



1	A Bill to Increase Funding for Stem Cell Research in Limb Regeneration	Katy Tompkins
2	A Resolution to Redefine the Standard Workweek to Promote Public Health	Jack C. Hays
3	A Bill to Establish a Free Trade Agreement with Ecuador	DeBakey
4	A Bill to Make Private Schools Accountable	Katy Taylor
5	The Next Stop America Act of 2025	The Village School
6	The American Climate Infrastructure and Resiliency Act (ACIRA)	Walnut Grove
7	A Bill to Establish a Standardized Exam-Based College Admissions Process	Flower Mound High
8	A Bill to Regulate the Use of Facial Recognition Technology to Protect Civil Liberties	Katy Jordan
9	A Bill to Utilize Artificial Intelligence in Immigration Courts	Austin Westlake
10	A Bill to Raise the Federal Minimum Wage to \$15 by the Year 2028	Coppell High
11	A Bill to Eliminate Cash Bail in the United States	Sandra Day O'Connor
12	A Bill to Implement Congestion Pricing Plans in Urban Areas	Prosper
13	A Bill to Establish an Expanded North American Free Trade Agreement (ENAFITA)	San Angelo Central
14	A Bill to Facilitate the Renewable Extraction of Deep-Sea Resources	Jasper
15	All Oasis Act	Houston Memorial
16	The F.I.R.E.W.A.L.L. Act	Flower Mound High
17	A Bill to Promote the Development of Nuclear Energy	Copperas Cove
18	A Bill to Establish Independent Redistricting Commission to Abolish Gerrymandering	Katy Tompkins
19	A Bill to Address the American Housing Crisis	Katy Jordan
20	A Bill to Establish a Direct Ocean Capture Research and Development Initiative	Sandra Day O'Connor
21	The Social Security Solvency Act	Chapin
22	A Bill to Switch Schools an Income-based School Meal Pricing System	Argyle High
23	A Bill to Prohibit the Marketing of Prize-Based Content to Children	Tascosa
24	The Future of Flight Act	San Angelo Central
25	A Bill to Get Thermal Heat Energy Microreactors (T.H.E.M.)	Jack C. Hays
26	A Bill to Eliminate Federal Funding for School Resource Officers (SROs)	The Village School
27	A Bill to Provide Paid Parental Leave	Austin Westlake
28	A Bill to Improve the Humanitarian Crisis in Yemen	Jasper
29	A Bill to Require Federally Funded Colleges to Adopt Test-Optional Admissions	Walnut Grove
30	A Bill to Rejoin and Strengthen the JCPOA to Prevent Nuclear Proliferation	WB Ray



Item 1- A Bill to Increase Funding for Stem Cell Research in Limb Regeneration

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. The U.S. federal Government shall subjectively allocate \$2 billion annually to research institutions to fund research and development in stem cell-based limb regeneration for individuals who have suffered limb loss due to injury, illness, or congenital conditions.

SECTION 2. A. Stem Cell Research - scientific studies using pluripotent and multipotent stem cells to regenerate bone, muscle, nerves, and other tissues necessary for limb restoration.

B. Limb Regeneration -use of stem cells, tissue engineering, and regenerative medicine to restore full or partial function of a missing or damaged limb.

C. Eligible Research Institutions - federally recognized universities, medical institutions, and private-sector research facilities conducting stem cell and regenerative medicine research.

SECTION 3. The National Institutes of Health (NIH) and the Department of Defense (DoD) shall oversee the allocation of funds and ensure the following:

A. 60% of funding will support basic research on cellular regeneration, nerve reconnection, and bioengineering of tissues.

B. 30% of funding will be allocated to clinical trials testing regenerative therapies on human patients, prioritizing military veterans and individuals with limb loss.

C. 10% of the funding will be used for public-private partnerships to accelerate the commodification and development of regenerative treatments.

SECTION 4. To qualify for funding, research institutions must:

A. Demonstrate adherence to ethical guidelines in stem cell research.

B. Provide annual progress reports to Congress, NIH, and the Food and Drug Administration (FDA).

C. Prioritize research that focuses on functional limb restoration, nerve regeneration, and immune response reduction.

SECTION 5. This legislation will take effect in August 2025. All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Tompkins High School.



Item 2 - A Resolution to Redefine the Standard Workweek to Promote Public Health

- 1 WHEREAS, The Fair Labor Standards Act establishes the standard workweek as forty hours,
2 despite evidence that maximum productivity and personal well-being correlate
3 to a thirty-two-hour workweek; and
- 4 WHEREAS, Nearly two-thirds of Americans acknowledge they lack a work-life balance, and
5 Human Resources Professionals recognize being overworked as a leading risk
6 factor for semi-preventable health conditions such as cardiovascular disease,
7 stroke and diabetes; and
- 8 WHEREAS, Studies confirm a correlation between long working hours and elevated risk of
9 premature cardiovascular disease, stroke, and diabetes; and
- 10 WHEREAS, Together, these health conditions cost over \$800 billion each year in treatment
11 costs and lost productivity; and
- 12 WHEREAS, These preventable diseases are responsible for fifty-seven percent of annual
13 mortalities; now, therefore, be it
- 14 RESOLVED, That the Congress here assembled should redefine the American workweek to be
15 thirty-two hours per week; and, be it
- 16 FURTHER RESOLVED, That hours worked over thirty-two hours per week should be compensated
17 with overtime pay.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Jack C. Hays High School.



