal government.

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

Introduced to Congressional Debate by Clayton High School

A Bill to hold corporations accountable for serious human rights and labor violations in their overseas supply chains.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. Establishes federal human rights and labor accountability standards for large companies' overseas operations and supply chains, requiring risk-based due diligence, prohibiting knowing complicity in serious violations, and applying proportionate civil penalties and trade sanctions rather than strict liability.

SECTION 2. Serious [human rights or labor] violations: forced labor, trafficking, slavery, unlawful child labor, systematic wage withholding, severely dangerous conditions, torture, or other severe internationally recognized rights violations.

Knowing [conduct]: acting with actual knowledge, or with enough information that reasonable due diligence would have revealed the substantial risk.

SECTION 3. The Office of International Corporate Accountability (OICA) will be established, under the Secretary of Commerce, to set risk-based compliance standards, investigate credible allegations, maintain a public violations record, and prioritize high-risk industries and regions. Upon credible evidence of a violation, OICA may require investigation, suspension or modification of the business relationship, worker compensation, and a corrective-action plan. Civil penalties scale with severity; up to 0.1% of worldwide revenue for a first non-willful due-diligence lapse, up to 1% for serious knowing violations, and up to 5% for repeated, intentional, or egregious violations; and are deposited into an International Worker Protection and Remediation Fund. Repeated or intentional violations may trigger federal-contract restrictions, loss of federal incentives, enhanced customs inspections, or targeted import restrictions. Companies are guaranteed due process before penalties are

imposed. The Departments of Commerce and State coordinate with foreign governments to share information and prevent companies from evading accountability by relocating production.

SECTION 4. This legislation will take effect on January 1, 2030. All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Pattonville High School.

A Bill to Implement a No First Use Nuclear Doctrine

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. The United States (US) shall implement a No First Use (NFU) policy concerning its nuclear arsenal.

SECTION 2. For the purpose of this legislation, a No First Use policy means that the United States shall not be able to launch its nuclear weapons unless the US or any of its allies are attacked with nuclear weaponry first.

SECTION 3. The Department of Defense (DoD) and the National Security Council (NSC) shall jointly oversee enforcement of this policy.

A. The DoD shall update nuclear operational guidelines to reflect the NFU posture.

B. The NSC shall ensure all nuclear command and control protocols comply with the NFU policy.

C. The DoD and NSC shall give an annual report to Congress covering compliance, readiness, and other factors deemed necessary to ensure the implementation of the NFU policy.

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

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Rock Bridge High School.

A Bill to Implement a Progressive Financial Transaction Tax

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. A financial transaction tax shall be placed on the buying and selling of stocks, bonds, exchange-trade funds, and financial derivatives. The tax shall be 0.5 percent on the first $10 million of transactions, 1 percent on transactions between $10 million and $100 million, and 2 percent on transactions above $100 million. New stocks and bonds being sold for the first time, retirement accounts, and normal consumer banking transactions shall not be taxed by this bill.

SECTION 2. Financial transaction shall refer to the buying or selling of stocks, bonds, exchange-traded funds, or financial derivatives. Financialization shall mean the growing focus of the economy on financial trading and speculation instead of producing goods, building infrastructure, and providing services. And/or the merging of these two functions.

SECTION 3. The Department of the Treasury and the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) shall enforce this tax.

A. Banks, stock exchanges, and other financial entities shall keep records of taxable transactions and collect the tax when the transaction is completed.

B. The IRS shall audit companies to make sure they are paying the correct amount of tax.

SECTION 4. This legislation will take effect on January 10, 2028. All Laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Pattonville High School.

A Bill to Improve Accessibility to Horses and Ponies

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. The federal government shall establish the National Equine Access Program to provide grants for the construction, renovation, and operation of public and accessible horse and pony facilities throughout the United States of America.

SECTION 2. "Public and accessible horse and pony facilities" will be defined as a stable or equestrian center that is, without discrimination, open to all members of the public and provides at least one of the following: public riding or horsemanship programs, educational or instruction programs relating to equine animals, therapy or adaptive riding, and/or community recreational opportunities.

