

A Bill to Nullify Section 14(b) of the Labor Management Relations Act to Properly Enable Unions to Fully Represent Their Members

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. Section 14(b) of the Labor Management Relations Act (LRMA) will be fully repealed.

SECTION 2. “Section 14(b) of the LRMA” will be defined as 29 U.S.C. § 164, which has allowed for state “right to work” laws to waive the union membership requirement of the National Labor Relations Act while maintaining that unions must represent all employees regardless of membership status.

SECTION 3. The Office of the Law Revision Counsel and the Department of Labor will oversee the enforcement of this legislation.

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

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Fork Union Military Academy.

A Bill to Send Back United States Military Bases in Japan to Satisfy the Okinawan Problem

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. This bill requires the USFJ to decrease the number of US Military Bases in Okinawa by 75 percent from all touristic areas

SECTION 2. According to the Collin Dictionary, military base means a facility for the storage of military equipment and the training of soldiers.

SECTION 3. The Status of Forces Agreement and United States Forces Japan (USFJ) must lead efforts to address the concerns of the Okinawan people and the Japanese government because of the military bases. The USFJ, working with the U.S. Department of Defense, will reduce U.S. military bases in Okinawa by 75%, focusing on areas with high population or environmental impact. The Japan Ministry of Defense will monitor troop levels to ensure no unauthorized increases, with any violations reported to the USFJ and must be corrected within 60 days. New or expanded bases will require approval from Japan's Ministry of Defense, Okinawa's local government, and a review to ensure compliance with the Status of Forces Agreement and environmental standards. Biannual safety and security assessments will be conducted by the U.S. Department of Defense and Japan's Ministry of Defense, with results shared publicly with Congress, Japan's Ministry of Defense, and Okinawa's government. If safety risks arise, the Japan Ministry of Defense, USFJ, and U.S. Department of Defense can temporarily reinstate prior military arrangements, subject to a six-month review.

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

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Briar Woods

National Insulin Affordability Bill

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. This congress will hereby implement a National Insulin Affordability Program (NIAP) to cap out-of-pocket costs for insulin for all patients with diabetes who are insured or eligible for federal health programs limiting the amount they must pay out of pocket, preventing dangerous insulin rationing, and reducing preventable hospitalizations due to high medication costs The federal government shall allocate \$500 million annually to reimburse insurers and pharmacies for costs exceeding the \$35 cap.

SECTION 2. “Insulin” shall be defined as all FDA-approved formulations, including rapid-acting, short-acting, intermediate-acting, and long-acting insulin.

“Out-of-pocket costs” shall be defined as all co-payments, coinsurance, and deductibles that patients are required to pay for insulin.

“Patients” shall be referred to any individual diagnosed with Type 1 or Type 2 diabetes who has a prescription for insulin, regardless of age, insurance type, or income level.

SECTION 3. The Department of Health and Human Services will oversee the compliance

and implementation in coordination with the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services.

SECTION 4. This legislation will take effect on January 1, 2027. All laws in conflict with

this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

Respectfully submitted by Manchester High School

A Resolution to Repeal Section 230 of the Communications Decency Act

WHEREAS , Media companies, including social media companies, cannot be held accountable; and

WHEREAS , Section 230 of the Communications Decency Act is outdated and has been
perverted beyond its original intent; and

WHEREAS , the lack of accountability that Section 230 has caused irreparable harm with no actual recourse for justice; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Congress here assembled repeal Section 230 of the Communications Decency Act.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by The Potomac School.

A BILL TO PROMOTE HEALTH CARE CONSOLIDATION TO REDUCE COSTS AND PROMOTE ECONOMIC EFFICIENCY

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE STUDENT CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

2 **SECTION I.** The federal government shall promote the consolidation of health care
3 providers by removing barriers to mergers and granting financial incentives,
4 with the ultimate goal of establishing dominant national corporations to simplify
5 access and strengthen the health care system.

6 **SECTION II.** A. "Health care providers" shall be defined as hospitals, clinics, insurance
7 companies, and pharmaceutical firms.

8 B. "Preferred National Provider" shall be defined as the largest consolidated
9 entity in each sector, recognized by the Department of Corporate Wellness.

10 C. "Subsidies" shall mean direct federal payments to encourage mergers and
11 acquisitions.

12 **SECTION III.** This policy shall take effect on January 1, 2027, with a five-year transition period.

13 **SECTION IV.** Oversight shall be conducted by the Department of Health and Human
14 Services (HHS). HHS will enforce this policy by:

15 A. Granting subsidies and tax breaks to providers that merge.

16 B. Awarding federal contracts (Medicare, Medicaid, VA) only to the largest
17 consolidated provider.

18 C. Reducing reimbursements for independent providers that refuse to merge.

19 **SECTION V.** State that all other laws in conflict with this new policy shall hereby
20 declared null and void.