Item 3 - A Bill to Establish a Free Trade Agreement with Ecuador to Focus on Bilateral Investment and Trade

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

2 SECTION 1. Congress shall establish a free trade agreement with Ecuador to foster economic
3 growth, mutual investment opportunities, and a diversified market for both
4 nations.

5 SECTION 2. A free trade agreement (FTA) is defined as a treaty between two or more
6 countries designed to reduce or eliminate trade barriers such as tariffs and
7 quotas, facilitating easier and cheaper trade and investment between
8 participating nations.

9 SECTION 3. A. The Office of the United States Trade Representative (USTR) and US
10 Department of State (DOS) shall oversee the implementation of this bill.

11 B. The USTR shall work with Ecuadorian governments for negotiating the terms
12 and standards of the FTA, addressing issues like tariffs, labor standards, and
13 market access for goods and services.

14 C. The DOS Department of State shall ensure the Ecuadorian government and
15 businesses oblige to maintain human rights, environmental concerns, and
16 mitigating corruption.

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

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

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Michael E. DeBakey High School.



Item 4 - A Bill to Make Private Schools Accountable

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. All K-12 private schools and public charter schools which receive taxpayer dollars either through federal funding, state funding, block grants or vouchers will be required to meet all accountability standards of their public-school counterparts.

SECTION 2. School accountability is the process of evaluating school performance based on student performance measures.

SECTION 3. The US Department of Education will oversee the implementation and enforcement of the following provisions.

A. Private and charter schools will be required to follow state-mandated testing requirements or may opt to apply equivalent standards to the National Assessment of Educational Progress test. As in public schools, accountability will be based on testing of all students without regard to socio-economic or special needs status.

B. All private and charter schools receiving tax funding will be required to provide special education and 504 services as required by law. Schools may not discriminate based on special education qualification as part of the admissions process.

C. Schools which fail to meet accountability standards for two consecutive years will be placed on probationary status for one year, subject to the loss of funding and/or the revocation of charter if the school fails to meet accountability at the end of the probationary year. Schools which fail for a third consecutive year may be subject to loss of accreditation.

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

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Katy Taylor High School.



Item 5 - The Next Stop America Act of 2025

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

2 SECTION 1. The federal government shall establish the Next Stop America Program to fund
3 the construction, modernization, and expansion of metro rail and light rail
4 systems in U.S. metropolitan areas to reduce congestion, cut carbon emissions,
5 and enhance public transit accessibility.

6 SECTION 2. A. "Metro rail" shall refer to a fixed-route public transportation system operating
7 on rail infrastructure.

8 B. "Metropolitan areas" shall refer to metropolitan statistical areas (MSAs) with a
9 population greater than 500,000, as determined by the most recent U.S. Census
10 Bureau data.

11 SECTION 3. A. The Department of Transportation (DOT), in coordination with the Federal
12 Transit Administration (FTA), shall oversee and administer this program.

13 B. A grant fund of \$100 billion will be generated through an increase in the
14 gasoline tax to 30 cents per gallon. Cities must submit metro development
15 proposals by FY 2027 to be eligible for grants. Grant recipients must match 30%
16 of federal funds with local or state funding.

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

Introduced for Congressional Debate by The Village School.



Item 6 - The American Climate Infrastructure and Resiliency Act (ACIRA)

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

2 SECTION 1. The Federal Government shall establish the American Climate Infrastructure and
3 Resiliency Act, which shall fund and enforce infrastructure upgrades to reduce
4 greenhouse gas emissions and improve climate change resilience in public
5 buildings, transportation systems, and energy grids.

6 SECTION 2. For this legislation, Climate-resilient infrastructure refers to systems designed to
7 withstand and recover from climate-related hazards, including heat waves,
8 flooding, wildfires, etc.

9 SECTION 3. A. The Department of Energy (DOE) and the Environmental Protections Agency
10 (EPA) shall jointly oversee enforcement of this legislation.

11 B. These agencies are to administer a \$300 billion Green Infrastructure
12 Investment Fund (GIIF) over 10 years in the form of grants to local and state
13 governments.

14 C. Both agencies will collaborate to set new federal climate-resilience
15 construction standards that are required to be met by newly built public
16 buildings, transportation systems, and energy grids.

17 D. Older public buildings, transportation systems and energy grids will be re-
18 evaluated to reach a certain standard set by the agencies and will be required to
19 renovate according to them if not met.

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

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Walnut Grove High School.