SECTION 3. The Department of Agriculture, with assistance from the Department of the Interior and the Department of Health and Human Services will oversee administration of this bill.

SECTION 4. The Department of Agriculture shall award competitive grants to eligible applicants. Priority will be given to applicants that: serve rural or underserved communities, provide programs for low-income participants, demonstrate access to veterinary care and qualified equine professionals, and/or convert existing structures instead of constructing fully new ones. Federal grants may cover no more than 75 percent of the total construction and renovation cost.

SECTION 5. The program shall be authorized at $250 million annually for five years, reallocated from the Department of Defense.

SECTION 6. This legislation will take effect on March 1st, 2027.

SECTION 7. All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Ladue Horton Watkins High School.

A Bill to Introduce Term Limits for Supreme Court Justices to Minimize Partisan Government

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. Mandates

A. Each Justice on the Supreme Court of the United States will serve a term of no more than 18 years upon appointment.

B. Vacancies can occur before the end of the term due to resignation, death, sickness, or impeachment.

SECTION 2. The US Supreme Court is defined as the highest court in the federal judiciary of the United States and has ultimate authority over all U.S. federal court cases, as well as questions of U.S. constitutional or federal law.

SECTION 3. The Executive will nominate, and the Senate will confirm new justices as per the Constitution.

A. Current Justices who have served 18 years will retire on a biennial schedule based on seniority.

B. Current Justices who have served less than 18 years will retire according to this law.

SECTION 4. This legislation will take effect on January 20, 2029. All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Parkway West High School.

A Bill to Eliminate Lead Contamination in Missouri to Protect Public Health.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. A federal initiative is hereby established to eliminate lead contamination in the State of Missouri. This initiative mandates the accelerated cleanup of toxic mining waste, the complete replacement of all lead water service lines by 2030, and the provision of mandatory medical screenings for high-risk children.

SECTION 2. For the purposes of this legislation, the following definitions shall apply:

A. "Toxic mining waste" refers to leftover materials and contaminated soil from mining activities that contain hazardous levels of lead.

B. "Lead water service lines" refers to pipes made entirely or partially of lead that connect a water main to a building or home.

C. "Mandatory medical screenings" refers to required blood tests administered by healthcare professionals to measure lead levels.

D. "High-risk children" refers to minors under the age of six living in areas with a history of mining operations or older housing.

SECTION 3. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) shall oversee and enforce the accelerated cleanup of toxic mining waste. The Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), in conjunction with the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services, shall administer and enforce the mandatory medical screenings. The Department of Transportation (DOT) and the EPA shall jointly oversee the replacement of water service lines. Subsections may be used to elaborate further details, but only needed if you need to have more than one subsection.

A. Funding for these programs shall be appropriated from the Federal Highway Trust Fund and EPA Superfund allocations.

B. Failure by local municipalities to meet the 2030 water line replacement deadline shall result in the withholding of federal infrastructure grants.

SECTION 4. This legislation will take effect on [“FY 2026”]. All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by the Representative of Missouri.

A Bill To Limit Legislation to a Single Issue

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1, All legislation submitted and passed through this legislative body must only address one issue.

SECTION 2, All amendments must address the same issue to be ruled germane.

SECTION 3, A single issue is defined as an effort built around advancing one specific cause OR policy change.

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

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Clayton High School.

A Bill to Limit the Usage of AI Trading within State Public Pension Funds to Protect Public Capital from the Risks of Algorithmic Trading

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. The usage of AI/Algorithmic Trading will be highly monitored and limited under the definitions of this bill, specifically within State Public Pension Funds that provide pension benefits for any active and retired state employees. An annual audit will be conducted on trading strategies, risk managements, and major transactions to ensure that any autonomous trading decisions do not compromise the stability of any public pension funds and that they have significant human oversight.

