

The Carbon Dioxide Capture Act

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

2 **SECTION 1.** CO₂ is released into the atmosphere from cars, factories, and energy
3 production. Carbon dioxide will be captured and stored until it can be
4 split. Factories and companies will pay equal to the amount of CO₂ they
5 produce, having a net zero.

6 **SECTION 2.** Definitions

7 1. CO₂ capturing: A process that removes CO₂ from the atmosphere.

8 2. Splitting CO₂: Process of using neutrons and energy to split the atoms.

9 3. Net zero: Companies and factories pay equal to the cost to
10 capture, store, and split CO₂.

11 **SECTION 3.** The Office of Fossil Energy and Carbon Management under The
12 Department of Energy would be in charge of this bill.

13 A. One hundred million dollars will be used to build capturing, storing,
14 and splitting CO₂ facilities.

15 B. The Office of Fossil Energy and Carbon Management would be
16 allotted \$5 million for inspection agents.

17 C. Companies and Factories will deposit funds into a D.O.E account
18 which will be used to offset the cost of capturing, storing, and splitting
19 CO₂.

20 D. Funds generated from this bill will be used to reimburse the federal
21 government for initial start-up costs.

22 E. Any entity that doesn't comply with the legislation will be penalized
23 with 30% of the previous year's profit, If the entity keeps violating the
24 legislation this may result in permanent closure.

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

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Burlington High School

A Bill to Limit the Number of Properties that May be Bought by Non-Residents of the U.S.

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

2 **SECTION 1.** The amount of properties that are bought by non-residents shall
3 be limited to prevent a cause of hyper-inflated housing costs.

4 **SECTION 2.** The limitations will be seen as any property exceeding in value
5 one million dollars (\$1,000,000), while the buyer is settled and living in
6 another country with no intention of living or renting in the U.S. for any extended
7 periods of time. The limitations will be seen as allowing a non-resident to purchase a
8 property with the purpose of personal use while restricting the purchase of
9 properties for commercial purposes.

10 **SECTION 3.** The Housing and Economic policies will be responsible for
11 enforcing this bill and keeping all real estate in accordance to this bill

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

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Douglas High School

A Bill to Make School Meals Universal Act

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. Whereas food insecurity affects millions of schoolchildren in the United States,

Whereas proper nutrition is critical for cognitive development, academic performance, and overall health,

Whereas administrative burdens of current meal programs prevent many students from accessing benefits.

This bill seeks to provide free breakfast and lunch to all public school students.

SECTION 2.

Free Meals: Nutritious breakfast and lunch meals provided at no cost to students.

Public Schools: Institutions receiving public funding for the education of students from kindergarten through grade 12.

USDA Standards: Nutritional guidelines established by the United States Department of Agriculture.

SECTION 3. Eligibility: All public school students will receive free breakfast and lunch regardless of family income.

Meal Requirements:

a. Meals must meet USDA nutritional standards.

b. Schools must accommodate dietary restrictions and cultural or religious preferences.

Implementation:

a. Schools will establish daily breakfast and lunch programs.

b. Federal funding will cover the costs of meal production and distribution.

c. States may supplement federal funding to support regional needs.

Budget and Oversight:

a. Funding will be allocated from the federal education budget, with a projected annual cost of \$25 billion.

b. The USDA will oversee program compliance and funding distribution.

Partnerships: Schools are encouraged to partner with local farms and food suppliers to source fresh ingredients.

SECTION 4. This act shall take effect at the start of the academic year following its passage.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Evanston High School

A Bill to Require Sex Education in Public Schools

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

- 1 **SECTION 1.** All public schools teaching students in grades 6-12 in the United States
2 shall hereby be required to teach an age-appropriate sex education class.
- 3 **SECTION 2.** Sex Education shall be defined as a class teaching students about human
4 sexuality and reproductive health.
5 Age-appropriate shall be defined as a sex education class based on the
6 average maturity of that grade.
- 7 **SECTION 3.** The United States Department of Education shall oversee the
8 implementation and requirements of this bill. Any school not applying a sex
9 education class will be fined 15% of their annual funding.
- 10 **SECTION 4.** This legislation will take effect on June 1, 2027. All laws in conflict with this
11 legislation are hereby declared null and void.

