

A Resolution to Amend the Constitution to Give Territories Electoral Votes

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,
3 which shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the Constitution
4 when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several states
5 within seven years from the date of its submission by the Congress.

6 ARTICLE--

SECTION 1: All territories subject to the jurisdiction of the United States shall allow their citizens to vote for president in the same manner as the States. Each territory gets two electoral votes in addition to one electoral vote per Representative in Congress that each territory would have if it were a State. All Electors in Territories are subject to the details within the Constitution and its articles of amendment.

15 **SECTION 2:** The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by
16 appropriate legislation.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Fort Atkinson.

Student Debt Reduction and College Accountability Act

Section 1.

(a) "Student Debt" refers to any debt collected by an individual for the purpose of financing higher education, including but not limited to federal student loans, private student loans, and institutional loans.

(b) "Institution" refers to any college, university, or other post-secondary educational institution that participates in federal financial aid programs.

Section 2.

(a) The interest rate on all federal student loans shall be reduced to 2%.

Section 3.

(a) A new loan forgiveness program shall be established for individuals who have been making consistent loan payments for at least 10 years.

(b) Eligible individuals shall have the remaining balance of their federal student loans forgiven.

Section 4.

(a) All institutions receiving federal financial aid must provide annual reports detailing tuition and fee expenditures, faculty salaries, administrative costs, and endowment management.

(b) Institutions must disclose job placement rates, average starting salaries, and other relevant employment outcomes for graduates.

(c) Institutions found to be mismanaging funds or providing misleading information shall face penalties, including loss of federal financial aid eligibility.

Section 5.

(a) The federal government shall establish guidelines to limit annual tuition and fee increases at institutions receiving federal financial aid.

(b) Institutions exceeding these guidelines without a valid justification shall be subject to review and possible sanctions.

Section 6.

(a) Additional grants and scholarships shall be made available to low-income students to cover tuition, fees, and other educational expenses.

(b) Institutions must provide targeted support services for low-income students to ensure their academic success and retention.

Section 7.

(a) The Department of Education shall be responsible for the implementation and enforcement of this Act.

(b) The Department shall establish a task force to monitor compliance and investigate complaints related to student debt and institutional accountability.

(c) The Department of Education shall develop a budget plan to ensure efficient use of funds.

Section 8. All laws in conflict with this act shall hereby be declared null and void. This Act shall take effect on January 1, 2026.

Respectfully submitted, St. Augustine Preparatory Academy.

A BILL TO PROHIBIT EMBRYO EXPERIMENTATION IN THE UNITED STATES

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. The creation, destruction, or modification of human embryos for experimental or research purposes shall be illegal within the jurisdiction of the United States.

SECTION 2. Embryo experimentation may be defined as any scientific procedure performed on a human embryo, including but not limited to:

A. Genetic modification or editing, including CRISPR-based alterations.

B. Research involving the destruction of embryos.

C. Cloning or the creation of embryos for non-reproductive purposes.

SECTION 3.

A. Institutions or individuals found in violation of this law shall face penalties including fines up to \$500,000 and/or imprisonment of up to 10 years.

B. Any medical or scientific license may be revoked if under violation of this law.

C. Federally funded research institutions found in violation of this law shall lose all federal funding.

SECTION 4. The Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) and the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) shall oversee enforcement of this law and establish necessary regulations to ensure compliance.

SECTION 5. All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void. This law shall take effect on Jan 1, 2026.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by St Augustine Preparatory Academy.

A Bill to Ban Standardized Testing Consideration in Undergraduate Post-Secondary Educational Institutions Admissions

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. Standardized test scores may not be used to determine admission into undergraduate post-secondary educational institutions that receive Federal funding.

SECTION 2. A standardized test shall be defined as a test that is administered, scored, and interpreted in the same way for all test-takers. Included but not limited to the ACT and the SAT/AP Tests

SECTION 3. The United States Department of Education will oversee the enforcement of this legislation.

SECTION 4. Any institution found in violation of this legislation after its implementation shall have all its federal funding and financial assistance revoked.

SECTION 5. This legislation will take effect on June 9, 2026.

SECTION 6. All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

Respectfully Introduced for Congressional Debate by Marquette University High School.

A Bill to Enforce Plain Packaging of Nicotine-Containing Products

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. The United States will regulate the advertisement of nicotine products through the adoption of mandatory plain packaging laws and increased health warnings.

SECTION 2. A. A nicotine-containing product is defined as any product with a nicotine content of 0.001% or higher which, as part of its intended usage, integrates nicotine into a user's bodily system through injection, consumption, respiration, or any other method.

B. Plain packaging is defined as measures to restrict or prohibit the use of logos, colors, brand images, or promotional information on packaging other than brand names and product names displayed in a standard color and font style.

C. Health warnings are defined as at least 30% of the external packaging warning consumers of the associated health risks and must be accompanied by an image or diagram of those risks.

SECTION 3. The enforcement of this legislation will be overseen by the United States Food and Drug Administration.

A. Failure to comply will result in a fine of no more than \$20,000 per violation to offending manufacturers or retailers.