SECTION 2. For the purposes of this legislation:

AI/Algorithmic Trading - The usage of machine learning or algorithmic models when making trading decisions or broad financial decisions

State Employees - Employees registered under and paid by the State, which include, but are not limited to: K-12 Teachers, Emergency Personnel, Public Defenders, Police Officers, etc.

Independent Private Auditor - An external financial professional who examines financial records when contracted under the Federal Government without any conflicts of interest.

State Public Pension Funds - any state/federally managed fund that manages the money of active and retired employees within a Defined Benefit Pension Plan

SECTION 3. Annual audits will be conducted during the first quarter of the fiscal year

by an SEC regulatory committee, which will contract Independent Private Auditors, on all State Public Pension Funds, where all major trading strategies, risk managements, portfolio structuring, and major transactions as determined by the committee will be analyzed and cleared of any AI/Algorithmic activity that may be deemed as risky by the committee. Any trading strategy utilizing AI must be audited by the committee, and failure to comply with this audit mandate shall result in civil financial penalties administered by the SEC.

The SEC shall absorb the administrative responsibilities of this bill using its existing operational budget and any additional appropriations as designated by Congress. This SEC regulatory committee will be overseen by Congressional subcommittees, such as the House Subcommittee on Capital Markets and the Senate Subcommittee on Securities, Insurance, and Investment for any agency actions that may violate codes of ethics and unbiased conduct.

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

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Rockwood Summit High School.

A Bill to Make Housing More Affordable in the United States

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. The federal government will create the Affordable Housing Expansion Program. Its goal is to help build and protect housing that low- and middle-income families can actually afford.

SECTION 2. The program will give grants to state and local governments that:

A. Build or repair affordable apartments and homes;

B. Turn empty office buildings or stores into housing when possible; and

C. Make it easier to build more housing by reducing unnecessary local building restrictions.

SECTION 3. Congress will provide $20 billion each year to fund this program. The Department of Housing and Urban Development will distribute the money to qualifying state and local governments.

SECTION 4. Any state or local government receiving funds must report how many homes were built or repaired, where they are located, and how much they cost for families to rent or buy.

SECTION 5. The Department of Housing and Urban Development will enforce this legislation.

SECTION 6. This legislation will take effect on January 1, 2028. All laws or parts of laws that conflict with this legislation are repealed.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Francis Howell North.

A Bill to Mandate Driving Test for the Elderly to Decrease the Number of Accidents on the Road

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. To Mandate tests for elderly drivers who are still active on the road. After the age 65 a person must retake their driving test as issued by their state, this test will occur under the regulation of the state. This test also must be taken after the person's 65th birthday and must be taken again every five years to ensure public safety on the roads.

SECTION 2. Elderly: people aged 65 or above.

Active on the road: people that are driving on the road at least once a month.

Driving test: they would take a vision test, written knowledge test, road test, skills test.

SECTION 3. A. Regulatory framework to be managed by the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration

B. State compliance to be overseen by the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration.

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

Pay Congress More! Act

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. The pay for a member of Congress, duly elected and sworn, shall be:

A. Each Senator and Representative, at $1,000,000 per year.

B. The Majority and Minority Leader of the House of Representatives and the Senate, and the President pro-tempore of the Senate, at $1,500,000.

C. The Speaker of the House, at $2,000,000.

D. The salaries shall be increased at the beginning of each Congressional term in accordance with the inflation rate over the previous term of Congress.

SECTION 2. All members of Congress, the Vice-President, and the President, in addition to their spouses and dependent children, are hereby prohibited from qualified financial asset trading during the length of their time in government.

A. Any member currently possessing qualified financial assets upon taking office, or the enforcement of this Act, shall within 90 days divest of such qualified financial assets or place the assets in a qualified blind trust administered by an independent trustee, with “qualified blind trust” and “independent trustee” pursuant to 5 C.F.R. § 2634.402.