Item 7 - A Bill to Establish a Standardized Exam-Based College Admissions Process to Ensure Equal Opportunity and Merit-Based Admission

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

2 SECTION 1. The U.S. Department of Education shall establish a national, standardized exam as the
3 primary criterion for college admissions to federally funded universities and colleges.

4 SECTION 2. A. "Standardized Exam" shall refer to a uniform, national assessment that evaluates core
5 academic and intended major-related competencies. The exam shall be free to take, and
6 students shall have 3 chances to take the exam during their final year of high school,
7 with the highest score being kept.

8 B. "College admissions" shall refer to the process through which students apply for
9 entrance into undergraduate programs at colleges and universities within the United
10 States.

11 SECTION 3. The U.S. Department of Education will oversee the creation, administration, and scoring
12 of the exam in collaboration with a council of educational experts. The exam will assess
13 academic competencies in math, science, reading comprehension, and analytical
14 writing, as well as subjects specific to the test-taker's intended major. Enforcement
15 mechanisms include:

16 A. Mandating all federally funded and private colleges and universities to incorporate
17 the exam as the primary basis for admission decisions.

18 B. Institutions that fail to make the standardized exam the primary basis for admissions
19 will face fines calculated as a percentage of their total annual operating budget or
20 endowment. Initial fines will start at 0.5% of the institution's annual operating budget or
21 endowment, whichever is greater, with the penalty increasing by 0.5 percentage points
22 for each repeated or prolonged violation, up to a maximum of 50%.

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

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Flower Mound High School.



Item 8 - A Bill to Regulate the Use of Facial Recognition Technology to Protect Civil Liberties

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

2 SECTION 1. Federal agencies may not deploy facial recognition technology in public spaces
3 without a warrant, probable cause, or explicit legislative authorization.

4 SECTION 2. A. "Facial recognition technology" shall refer to software that uses biometric data
5 to identify or verify a person's identity using their facial features.

6 B. "Public spaces" include streets, parks, government buildings, transportation
7 hubs, and other areas accessible to the general public.

8 SECTION 3. The Department of Justice shall be responsible for the enforcement of this act.

9 A. The Department of Justice will create a transparency database tracking all
10 federal agencies' authorized uses of facial recognition.

11 B. The Department of Justice will conduct annual audits and publish a public
12 report assessing compliance and civil liberties impact.

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

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Jordan High School.



Item 9 - A Bill to Utilize Artificial Intelligence in Immigration Courts

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

2 SECTION 1. The United States Federal Government shall implement an artificial intelligence
3 system to streamline the legal migration process and reduce the case backlog in
4 immigration courts.

5 SECTION 2. “Artificial intelligence systems” are software tools and platforms that use
6 machine-learning algorithms and natural-language processing to perform tasks
7 that traditionally require human intelligence, such as document review, case
8 triage, and accurate decision-making.

9 SECTION 3. A. The Department of Homeland Security (DHS), in Coordination with the
10 Executive Office for Immigration Review (EOIR) and the Government
11 Accountability Office (GAO), shall oversee the implementation and monitoring of
12 these artificial intelligence systems.

13 B. The AI system shall sort cases, identify low-risk applicants, translate
14 documents, schedule hearings, send notices to appear, provide real-time legal
15 information to applicants, and make legally binding rulings on low-risk cases at
16 Master Calendar and Individual Hearings.

17 C. Applications denied by the AI system may be appealed to the Board of
18 Immigration Appeals within 30 days of the decision.

19 D. Oversight Committees shall conduct quarterly audits to ensure fairness,
20 accuracy, and provide bias mitigation.

21 E. Furthermore, the AI system shall be provided with access to any data
22 necessary as attained by the GAO.

23 SECTION 4. This legislation will take effect in FY 2026. All laws in conflict with this legislation
24 are hereby declared null and void.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Westlake High School.



Item 10 - A Bill to Raise the Federal Minimum Wage to \$15 by the Year 2028

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

2 SECTION 1. The federal minimum wage shall be increased to \$15 per hour by January 1,
3 2028, with quarterly increases starting January 1, 2026, leading up to that
4 amount.

5 SECTION 2. "Federal minimum wage" refers to the minimum hourly wage that employers are
6 required to pay their employees under the Fair Labor Standards Act.

7 SECTION 3. The enforcement of this legislation shall be overseen by the U.S. Department of
8 Labor and the Internal Revenue System. These departments shall implement the
9 following enforcement mechanisms:

10 A. Quarterly audits of employers to ensure compliance with the federal minimum
11 wage requirements.

12 B. Investigation of complaints filed by employees regarding violations of the
13 minimum wage law.

14 C. Assessment of penalties for non-compliance, including fines and restitution to
15 affected employees.

16 D. Enforce and define quarterly increases.

17 SECTION 5. This legislation will take effect on January 1, 2026. All laws in conflict with this
18 legislation are hereby declared null and void.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Coppell High School.



Item 11 - A Bill to Eliminate Cash Bail in the United States

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

2 SECTION 1. This Congress shall establish a grant program to provide financial and technical
3 assistance to states that enact legislation to eliminate cash bail and implement
4 risk-based pretrial release systems.