B. Continued failure to comply or begin recalling violations within 60 days of notice will result in an injunction against manufacturers and retailers stopping the distribution or sale of the product in violation.

C. Officers of offending corporations or retailers could be sentenced to no more than 10 years in prison.

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

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

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Marquette University High School.

A Bill to Limit Wage Gaps Within Companies

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

- 1 **SECTION 1.** The sum of wealth made by any employee, owner, or shareholder in a
2 company – from their involvement in the company – over a given period of
3 time may not exceed 100X the sum of wealth made by any full-time
4 employee of said company over the same time period.
- 5 **SECTION 2.** The sum of wealth earned by a member/stockholder in a company – from
6 their involvement in the company – may come in the form of a salary,
7 hourly wage, or stock values.
- 8 **SECTION 3.** The Wage and Hour Division of the US Department of Labor shall be tasked
9 with overseeing the implementation of this bill.
- 10 A. It shall civilly prosecute any companies in violation, who may be
11 charged with a fine of no more than 10X the excess wealth they
12 disbursed in the five year period. made over the period when this law
13 was violated
- 14 B. Any employee, owner, or shareholder may advance a private cause of
15 action against a company in violation. A successful suit shall awards
16 reasonable attorneys fees to a successful plaintiff, along with statutory
17 damages awarding 50% of the fine determined by the Court.
- 18 **SECTION 4.** This legislation will take effect on FY 2026. All laws in conflict with this
19 legislation are hereby declared null and void.

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Introduced for Congressional Debate by Madison West High School.

A Bill to Make Court Payments Proportional to Income

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

- 1 **SECTION 1.** All court-mandated payments in Federal Courts –fines, restitution, &
2 damages – shall change such that they are proportional to the offender's
3 income.
- 4 A. For individuals, fines and restitutions shall be calculated by multiplying the
5 offender's daily income by the "severity units" of the offense.
- 6 B. For companies, fines and restitutions shall be calculated by multiplying the
7 company's daily profit, over the prior three fiscal years, by the "severity
8 units" of the offense.
- 9 C. For individuals, damages shall be calculated as they are now, then
10 multiplied by the offender's wealth percentile divided by fifty.
- 11 D. For companies, damages shall be calculated as they are now, then
12 multiplied by the CEO's wealth percentile divided by ten.
- 13 **SECTION 2.**
- 14 A. The "severity units" of an offense are an arbitrary measure of the offense's
15 severity, as decided by a court of law, per the United States Sentencing
16 Commission's guidelines.
- 17 B. Wealth percentile is a measure of an individual's wealth relative to the rest
18 of society, as measured by the US Census Bureau.
- 19 **SECTION 3.** The enforcement of this legislation will be overseen by the United States
20 Sentencing Commission (USSC).
- 21 A. The USSC will create guidelines for determining the severity units of
22 offenses, based on preexisting standards and laws.
- 23 B. The USSC shall be given a year from the passing of this legislation to
24 accomplish the above task, and its budget shall be raised by \$1,000,000 to
25 assist it.
- 26 **SECTION 4.** This legislation will take effect one year following its passage. All laws in
27 conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.
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Introduced for Congressional Debate by Madison West High School.

A Bill to Remove Mandatory Credit Requirements in Public High Schools

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. All U.S. public high schools that remove mandatory course credit requirements for all 9th to 12th grade students will be eligible for a grant of \$100 per student enrolled in the institution.

4 **SECTION 2.** Public high schools refers to the public secondary education which typically
5 includes grades 9 to 12.

6 A. Elimination of mandatory course credit requirements refers to
7 providing a complete freedom to students to plan out their own
8 desired courses and schedule.

9 B. Nothing in this legislation prevents schools from determining the
10 total number of credits necessary to obtain a diploma.

11 **SECTION 3.** The United States Department of Education will oversee the enforcement.

12 A. The Department of Education shall include the necessary funding
13 for the enforcement in its FY 2027 budget request.

14 **SECTION 4.** This legislation will take effect for the 2027-2028 school year. All laws in
15 conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

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Introduced for Congressional Debate by Madison West High School.

A Bill to Implement the Community Property Marital System as National Standard.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

1 **SECTION 1.** To ensure greater continuity in marriage and divorce throughout the United
2 States, a community property marital system shall be adopted across all 50
3 states, the District of Columbia, and all U.S. territories.

4 **SECTION 2.** Community property system refers to a system in which both spouses own
5 all assets acquired during a marriage equally, regardless of who purchased
6 it or earned the income.

7 **SECTION 3.** The United States Department of Justice will oversee the enforcement to
8 ensure that all 50 states, the District of Columbia, and all U.S. territories
9 adopt a community property system.

10 A. The Department of Justice shall request the necessary funding for the
11 enforcement in its annual budget request.

12 **SECTION 4.** This legislation will take effect on passage. Non-community property states
13 and territories shall have until January 1, 2030 to adopt and implement the
14 required system. All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby
15 declared null and void.

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Introduced for Congressional Debate by Madison West.