B. “Qualified financial asset” means any share of stock, stock option, futures contract, cryptocurrency, prediction market, or other store of value that is traded with the hopes of financial gain, but excludes diversified mutual funds, index funds, exchange-traded funds, and U.S. Treasury securities.

SECTION 3. There shall be established the Congressional Financial Compliance Board (CFCB), to comprise six seats in staggered twelve-year terms, with one seat expiring every two years. Four of the seats shall be civilian appointments. Two federal judges, randomly selected by the Judicial Conference, shall chair the CFCB, and the identities of these judges shall be kept confidential

until appointment; a seat occupied by a federal judge shall not expire in the same year as a seat occupied by another federal judge.

A. Upon the expiration of a civilian seat, the Comptroller-General shall publish an open application for the seat, and from the applicants, produce a list of at least 60 qualified applicants pursuant to subsection (B). If there are fewer than 60 qualified applicants, the requirement may be waived. The Speaker of the House, the Minority Leader of the House, the Majority Leader of the Senate, and the Minority Leader of the Senate may each strike not more than eight applicants from the certified pool without stating cause, or additional strikes provided a cause is given to and approved as legitimate by the Comptroller-General. From the applicants surviving all strikes, members shall be selected by public lottery, conducted by the Secretary of the Senate in open session and published in the Congressional Record.

B. Qualified applicants shall: have never held elected office, have never registered as a lobbyist, have never been employed by a lobbyist organization, and agree to never lobby Congress or accept employment from a member of Congress after membership. A qualified applicant shall be one with more than ten years of experience in securities regulation, financial auditing, or federal ethics compliance.

C. The CFCB may subpoena financial records and testimony.

D. Upon locating a violation, the CFCB shall impose a fine equal to twice the value of the prohibited transaction, plus any profits earned.

E. Violations in excess of $50,000 shall be referred to the Department of Justice for criminal investigation.

F. The Board's budget shall be funded through a fixed statutory appropriation, adjusted annually for inflation, not subject to the ordinary congressional appropriations process.

SECTION 4. Section 2 of the legislation shall take effect within 100 days of the passage of this legislation. Section 1 of this legislation shall take effect at the beginning of the next Congress of the United States of America.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Ladue Horton Watkins High School.

A Bill to Raise the Age of Medical Consent to 16 in the United States

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. The age of medical consent in the United States should be to 16 years of age to protect minors.

SECTION 2. Medical consent is a combination of three key parts which include; informed diagnosis of treatment, having the choice without pressure from outside influences, and lastly you must have the mental ability to understand the facts and make a choice.

SECTION 3. This legislation shall be overseen by The United States Department of Health and Human Services.

A. Every state should be required to check the form of ID and if the minor is under 16, the medical agency is required to inform parents or obtain consent to treat.

B. Any medical person who doesn't abide by these terms will result in suspension of license.

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 Parkway North.

A Bill to Require Religious Institutions to Apply for Tax-Exempt Status to Promote Equal Tax Reporting

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. Section 508 (c)(1)(A) and Section 6033 of the Internal Revenue Code shall be repealed, requiring all religious institutions to apply for tax-exempt status and file tax returns.

SECTION 2. A religious institution is an organized system of beliefs centered around a specific faith which includes, but is not limited to, churches, integrated auxiliaries, and conventions or associations of churches. It may be demonstrated through factors such as regular religious services, a congregation or other religious membership group, established religious practices, or an organizational structure.

SECTION 3. The IRS shall oversee the implementation and enforcement:

A. They will collect Form 1023 applications for status and process annual Form 990 reporting as they do for any 501(c)(3)

B. If a religious institution failed to file its Form 990 for three consecutive years, the IRS would revoke its tax-exempt status, just like secular charities under Section 6033(j).

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

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Parkway West High School.

A Resolution to Cap the Annual Budget Deficit at 3% to Stabilize National Debt

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

WHEREAS, The national debt of the United States has now passed $31 trillion and exceeds the country's GDP; and

WHEREAS, Reduction of the GDP to 60% of the economy's value will create more flexibility and opportunities for economic growth in decades to come; and

WHEREAS, The size and growth of the United States' debt heavily will heavily burden future generations if not stabilized; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Congress here assembled shall commit to capping the annual budget deficit at 3% through the year 2050.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Clayton High School.

