

A Bill to Abolish the Commoncore Education Standards in all 50 states

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

- SECTION 1.** The states currently using the common core standards introduced during the Obama Administration are to be given one year from the enactment of this legislation to abolish and revise their educational standards for their k-12 school systems
- SECTION 2.** Any state found to be out of compliance with this law will have its yearly allowance from the federal government cut by 2% every month that the state in question remains defiant. Additionally this law will not affect the states that have already banned and abolished the common core standards prior to the enactment of this resolution.
- SECTION 3.** As the Department of Education might be dissolved before the enactment of this bill: two outcomes are possible. Should the DOE (Department of Education) continue to exist at the passing of thi bill then they will have the means of oversight. Should the DOE be abolished then it is up to both the Department of the Interior as well as Congress and the executive to ensure that the law is followed.
- SECTION 4.** This legislation will take effect on August 1,2025. All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by _____.

A Resolution to Ratify the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea

- 1 **WHEREAS,** The U.S. is a signatory to, however has not ratified, the United Nations
2 Convention on the Law of the Sea, herein “the Treaty”. Absent ratification,
3 the U.S. lacks a seat at the negotiating table on how seabed mining occurs
4 in international waters. Additionally, the U.S. is prevented from securing
5 internationally recognized mining permits since it is not a ratifying party.
- 6 **WHEREAS,** During the 1982 Law of the Sea Convention, the U.S. elected to not ratify
7 the Treaty out of fears of overregulation of U.S. mining activity. However,
8 thirty years later, international attitudes to mining have shifted and the
9 International Seabed Authority has granted over 30 licenses for seabed
10 mining.
- 11 **WHEREAS,** As the U.S. remains on the sidelines, other international powers, such as
12 China, are shaping the international legal framework of seabed mining and
13 securing licenses to legally mine in international waters; and
- 14 **WHEREAS,** U.S. ratification of the Treaty is the only way to secure a recognized seat at
15 the International Seabed Authority and obtain internationally recognized
16 licenses to mine in international waters.
- 17 **WHEREAS,** The U.S. should have a seat and a say during an age of increased seabed
18 mining and exponential innovation. The U.S. is uniquely positioned to set
19 international norms for natural yet finite resources given its international
20 influence through soft power.
- 21 **RESOLVED,** That the Congress here assembled should encourage and support the
22 Senate to formally ratify the United Nations Convention on the Law of the
23 Sea.

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Introduced for Congressional Debate by Zoë O’Cull (Brentwood Academy).



A Bill to Create a National Department of Firearm Control to Reduce Firearm Related Incidents

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

2 **SECTION 1.** Congress shall create a new “National Department of Firearm Control” of
3 the same caliber as the other 15 executive departments, the purpose of
4 which shall be to enforce firearm safety measures.

5 **SECTION 2.** Said Department shall have a Secretary of Firearm Control, appointed by
6 the President, to serve in the President’s cabinet. The purpose of the
7 National Department of Firearm Control shall be to research and create
8 firearm policy and inform the general public of firearm risks and
9 important information. The Department shall have the jurisdiction to
10 propose laws to restrict, control and enforce firearm ownership and use.

11 **SECTION 3.** The Department of Homeland Security shall be responsible for the setting
12 up of the new department.

13 A. The new department shall receive 500 million dollars in federal funds
14 from calendar year 2026 until calendar year 2031.

15 B. After this period, a special congressional committee shall be created
16 to evaluate the effectiveness of the Department. Total expenditures
17 for the first five years of the Department shall total 2.5 billion dollars.

18 **SECTION 4.** This legislation will take effect on January 1, 2026.

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

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Brentwood High School

A Bill to Provide Aid to Syria to Reform and Rebuild Syria

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. The United States will commit \$10 billion to humanitarian aid and funding in Syria in FY26, and will commit \$4 billion per year from FY27-FY30.

SECTION 2. The United States will recognize the current interim and future constitutional governments of Syria, and commit to rebuilding the state through humanitarian aid and funding, contingent upon the fair usage and distribution of the aid along with the prevention of abusive or extremist factions.

SECTION 3. Funding will be distributed and conditioned upon the following:

A. Humanitarian aid:

a. \$5 billion will be designated by USAID to provide humanitarian aid in FY26, and \$2 billion will be provided from FY27-FY30.

b. Humanitarian aid will be circulated by NGOs that are audited by the Inspector General of USAID.

c. The aid will be distributed in the form of supplies.