5 SECTION 2. The federal grant program shall prioritize states that implement a range of non-
6 monetary pretrial release options, including but not limited to supervised
7 release, electronic monitoring, check-in requirements, and community-based
8 support services. Cash bails are a monetary deposit required by the Court to
9 secure the temporary release of someone who has been arrested and charged
10 with a criminal offense.

11 SECTION 3. The Department of Justice, in consultation with district courts, shall develop
12 national standards and best practices for the development and implementation
13 of validated, objective risk assessment tools to determine an individual's risk of
14 flight or danger to the community. These standards shall emphasize fairness,
15 accuracy, and the avoidance of discriminatory outcomes.

16 A. The Department of Justice shall provide training and technical assistance to
17 state and local jurisdictions on the implementation of risk assessment tools, the
18 utilization of non-monetary release options, and the development of effective
19 pretrial services.

20 B. States that completely eliminate cash bail and adopt risk-based pretrial release
21 systems meeting the national standards established under this resolution shall be
22 eligible for enhanced federal funding within the Department of Justice's criminal
23 justice assistance programs.

24 SECTION 4. This legislation will take effect on June 19, 2025. All laws in conflict with this
25 legislation are hereby declared null and void.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Sandra Day O'Connor.



Item 12 - A Bill to Implement Congestion Pricing Plans in Urban Areas

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

2 SECTION 1. States shall be required to implement an urban congestion pricing system in high-traffic
3 metropolitan areas as a condition for receiving full federal highway funding under the
4 Federal-Aid Highway Program.

5 SECTION 2. A. "Congestion pricing" is a toll system that charges vehicles to enter high-traffic zones
6 during peak hours, with rates based on congestion and vehicle type.

7 B. "High-traffic metro areas" are cities with over 1 million people or 40+ annual hours of
8 commuter delay, as determined by the FHWA.

9 C. Each state must establish at least one congestion pricing zone in a qualifying urban
10 area, meeting the following requirements:

11 1. A tolling system that applies fees to vehicles entering the congestion zone during peak
12 traffic hours (6:00 AM – 8:00 PM on weekdays and 10:00 AM – 8:00 PM on weekends).

13 2. Exemptions for emergency vehicles, public transit, and vehicles transporting
14 individuals with disabilities

15 3. At least 80% of the revenue collected must be dedicated to improving and expanding
16 public transportation systems

17 SECTION 3. The Federal Highway Administration (FWHA), in coordination with the US Department of
18 Transportation (USDOT), shall oversee compliance by reviewing state congestion pricing
19 plans and adjusting federal highway funding.

20 B. States failing to implement a qualifying system within the required timeframe shall
21 face a 10% reduction in federal highway funding

22 SECTION 4. This legislation will take effect in FY 2028.

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

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Prosper High School.



Item 13 - A Bill to Establish an Expanded North American Free Trade Agreement (ENAF TA)

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

2 SECTION 1. The United States shall establish an Expanded North American Free Trade
3 Agreement (ENAF TA), eliminating all tariffs, quotas, and similar trade barriers
4 among key North American countries, explicitly excluding Cuba.

5 SECTION 2. "Trade barriers" shall include tariffs, quotas, embargoes, regulatory restrictions,
6 and any non-tariff measures intended to restrict imports or exports. The "Key
7 North American Countries" included in ENAF TA shall include Canada, United
8 States, Mexico, Guatemala, Belize, Honduras, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Costa Rica,
9 Panama, Dominican Republic, Haiti, and Jamaica.

10 SECTION 3. The Office of the United States Trade Representative (USTR) and the Department
11 of Commerce shall oversee enforcement and negotiate terms with participating
12 countries.

13 A. The USTR shall publish a progress report every six months detailing
14 negotiations and compliance status.

15 B. ENAF TA shall enter into force upon ratification through bilateral or multilateral
16 written agreements between all participating countries listed in Section 2.

17 SECTION 4. ENAF TA shall replace and supersede previous trade agreements immediately
18 upon its enforcement. This legislation will take effect immediately upon passage.

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

Introduced for Congressional Debate by San Angelo Central High School.



Item 14 - A Bill to Facilitate the Renewable Extraction of Deep Sea Resources

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. Adversarial advancements in Deep Sea Mining within the status quo have made the United States fall behind on such operations. Congress finds that the resources found on the ocean surface could help in increasing localized manufacturing and build a global supply chain centered in the United States; therefore, let authorized funding be given to Deep Sea Mining entities.

SECTION 2. A. Deep Sea Mining will be defined as the process of extracting minerals from the ocean floor at depths greater than 200 meters below sea level.

B. Renewable Extraction will be defined as a sustainable solution for such a practice with the operations being powered by Solar, Wind, or Hydraulic energy sources.

SECTION 3. The legislation will be regulated by the Department of Energy, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, and the Department of Treasury.

A. The Department of Energy will ensure that the entities whose funding is being provided via this legislation are using sustainable energy sources as outlined in Section 2B, otherwise it should be reported to the Department of Treasury to cut funding immediately.