A Resolution to encourage the election of alternative parties in the United States

WHEREAS, The current dominant political system in the United States is a two-party system; and

WHEREAS, The two party system incentivizes an “us vs them” mentality, increases political polarization, and dilutes ideological diversity; and

WHEREAS, An “us vs them” mentality, Political polarization, and a lack of ideological diversity, increases social unrest and political violence; and

WHEREAS, The lack of viable alternatives to the two major political parties has contributed to declining voter turnout and weakened public confidence in democratic institutions; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Congress here assembled encourage reforms that expand the representation and election of alternative parties across federal, state, and local elections in the United States.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Rock Bridge High School.

A Resolution to Establish International Standards for Artificial Intelligence and National Security

WHEREAS, Artificial intelligence is increasingly being used by governments and militaries for intelligence, cybersecurity, surveillance, and autonomous systems; and

WHEREAS, The rapid development of AI technologies has created new security risks, including cyberattacks, misinformation, automated weapons, and the potential misuse of AI by state and non-state actors; and

WHEREAS, The lack of consistent international standards for the development and use of AI makes it difficult for nations to establish common expectations for responsible use and accountability; and

WHEREAS, International cooperation can improve information sharing, establish safeguards, and reduce the likelihood that AI technologies will contribute to conflict or threaten global security; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Congress here assembled calls upon the United States to work with the United Nations and allied and partner nations to establish international standards governing the development and use of artificial intelligence for national security purposes; and, be it

FURTHER RESOLVED, That these standards should promote human oversight of AI systems, require nations to report significant AI-related security incidents, and encourage international cooperation on cybersecurity and the prevention of AI-enabled attacks.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Collegiate School of Medicine and Bioscience.

A Bill to Increase Competition in Defense Contracting to Lower Procurement Costs

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. The Department of Defense (DOD) shall increase competition in defense contracting to create competitive pricing and lower procurement costs by allowing the consideration of relevant commercial and non-governmental experience and by reducing unnecessary procedural barriers to competition when evaluating the bidders for a defense contract. The DOD shall permit alternative demonstrations of a contractor's capabilities when appropriate and shall identify and eliminate unnecessary qualification and regulatory requirements that disproportionately hinder small businesses and nontraditional defense contractors.

SECTION 2. The following definitions shall apply:

A. "Relevant Commercial Experience" shall be defined as experience that is substantially related to the requirements of a defense contract, gained through successfully providing goods or services to a non-governmental organization.

B. "Procedural Barriers" shall be defined as any unnecessary documentation, qualification, administrative, or regulatory requirements that substantially increase the difficulty or cost of competing for a defense contract.

C. "Alternative Demonstration of Capability" shall be defined as a technology demonstration, test, or other practical evaluation to determine whether a contractor can fulfill a contract requirement.

D. "Nontraditional Defense Contractors" shall be defined as businesses that have not previously or have not recently performed a Major Defense Acquisition Program for the Department of Defense.

SECTION 3. The DOD shall oversee the implementation of this Act under the supervision of the Secretary of Defense. The Secretary shall report all changes made under this Act to the House and Senate Committees on Armed Services. Those committees may jointly reject any such change that conflicts with this Act.

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

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Marquette Sr. High School.

A Bill to Secure “Clean Environments" in Public Schools

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. The federal government shall provide categorical grants to state governments, in amounts determined by each state legislature, for the express purpose of supplying public schools with tissue boxes and other essential sanitary equipment for students, staff, and schools to create “Clean Environments.”

SECTION 2. The following definitions shall apply:

A. "Categorical grants" shall be defined as federal funds issued to state governments with strict requirements that the money only be utilized for the school provisions outlined in Section 1.