B. Government Funding:

a. \$5 billion in funding will be provided by the Department of State and its Office of Foreign Assistance in FY26, and \$2 billion will be provided from FY27-FY30.

b. The use of government funding will be examined by the Department of State and will only be provided from FY27-FY30 if the use is deemed appropriate, the government is restored and rebuilt, and extreme forces are kept from power.

c. The Department of State will release an annual report upon human rights, security, and government progress in Syria.

SECTION 4. This legislation will take effect on October 1st, 2025. All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Advait Mahale of Collierville High School.

A Bill to Establish the Indo-Pacific Alliance for Collective Security (IPACS) to Counter Hostile Expansion

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. The United States shall form an official military alliance to combat aggressive expansion by China and hostilities waged by China and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea against states in the region.

SECTION 2. The founding members of the Organization shall be the United States, Japan, Australia, Taiwan, South Korea, the Philippines, and Thailand. The United States and other member nations shall recognize the independence and legitimacy of Taiwan as a separate state from the People's Republic of China.

SECTION 3. In the event of hostilities or threats of war by aggressors, the states here assembled shall be enabled to collectively invoke the following, contingent upon a unanimous approval:

- A. Uniform economic sanctions or tariffs
- B. Military aid or deployment of troops to bases
- C. Engaging in military combat if necessary

SECTION 4. To prepare states and encourage collaboration, allies shall contribute to the following measures:

- A. Economic collaboration and trade
- B. Military exercises and security contributions
- C. Cybersecurity funding and collaboration

SECTION 5. The United States shall allocate \$10 billion a year towards Section 4 goals by using \$2.5 billion on economic collaboration, \$5 billion towards military exercises and security, and \$2.5 billion towards cybersecurity

SECTION 6. The Department of State and Department of Defense shall collaborate on this legislation, and shall consult other departments as needed.

SECTION 7. This legislation will take effect on FY26. All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Advait Mahale of Collierville High School.

A Bill to Ban Political Overspending to Restore Election Integrity

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. Political Action Committees in the United States shall be limited to spending \$25 million or less in a year towards campaign advertising, and all spending over \$5 million by PACs shall be taxed at a 10% rate. No person, corporation, or entity shall be allowed to donate over \$25 million to a political cause.

SECTION 2. Political Action Committee is defined as “a tax-exempt 527 organization that pools campaign contributions from members and donates those funds to campaigns for or against candidates, ballot initiatives, or legislation”. Super Political Action Committees (Super PACs) is defined as “a type of independent political action committee which may raise unlimited sums of money from corporations, unions, and individuals but is not permitted to contribute to or coordinate directly with parties or candidates”. Campaign advertising is defined as “advertising displays, newspaper ads, billboards, signs, brochures, articles, tabloids, flyers, letters, radio or TV presentations, or other means of communication, used for the purpose of appealing, directly or indirectly, for votes or for financial or other support or opposition in an election campaign.”

SECTION 3. The Federal **Election** Commission (FEC) and Internal Revenue Service (IRS) shall be responsible for carrying out this legislation.

- A. All PACs shall submit their campaign finance information to the FEC, which shall determine whether it follows the legislation.
- B. The IRS shall tax 10% on advertising spending if the FEC determines PAC spending is between \$5-25 million.
- C. If the spending exceeds \$25 million for PACs or entities, transactions must be blocked if possible. If not, entities will be restricted from spending in the future and must contribute an equal sum to the government.

SECTION 4. This legislation will take effect on FY26. All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Advait Mahale.

A Bill to Ensure Gender Equity in AI Algorithms

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

2 **SECTION 1.** The National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) shall establish
3 and enforce mandatory guidelines for the development and auditing of all
4 publicly funded artificial intelligence algorithms to prevent gender bias.

5 **SECTION 2.** "Gender bias" shall be defined as any systematic and unfair discrimination
6 against individuals or groups based on their gender, via disparities in
7 outcomes, representation, or treatment by an AI algorithm.

8 **SECTION 3.** Congress directs the Department of Commerce to withhold federal
9 funding from any entity that fails to comply with the NIST guidelines, and
10 further to establish a system of escalating penalties for repeated
11 violations.

12 A. This legislation shall be jointly overseen by the National Institute of
13 Standards and Technology (NIST) and the Equal Employment
14 Opportunity Commission (EEOC).

15 **SECTION 4.** This legislation shall take effect one year after passage to allow for the
16 development and implementation of the necessary guidelines and
17 auditing procedures.