B. \$10 Billion will be provided for research to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Association to improve the energy efficiency of the following operations. Prior to any companies extracting resources from international waters, they will receive an ISA permit through this agency.

C. The Department of Treasury will provide \$5 Million in annual funding to private entities that are complying with this legislation; meanwhile, they will further assess the market profitability of Deep Sea Mining.

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

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

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Jasper High School.



Item 15 - All Oasis Act

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. A. The United States shall decrease energy costs through investing in wind power structures. The U.S will reallocate half of all federal fossil fuel subsidies for the implementation of wind power on public land and water.

B. 75% of subsidies shall be administered with the purpose of constructing new wind power structures on public land and water.

C. 25% of subsidies shall be directed towards private businesses with the purpose of researching, innovating, and developing wind power.

D. Energy enterprises shall decrease energy costs by 20% below current industry prices.

SECTION 2. "Public Land and Water" shall be defined as land or sea territory owned by the federal government, excluding national parks and ecologically protected areas.

"Wind Power" shall be defined as renewable energy structures that harness the power of wind to generate electricity. "Energy Enterprises" shall be defined as companies boasting over 5 billion in annual revenue.

SECTION 3. The Environmental Protection Agency in conjunction with the Department of Energy will oversee the implementation of this legislation.

A. The EPA shall oversee the administration of federal subsidies and will conduct semi-annual reports submitted to the DOE on the effect of this legislation on the environment as well as financial developments and their effects.

B. The DOE will carry out necessary accommodations based on the EPA's report.

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 Memorial High School.



Item 16 - The Facilitating Indo-Pacific Resilience and Enhanced Warfare Alliance for Longterm Logistics Act (F.I.R.E.W.A.L.L. Act)

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. The United States shall establish a Pacific Cyber Security and Defense Alliance with the governments of Japan, South Korea, and the Philippines with the intent of deterring adversarial governments including but not limited to China or North Korea

SECTION 2. For the purposes of the alliance and legislation:

A: Enable real-time intelligence sharing regarding cyber threats and attacks

B: Coordinate joint cyber defense drills and incident response planning

C: Develop a unified strategy for attribution and deterrence of foreign and state sponsored cyber attacks

D: Provide mutual assistance among alliance members in response to significant cyber intrusions targeting government, military, or critical infrastructure clear or technical in nature (consult U.S. Code uscode.house.gov if necessary).

SECTION 3. The Department of Defense, in conjunction with the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA), shall administer and oversee this alliance. Funding shall be appropriated from the Department of Defense cyber operations budget and shall not exceed \$800 million annually for the first five fiscal years.

SECTION 4. The bill shall take effect 60 days after passage.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Flower Mound High School.



Item 17 - A Bill to Promote the Development of Nuclear Energy to Advance Clean Energy and Economic Growth

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

2 SECTION 1. Congress shall establish a grant program to develop nuclear energy to foster
3 sustainability.

4 SECTION 2. "Nuclear Energy Grant" refers to financial assistance provided by the U.S.
5 government, "Qualifying Company" refers to an entity engaged in nuclear
6 technologies that apply to the program and is deemed by the DOE and EPA as a potential
7 qualifier for this grant, "Equity Stake" refers to the ownership percentage of 10% held by
8 the U.S government.

9 SECTION 3. A. The Department of Energy (DOE) and EPA (Environmental Protection Agency)
10 will oversee the enforcement and implementation of this bill.

11 B. The DOE will be given an additional \$5 Billion to create a Nuclear Energy Grant
12 program for companies to apply to

13 C. The EPA will be given an additional \$250 Million to conduct investigations and
14 create additional regulations regarding the safety of the people and environment

15 D. Companies deemed by the DOE and EPA as recipients have to give The United States
16 Government an Equity Stake within the recipient company

17 E. Qualifying companies that receive grants shall prioritize:

18 i. Advanced reactor designs, including small modular reactors (SMRs).

19 ii. Sustainable nuclear waste management systems.

20 iii. Enhanced safety features for reactors and related infrastructure.

21 F. An amendment the tax code to fund this initiative, a New federal tax of 1/10 of
22 a cent per kilowatt-hour, a 5% increase on the gasoline tax, a 25% tariff on coal of any
23 origin, and a 10% increase on the LNG tax

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

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Copperas Cove High School.



Item 18 - A Bill to Establish Independent Redistricting Commission to Abolish Gerrymandering

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

2 SECTION 1. The United States hereby establishes Independent Redistricting Commission in
3 each of the 50 states to redraw congressional district lines every 12 years
4 following the U.S. Census Demographic shift. This Independent Redistricting
5 Commission will be created by the state.

6 SECTION 2. A. The Independent Redistricting Commission will have its members selected to
7 reflect the state's geographical, racial, gender, and political diversity. The
8 commission will require 8 members, with 2 chosen from the two major political
9 parties respectively, and four independents. Any map will have to pass with eight
10 members in favor of the map to pass.