A Bill to Regulate Fair Pricing on Items Intended for Children

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

- 1 **SECTION 1.** The Congress here assembled shall guarantee that all products primarily
2 sold to and/or marketed towards children will be priced fairly.
- 3 **SECTION 2.** Definitions: “Children” shall be defined as any individual up to the age of
4 12. “Items” in this bill will be defined as anything needed by or marketed
5 mostly to children, this includes but is not limited to clothing, baby
6 food/formula, toys, learning aides, etc. “Fair” will be defined as keeping the
7 pricing of items within a reasonable range to guarantee profit to the
8 manufacturer and make items accessible to any individual and/or
9 household with a combined yearly salary of less than \$30,000.
- 10 **SECTION 3.** The FTC's Bureau of Consumer Protection will be granted an additional 20
11 billion dollars to its budget for 5 years to establish a sub-department whose
12 sole job will be calculating the determined fair price for items and
13 enforcing the punishments for not following the legal market price outlined
14 by the department. The cap will also be based on the size of the sector,
15 company, and demand. The 20 billion will be taken from the Department of
16 Defense and returned to the department’s budget after the initial 5 years.
17 Afterward, the newly established sub-department will be expected to be
18 self-sustaining by relying on the fines companies receive for not following
19 the restrictions on pricing. However, as part of The FTC's Bureau of
20 Consumer Protection, the sub-department's needs will be taken into
21 account when the budget of the department is released to ensure the
22 department and sub-department are both able to do their expected jobs
23 correctly, efficiently, and in a timely manner.
- 24 A. After the first notification that an item being sold by a company does
25 not follow the allowed pricing, they will be given 6 months to update
26 the pricing of all items not in compliance. The second time an item is
27 found to be in violation of fair pricing a fine of 85% of that specific
28 item's sales will be issued until the pricing is once again in compliance
29 with what is deemed as the fair price; after the company complies 15%
30 of the amount fined will be returned to the company. On a company's
31 third offense, 100% of the money made from sales of the item in

32 violation will be fined and will not be returned. If the behavior in
32 violation of the sub-department's set prices persists after the third
34 punishment the person(s) continuing to violate the law will be charged
35 with fraud and tried in court accordingly. The sub-department will also
36 have the ability to place a flat fine on a company either instead of or in
37 addition to the fine based on sales numbers, this will allow more
38 freedom for enforcement as well as more of a daunting punishment for
39 any companies/organizations that violate the rulings on fair pricing.
40 B. Any company that disagrees with the instated fair price may arrange a
41 meeting with the lead(s) of the new sub-department to negotiate and
42 agree on the fair market price. These discussions aim to create the
43 most beneficial pricing cap for both the company and the consumer,
44 ensure the company remains in business, and keep people within the
45 organization employed.
46 **SECTION 4.** This legislation will take effect at the start of the next fiscal year after its
47 passage. All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null
48 and void.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Hot Springs County High School

A Bill to Discontinue Taxing Overtime Wages

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

- 1 **SECTION 1.** The overtime wages for workers are no longer taxed federally.
- 2 **SECTION 2.** “Overtime” may be defined as any hours over 40 in a 7 day period.
- 3 **SECTION 3.** The Internal Revenue Service (IRS) shall oversee the implementation of this
- 4 legislation. Additionally, the IRS will update tax forms to ensure that
- 5 overtime wages are not subject to federal income tax.
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- 7 **SECTION 4.** This legislation will take effect on the beginning of FY 2026.
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- 9 **SECTION 5.** All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.
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A Bill to Provide Classes to Prisoners across the United States

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

1 **SECTION 1.** Prisons shall offer prisoners classes on life skills outside of prison within 6
2 months of their release.

3 SECTION 2.

4 **Life Skills:** defined as the abilities for adaptive/positive behaviors that enable
5 individuals to effectively deal with the demands and challenges of everyday
6 life.

7 **Non-criminal citizens:** defined as citizens of the United States of America that have
8 not committed a crime.

9 **SECTION 3.** The Federal Bureau of Prisons will oversee funding and enforcement of this
10 bill.

11 a. Subjects taught will include how to pay taxes, interaction with non-criminal
12 citizens, acquiring and maintaining a job, and budgeting.

13 b. Any prisons found in non-compliance of this bill shall be fined the equivalent of
14 how much the classes cost multiplied by the number of how many prisoners
15 missed out on the opportunity.

17 **SECTION 4.** This legislation will take effect in FY2026.

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

Bill to Regulate the Advertising of Alcohol and Nicotine Products

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

1 **SECTION 1.** The United States Government shall regulate the advertising of alcohol and
2 nicotine products within public areas and public media in the United
3 States.

4 **SECTION 2.**

5 A. Alcohol products- A beverage that contains ethanol and offers various stimuli to
6 the brain and body.

7 B. Nicotine products- Any product that contains a highly addictive chemical
8 compound derived from a tobacco plant.

9 C. Advertising- A type of public communication that various industries use to bring
10 consumers' attention to a product or service.

11 D. Public areas- A place owned and maintained by the government for everyone to
12 use excluding places intended purely for the use of those of or above the age of
13 21.

14 E. Mandated reporter- Any person of or over the age of 18.

15 **SECTION 3.** This bill will be overseen by the FDA.