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

A Bill to Establish a Non-Partisan Commission for Supreme Court Justices

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. A **Non-Partisan Nominating Commission** shall be established to evaluate and recommend candidates for Supreme Court vacancies based on **legal merit, judicial temperament, and constitutional knowledge**. The President must select a nominee from the Commission's recommendations, ensuring a **fair and depoliticized appointment process**.

SECTION 2.

- The **Non-Partisan Nominating Commission** shall consist of **nine members**, appointed as follows:
 - **Three legal experts** appointed by the **Chief Justice of the Supreme Court**.
 - **Three retired federal judges** appointed by the **President**, with Senate confirmation.
 - **Three bipartisan representatives** appointed by the **Senate Majority Leader, Senate Minority Leader, and Speaker of the House**.
- The Commission shall hold **public meetings, issue reports**, and be subject to **annual audits** to ensure transparency.

SECTION 3. The **Department of Justice and the Congressional Judiciary Committee** shall oversee enforcement of this bill. The Commission's **nomination process shall be legally binding**, and its operations shall be subject to **annual audits and congressional oversight** to prevent undue influence.

SECTION 4. This bill shall take effect on **January 1, 2026**, to allow time for implementation.

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

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Collierville High School

A Resolution to Amend the Constitution to Implement a Process of State Secession

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

ARTICLE --

SECTION 1: A state will be allowed to legally and constitutionally secede from the Union through this amendment.

SECTION 2: The process of secession will be decided by a vote within the government of the state and will not be impacted by federal government.

- A.** A bill for to vote on state secession will have to pass through both houses of the legislature and be signed by the governor
- B.** If passed, the bill will initiate a vote among the citizens of that state needing a 50 percent majority in favor for the state to go through with the secession

SECTION 3: The process of secession will be enacted throughout the course of 1 year to give the state and federal government time to settle all necessary matters including those concerning federal land, military personnel, and government representation

- A.** Electoral college votes, house representatives, and senators will be altered accordingly
- B.** The citizens and representatives of the state will retain their voting power until the secession is confirmed (after the 1 year has elapsed)
- C.** The date of secession confirmation may be altered if it is within 3 months of a federal election so long as the time between voting and confirmation remains longer than 1 year

SECTION 4: After the secession process is complete, the state will no longer be under federal jurisdiction of the United States.

SECTION 5: The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Summit High School.

A Bill to Repeal any Legislation that Delegates the power of Congress to Impose Tariffs to the Executive

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. The United States would repeal the following pieces of legislation that authorize the president to regulate trade with foreign nations through the use of tariffs. These include: section 232 of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962, sections 122, 201, and 301 of the Trade Act of 1974, section 338 of the Trade Act of 1930, as well as the International Emergency Economic Powers Act of 1977. Should there be any other legislation delegating the executive to harness powers over tariffs those laws and statutes shall also be repealed.

SECTION 2. Given the Consitution's provisions for Congress to oversee foreign trade in the global market as stated by Article 1, Section 8 of the United States' constitution, Congress has the right to initiate a system of checks and balances with regards to tariffs that is to take precedent over that of the executive. Should the executive wish to combat the legislation then the matter would go straight to the United States Supreme Court.

SECTION 3. Should Congress decide by a majority vote to pass the legislation then it is up to both Congress and the Supreme Court to ensure that the system of checks and balances is followed and adhered to by all parties.

SECTION 4. This legislation will take effect on April 1, 2025. All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by _____.

A Bill to Promote Choice in the Selective Service System

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

- 1 **SECTION 1.** The Selective Service System, the independent agency responsible for
2 maintaining information related to what is commonly referred to as the
3 draft, shall hereby be required to include multiple options for service during
4 registration for Selective Service.
- 5 **SECTION 2.** The Selective Service System is defined as the agency operating under the
6 Military Selective Service Act.
- 7 **SECTION 3.** The options provided during registration and in the case described in
8 Section 4 shall be the option to serve in the military and the option to be
9 assigned under the Selective Service Alternative Service Program, as it
10 existed at the time of the passing of this legislation.
- 11 **SECTION 4.** Existing registrations shall be unaffected. In the event of someone being
12 selected during a draft who had registered prior to the enactment of this
13 law, the local Military Entrance Processing Station must, as part of its
14 evaluation, provide an good faith description of the potential work that
15 would be assigned depending on the draftee's choice, then ask them to
16 declare their decision. This choice shall then be honored as if they had
17 registered with that choice.
- 18 **SECTION 5.** This legislation shall take effect on January 1st, 2026.
- 19 **SECTION 6.** All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Summit High School.