11 B. Each state will create its own independent redistricting commission. State
12 legislatures shall only reject the district map if they are found to violate the state
13 Constitution or the Constitution of the United States.

14 C. The independent commission will be established every 12 years according to
15 the U.S. Census demographic survey.

16 D. In the case that these maps violate the constitution, redistricting will be done
17 repeatedly until a map is approved.

18 SECTION 3. The Federal Election Commission will work alongside states to implement this
19 bill. The Federal Election Commission will intervene if it's observed that there
20 exist any discrepancies in any of the terms listed above.

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

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Tompkins High School.



Item 19 - A Bill to Address the American Housing Crisis

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. This Congress recognizes the threat of the American housing crisis and shall enact the following measures.

A. States shall be prohibited from enacting and enforcing laws that preempt Rent Control.

B. States shall be prohibited from enacting and enforcing Zoning Laws.

C. R-REITs shall be required to pay a 30% corporate income tax on all taxable income distributed to investors.

SECTION 2. A. "Rent Control" shall be defined as any regulatory price controls on the rent of residential housing. This includes price ceilings and vacancy control measures.

B. "Zoning Laws" shall be defined as a law or ordinance that dictates land use through the establishment of zoning districts. This includes single-use zoning.

C. "R-REIT" (Residential Real Estate Investment Fund) shall be defined as a company that owns, operates, or finances residential real estate.

SECTION 3. The Department of the Treasury (USDT) and the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) will oversee the enforcement of this legislation.

A. The USDT shall be responsible for implementing and collecting the corporate income tax.

B. States that fail to comply shall receive a 10% decrease in funds distributed by the HUD, for a cap of 50%.

SECTION 4. This legislation shall take effect on January 1, 2028.

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

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Jordan High School.



Item 20 - A Bill to Establish a Direct Ocean Capture Research and Development Initiative for Carbon Dioxide Mitigation

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

2 SECTION 1. The Federal Government shall allocate \$5 billion over the next five fiscal years to
3 fund research, development, and pilot projects focused on advancing the
4 efficiency, scalability, and environmental sustainability of Direct Ocean Capture
5 technologies.

6 SECTION 2. Direct Ocean Capture (DOC) is a method that seeks to remove inorganic carbon
7 directly from seawater. This can be done through both various electrochemical
8 and chemical means.

9 SECTION 3. This initiative shall be administered by the Department of Energy (DoE) in
10 collaboration with the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)
11 and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

12 A. The EPA and NOAA shall collaborate to develop a clear and efficient regulatory
13 framework for the deployment of Direct Ocean Capture technologies, ensuring
14 environmental safeguards while facilitating timely project implementation.

15 B. The funds established in Section 1 shall sunset ten years after the passage of
16 this bill, at which point Congress shall review its effectiveness and consider its
17 continuation or modification.

18 SECTION 4. This legislation will take effect on FY 2026. All laws in conflict with this legislation
19 are hereby declared null and void.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Sandra Day O'Connor High School.



Item 21 - The Social Security Solvency Act

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

2 SECTION 1. To maintain the solvency of the Social Security System, the existing cap on wages
3 subject to the Social Security tax shall be eliminated.

4 SECTION 2. Section 230 of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 430) is amended for purposes of
5 determining wages and self-employment income under sections 209, 211, 213,
6 and 215 of this Act and sections 1402, 3121, 3122, 3125, 6413, and 6654 of the
7 Internal Revenue Code of 1986, so that the 'contribution and benefit base' with
8 respect to remuneration paid shall be eliminated. From the date of enactment,
9 all remuneration paid shall be subject to the Social Security Tax.

10 SECTION 3. The Internal Revenue Service shall enforce this provision and ensure the
11 collection of the full Social Security Tax.

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

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Chapin High School.



Item 22 - A Bill to Switch Schools to an Income-Based School Meal Pricing System

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

2 SECTION 1. All public schools participating in the National School Lunch Program (NSLP) shall
3 implement a sliding scale, income-based payment system to determine the cost
4 of student lunches, ensuring equitable access to nutritious meals without
5 sacrificing food quality.

6 SECTION 2. For this legislation: "Sliding scale" shall mean a payment model in which the
7 price of a school lunch is adjusted according to a student's household income,
8 with higher-income households paying more and lower-income households
9 paying less, ensuring the system remains self-sustaining.

10 SECTION 3. The U.S. The Department of Agriculture (USDA), through its Food and Nutrition
11 Service (FNS), shall oversee the implementation of this legislation through the
12 existing framework of the National School Lunch Program (NSLP).

13 A. The USDA shall use the current National School Lunch Program (NSLP)
14 infrastructure to implement a tiered pricing system with multiple income
15 brackets, determined annually based on federal poverty guidelines and cost-of-
16 living adjustments. Schools shall use their existing system of income verification.

17 B. Schools shall continue to report student eligibility and participation data to the
18 USDA, which will distribute funding reimbursements based on students' assigned
19 income tiers.