16 1. Any company found guilty of using public spaces for the advertisement of alcohol
17 or nicotine products will face a 5,000 dollar fine for each account.

18 2. Any mandated reporter that comes across an alcohol or nicotine product
19 advertisement and reports it within a 72 hour period to a local police department
20 will receive a cash incentive financed by the company being fined.

21 **SECTION 4.** This legislation will take effect by July 1, 2025 All laws in conflict with this
legislation are hereby declared null and void.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by -Natrona County High School

A Bill to Allow for the Humane Slaughter, Distribution, and Consumption of Horse Meat

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

- 1 **SECTION 1.** This legislation will legalize the humane slaughter, distribution, and consumption
2 of horse meat in all U.S. territories.
- 3 **SECTION 2.** The following definitions shall apply:
- 4 A. A slaughterhouse shall be defined as a facility in which livestock, including
5 horses, are slaughtered to produce food.
- 6 B. A horse shall be defined as a large solid-hoofed herbivorous ungulate
7 mammal domesticated since prehistoric times. This includes, but is not
8 limited to wild horses,* racehorses, mules, donkeys, etc.
- 9 C. Humane slaughter shall be defined as any method of slaughter approved
10 by the USDA, which typically includes quick executions with captive bolt
11 guns.
- 12 D. Distribution shall be defined as selling, supplying, or providing meat for
13 public or private consumption. All distribution must meet current USDA
14 meat distribution standards.
- 15 **SECTION 3.** The United States Department of Agriculture will oversee the implementation and
16 enforcement of this legislation.
- 17 A. Slaughterhouses that process horses shall be subject to the jurisdiction of
18 USDA regulations. Horse meat distributors will also be subject to the
19 jurisdiction of USDA regulations.
- 20 B. The USDA may either apply the same regulations to these
21 slaughterhouses used for slaughterhouses that process cattle, or they may
22 create new regulations for these slaughterhouses. This also applies to
23 distribution regulations.
- 24 **SECTION 4.** This legislation will take effect January 1, 2026. All laws in conflict with this
legislation are hereby declared null and void.

* All wild horses in the United States currently, come from domesticated bloodlines

A Bill to Implement Tax Deductions for Landlords to Incentivize Rental Affordability

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

- SECTION 1.** Establish tax deductions for landlords who maintain rental prices below a certain threshold, thereby incentivizing affordable housing.
- A.** A landlord shall be eligible for a tax deduction under this Act if:
- They maintain rents for qualifying rental units at or below 80% of the fair market rent determined by HUD.
 - They have been in compliance with local housing codes and fair housing laws.
 - They submit an annual certification to the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) verifying compliance.
- B.** Tax Deduction Calculation:
- Eligible landlords may deduct up to 25% of the rental income lost due to offering below-market rents from their taxable income.
 - The deduction shall be capped at \$10,000 per rental unit per tax year.
 - The IRS shall establish guidelines for verifying income loss and compliance with rental pricing thresholds.
- SECTION 2.** "Landlord" means any individual or entity that owns and rents out residential properties.
- "Qualifying Rental Unit" means a residential rental unit where the rent is set at or below the fair market rent as defined by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) for the relevant metropolitan area.
- "Tax Deduction" means a reduction in taxable income equal to a percentage of lost revenue incurred by keeping rent below market rates.
- SECTION 3.** Implementation and Oversight:
- The Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) and the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) shall oversee the program.
 - HUD shall publish annual fair market rent limits for metropolitan and rural areas.
 - The IRS shall establish a reporting system for landlords to claim deductions.
- 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 Representative Mejorado from Riverton High School.

A Bill to Establish a Profitable System of Organ Donation

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

- 1 **SECTION 1.** This bill shall establish a profitable system of organ donation by paying
2 American Citizens to donate their organs.
- 3 **SECTION 2.** Definitions:
- 4 A. Payment will be defined as: “The action or process of being paid”
5 B. Eligible Donations shall be defined as “one kidney, one lung, a part
6 of the liver, a part of the pancreas or a part of the intestine.”
7 C. Donations will be Acceptable under the following: at least 21 years
8 of age, donors will be made aware of the risks. Donors must go through
9 screening for cancer and other underlying diseases. As well as pass a
10 physical and mental health examination.
11 D. Payments will be determined after a thorough examination of the
12 organ being donated. With donors payment being on a case by case basis.
- 13 **SECTION 3.** This bill shall be overseen by the Federal Bureau of Justice
- 14 **SECTION 4.** Federal taxes will be the primary funding for this bill.
- 15 **SECTION 5.** This legislation will take effect on January 1, 2026. All laws in conflict with
16 this legislation are hereby declared null and void.