B. "Sanitary equipment" shall be defined as supplies intended to maintain student hygiene and prevent disease transmission, including but not limited to tissue boxes, air filters, and hand soap.

SECTION 3. “Clean Environments" shall be achieved when student absences due to airborne illness are decreased by a nationwide standard of 20% compared to the previous academic year.

SECTION 4. The Department of Education shall oversee all parts of this legislation.

A. The Department shall investigate if 30% of public schools in a state fail to meet "Clean Environments" standards within five years of this Act's enactment.

B. State governments found to be violating the constraints of this Act by misallocating funds shall be required to return the grant money, pay a fine equal to two times the value of the misused funds, and shall be barred from federal grant money under this Act for one year.

C. For every subsequent violation, the fine multiplier increases by one.

D. When a violation is identified, the Department of Education shall immediately release a report directed at that state's constituency.

SECTION 5. This legislation will take effect on October 1, 2027. All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Marquette Sr. High School.

A Resolution to Enhance U.S./Brazil Trade

WHEREAS, Brazil is a major global supplier of minerals including niobium and natural graphite, which are used in industries such as manufacturing, energy, defense, and technology and

WHEREAS, The US looks to increase the strength of its supply chain for minerals and

WHEREAS, trade barriers increase the cost of imported goods

WHEREAS, enhancing trade between the U.S. and Brazil will increase access to resources to benefit American manufacturing and energy industries, now, therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the Congress here assembled recommends the United States reduce or eliminate tariffs and other trade barriers on critical minerals from Brazil.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Francis Howell Central. .

A Resolution to Ensure Common Sense Throughout the United States to Promote the General Welfare of the American People

WHEREAS, The people and the government of the United States are falling behind on much needed common-sense; and

WHEREAS, Common sense is not formally taught as a required subject in American schools; and

WHEREAS, A startling percentage of citizens still aggressively push doors clearly labeled "PULL," require warning tags on hair dryers advising them not to use the device while sleeping, need labels to warn them that coffee is generally hot, need instructions on shampoo bottles, continually attempt to pet wild bison in national parks, require "Do Not Eat" silica gel packets to be printed in bold, need to be told not to wear clothes while ironing them, have to read signs about not drinking standing water, need to look both ways before crossing a one-way street – which is a grim indictment of the current state of driving in the United States; and

WHEREAS, Social media has provided Americans with unprecedented opportunities to demonstrate a lack of common sense publicly; and

WHEREAS, Both the American people and the federal government occasionally demonstrate an unnecessary tendency to complicate simple problems, like renaming bodies of water to “America” to complicate international relations; and

WHEREAS, The creation of a Department of Common Sense would provide an opportunity to address this deficiency; and

WHEREAS, No universally accepted federal standard currently exists for determining whether a government policy makes sense; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Congress here assembled call for the establishment of a Department of Common Sense to review federal policies and guidelines that lack common sense; and, be it

FURTHER RESOLVED, That the Congress here assembled issue a national decree calling for the reaffirming of common sense.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Marquette Sr. High School.

The ASEAN Security Act

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. The United States shall expand military and security cooperation with member states of ASEAN through joint programs.

SECTION 2. For the purpose of this legislation

A. “ASEAN” shall refer to the Association of Southeast Asian Nations and the member states within it.

B. “Military cooperation” includes but is not limited to joint military exercises, maritime patrol support, intelligence sharing, cybersecurity collaboration, and defense training programs.

C. “Security cooperation” refers to any joint action that intends to increase stability of the region or in any way protect the citizens and states of ASEAN nations.

SECTION 3. The Department of Defense (DoD) and the Department of State shall jointly oversee enforcement of this legislation

A. The DoD shall expand participation in annual U.S.–ASEAN military exercises, including maritime patrols, humanitarian assistance drills, and disaster-response operations.

B. The DoD and State Department shall establish secure channels for cyber and intelligence collaboration with ASEAN nations and create a joint cybersecurity training program.

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 Rock Bridge Highschool .