20 SECTION 4. This legislation will take effect on October 19th, 2026. All laws in conflict with this
21 legislation are hereby declared null and void.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Argyle High School.



Item 23 - A Bill to Prohibit the Marketing of Prize-Based Content to Children Tied to Merchandise Purchases

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. It shall be illegal to create and distribute online video content marketed towards children that offers entry into contests, giveaways, or prize opportunities in exchange for the purchase of merchandise associated with the content creator.

SECTION 2. A. "Content marketed towards children" refers to any online video content primarily designed for, or appealing to, audiences under the age of 13.

B. "Prize opportunities" refer to any form of sweepstakes, contests, raffles, or giveaways where a child may enter based on the purchase of merchandise.

C. "Merchandise" refers to any products, including but not limited to apparel, toys, accessories, or digital goods, which are sold directly by or on behalf of the content creator.

SECTION 3. The Federal Trade Commission (FTC) shall oversee the enforcement of this legislation and be empowered to issue fines and penalties for violations.

A. A first instance of illegal marketing shall result in a fine of up to \$50,000.

B. Subsequent violations may result in increased fines up to \$200,000 and potential restrictions on the content creator's ability to monetize content for a period of up to one year.

C. Video platforms hosting content directed at children must implement measures to identify and restrict any content creators engaging in activities that violate this legislation.

SECTION 4. This bill will go into effect January 1, 2027.

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

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Tascosa High School.



Item 24 - The Future of Flight Act

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

2 SECTION 1. Congress finds that countries worldwide are advancing in the aviation industry
3 and urges the U.S. to remain at the forefront. This legislation allocates federal
4 grants to develop hypersonic passenger aircraft for intercontinental travel and
5 low-boom supersonic technology for domestic flights to ensure high-speed air
6 travel is both viable and environmentally responsible.

7 SECTION 2. Hypersonic aircraft refers to aircraft that travel at speeds over Mach 5. Low-boom
8 supersonic technology minimizes disruptive sonic booms. Environmentally
9 responsible refers to systems with minimal environmental harm.

10 SECTION 3. The grants will fall into two categories: R&D and Infrastructure.

11 A. NASA shall receive \$25 billion: \$10 billion in research grants to private firms
12 (with at least 50% allocated to “small” firms) and \$15 billion in contracts for
13 aircraft production after testing.

14 B. The Federal Aviation Administration shall receive and allot \$10 billion to
15 provide infrastructure to airports around the nation for the accommodation and
16 integration of these advanced technologies.

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

Introduced for Congressional Debate by San Angelo Central High School.



Item 25 - A Bill to Get Thermal Heat Energy Microreactors (T.H.E.M.)

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. The United States shall subsidize the research and development of Thermal Heat Energy Microreactors (T.H.E.M.) to mitigate reliance on centralized energy monopolies in order to further promote resilient, clean, and decentralized energy infrastructure.

SECTION 2. A. Microreactors are small, portable nuclear reactors that can operate as part of the electric grid, creating up to 20 megawatts of energy each.

B. Energy Monopolies are the occurrence of one company or a group of small companies that control electricity generation, distribution, and transmission.

SECTION 3. The Department of Energy (DOE) and the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) shall oversee the implementation of this legislation.

A. The DOE will work with the NRC to establish safety, testing, and creation of microreactors.

B. The DOE shall establish a competitive grant program totaling 2 billion dollars over 5 years, prioritizing solely small cap energy companies and ensuring advancements in research, innovation, and implementation of T.H.E.M. units.

C. An annual report detailing expenditures, progress, and safety evaluations shall be submitted to Congress by the DOE.

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 Jack C Hays.



Item 26 - A Bill to Eliminate Federal Funding for School Resource Officers (SROs)

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. To subdue a growing culture of police intimidation in public schools and prevent excessive law enforcement contact in childhood, the United States Congress shall:

A. Prohibit the use of any forms of federal funding used for the hiring, maintaining, or training of School Resource Officers, including, but not limited to, public safety grants, community policing grants, student support grants, and federal hiring program grants.

B. Direct federal agencies to reallocate SRO-related grants to local educational agencies (LEAs) to replace School Resource Officers with mental health and trauma-informed services to provide a safe and supportive school environment.

SECTION 2. A. The term "School Resource Officer" or "SRO" shall be defined pursuant to 34 U.S. Code § 10839 as a state, tribal, or local law enforcement officer with a sworn authority that is assigned by an employing law enforcement officer to enforce laws in schools and other property owned by school districts.

B. The terms "mental health" and "trauma-informed services" shall be defined as services provided by licensed mental health professionals, including, but not limited to, counseling, trauma recovery services, and crisis intervention.

SECTION 3. A. The Department of Education (DOE), Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), and the Department of Justice (DOJ) shall be responsible for the enforcement and implementation of this legislation.

B. The DOE shall be responsible for distributing federal grants for mental health and trauma-informed services to LEAs and monitoring LEAs to ensure funds are used only for appropriate use cases in accordance with the legislation.

C. The HHS shall be responsible for guiding the implementation of appropriate mental health services and providing technical assistance to schools in establishing such programs.

D. The DOJ shall be responsible for overseeing the disbanding of all grant programs associated with funding SROs that are run by the federal government. Further, the DOJ shall investigate violations and impose civil penalties to ensure compliance with the ban.

E. Under the circumstances that the DOE were to be incapacitated to perform its outlined duties, DOE's responsibilities shall be awarded to the HHS.

SECTION 4. This legislation will take effect on January 1st of Fiscal Year 2026. All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by The Village School.



Item 27 - A Bill to Provide Paid Parental Leave

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

2 SECTION 1. The United States Federal Government shall mandate businesses with twenty or
3 more employees to provide paid parental leave to all employees experiencing a
4 qualifying life event.

5 SECTION 2. For this legislation:

6 A. Paid parental leave shall be defined as a period of fully paid time off from work
7 afforded to all parents, regardless of gender.

8 B. A qualifying life event shall be defined as the birth or adoption of a child or
9 children.

10 SECTION 3. The Department of Labor's Wage and Hour Division shall enforce this legislation:

11 A. An employer shall not reduce wages within six months prior to a known
12 qualifying life event.

13 B. Paid parental leave shall be provided for a period of at least ninety days.

14 C. Companies found to be out of compliance shall have their business license
15 revoked.

16 SECTION 4. This legislation will take effect on September 1st, 2026. All laws in conflict with
17 legislation are hereby declared null and void.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Westlake High School.



Item 28 - A Bill to Improve the Humanitarian Crisis in Yemen

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

2 SECTION 1. Congress shall temporarily prohibit the sale of military weapons to the Kingdom
3 of Saudi Arabia to prevent worsening the humanitarian crisis in Yemen.

4 SECTION 2. A. The “sale of military weapons” is defined to be the direct government-to-
5 government sale or permanent export of all weapon systems, platforms, vehicles,
6 and munitions of the Department of Defense and parts of these items.

7 SECTION 3. The Department of Defense (DOD) will work in coordination with the US
8 Department of State to implement this bill.

9 A. The DOD shall end the sale of military weapons to Saudi Arabia immediately.

10 B. The US Department of State shall submit bi-annual recommendations on
11 whether to reinstate the sale of military weapons based on the Kingdom of Saudi
12 Arabia’s policies regarding the Yemeni Civil War, the Saudi-led blockade of
13 Yemen, and unnecessary civilian deaths.

14 C. An additional \$300 million shall also be allocated to the US Department of
15 State to fund further humanitarian aid efforts in Yemen.

16 SECTION 4. This legislation will take effect 90 days after passage.

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

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Jasper High School.



Item 29 - A Bill to Require Federally Funded Colleges to Adopt Test-Optional Admissions to Ensure Fairer College Admissions.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. All federally funded colleges and universities shall adopt test-optional admission policies to promote equity and inclusivity in the college admissions process.

SECTION 2. A. "Federally funded colleges and universities" shall refer to any postsecondary institutions that receive any form of federal funding, including grants, contracts, or student aid under Title IV.

B. "Test-optional admission policy" shall mean an admissions policy under which applicants may choose whether to submit standardized test scores, such as the SAT or ACT, as part of their college application without penalty or disadvantage in the admissions process.

SECTION 3. The U.S. Department of Education shall oversee compliance with this legislation through its Office for Civil Rights (OCR) and Federal Student Aid (FSA) office.

A. Noncompliant institutions shall face a three-step enforcement process: a formal warning with 90 days to submit a corrective plan; a compliance review with possible temporary freezing of discretionary funds; and, if violations persist, phased federal funding revocation, including loss of Title IV eligibility after appeals are exhausted.

B. Colleges and universities may appeal noncompliance to the Department of Education within 60 days, during which funding will not be withheld. The final decision will be made by an independent review board appointed by the Secretary of Education.

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

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Walnut Grove High School.



Item 30 - A Bill to Rejoin and Strengthen the JCPOA to Prevent Nuclear Proliferation

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

2 SECTION 1. The United States shall rejoin the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA)
3 with provisions to extend nuclear restrictions to ensure long-term compliance,
4 expand verification mechanisms, and address regional security concerns.

5 SECTION 2. "Verification mechanisms" include on-site inspections, constant monitoring of
6 nuclear sites, and access to suspected undeclared facilities by the International
7 Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).

8 SECTION 3. The U.S. Department of State, in collaboration with the International Atomic
9 Energy Agency (IAEA) and allied nations, shall oversee the re-entry into and
10 strengthening of the JCPOA.

11 A. The Department of State shall negotiate additional agreements to curtail
12 ballistic missile developments and support of proxy groups.

13 B. The Department shall ensure that stronger provisions are included to prevent
14 nuclear missile development and regional destabilization.

15 SECTION 4. This legislation will take effect on July 14, 2026. All laws in conflict with this
16 legislation are hereby declared null and void.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by W.B. Ray High School.