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Introduced for Congressional Debate by Deep Run High School

**A Bill to Expand American Research on mRNA Technology to Protect Against
Current and Future Infectious and Autoimmune Disease**

SECTION 1. The federal government shall increase the funding of research on mRNA technology to protect against autoimmune and infectious diseases.

SECTION 2. A. “mRNA technology” shall be defined as biotechnology that uses synthetic messenger RNA to stimulate, modify, or regulate immune responses within the human body, to prevent or treat disease.

B. “Autoimmune disease” is defined as a condition where the body’s own immune system attacks its cells. This includes but is not limited to type 1 diabetes, rheumatoid arthritis, multiple sclerosis (MS), and inflammatory bowel disease (IBD)

C. “Infectious disease” shall be defined as an illness caused by pathogens, including viruses, bacteria, and fungi which enter the human body and cause infection.

SECTION 3. The Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) and the National Institutes of Health (NIH) shall enforce and oversee this legislation.

A. The NIH will be responsible for distributing funding toward research grants and partnerships with universities and private research companies.

B. The federal government shall allocate \$5 billion annually, beginning in fiscal year 2027, and continuing for five years.

SECTION 4. All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

Respectfully submitted,

Dominion High School

A Bill to Halt the production of the U.S. Nickel to Reduce Federal Debt

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

1 **SECTION 1.** *The Federal Reserve shall cease all production of the five-cent coin.*

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3 **SECTION 2.** *The Federal Reserve will order the halt of production of said physical coins to*
4 *the US Mint. The funds that would have been reserved for the production of the five-cent*
5 *coin shall be allocated to relieving federal debt, in however way this Congress sees fit.*

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7 **SECTION 3.** *The Federal Reserve, and subsequently the US Mint, will oversee the*
8 *implementation of this bill.*

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9 **SECTION 4.** *This bill will be implemented at the beginning of the next fiscal year: October*
10 *1, 2026. All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.*

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Introduced for Congressional Debate by Charlottesville High School.

A Bill to Extend and Strengthen Affordable Care Act (ACA)
Subsidies to Improve Health Care Access

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

- 1 **SECTION 1.** The federal government shall extend the enhanced premium tax credits
2 established under the Affordable Care Act (ACA) for an additional five years
3 to ensure continued affordability of health insurance for low- and middle-
4 income Americans.
- 5 **SECTION 2.** **A.** For the purposes of this legislation, “premium tax credits” shall be
6 defined as refundable credits provided to eligible individuals and families
7 to reduce the cost of monthly health insurance premiums purchased
8 through the ACA marketplaces.
9 **B.** “Eligible individuals” shall include households earning up to 400% of the
10 federal poverty level, with expanded assistance for those below 250%.
- 11 **SECTION 3.** **A.** The Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) shall oversee the
12 administration and enforcement of this Act.
13 **B.** HHS shall submit annual reports to Congress detailing enrollment rates,
14 affordability impacts, and reductions in uncompensated emergency care
15 costs.
- 16 **SECTION 4.** This legislation shall take effect on January 1, 2027. All laws in conflict with
17 this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

Introduced for Congressional Debate from Clover Hill High School.

A Bill to Minimize Insulin Costs (MIC)

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1.

- a. The out-of-pocket cost for a covered individual for an insulin product shall not exceed \$1 per prescription fill, regardless of dosage, quantity, delivery method, or frequency. An insulin product shall also not be subject to any deductible, coinsurance, or other cost-sharing requirement beyond the \$1 cap.

SECTION 2.

- a. To ensure reasonable applicability:
 - I. The Secretary of Health and Human Services shall ensure that all insulin products covered under Medicare Parts B and D comply with section 1.
 - II. As a condition of Federal financial participation, State Medicaid and CHIP programs shall apply the \$1 insulin cap.
 - III. All group health plans and health insurance issuers offering group or individual health insurance coverage shall comply with section 1.
 - IV. If any provision of this Act, or the application of such provision to any person or circumstance, is held invalid, the remainder of this Act shall not be affected.
- b. To ensure manufacturer and supplier compliance:
 - I. The Secretary of Health Human Services shall establish mechanisms, including rebates or direct price negotiations, to ensure manufacturers and suppliers receive fair compensation while maintaining the \$1 out-of-pocket cost to patients.
 - II. Manufacturers, pharmacy benefit managers, insurers, and pharmacies may not increase the price of insulin products or related diabetes supplies to offset the requirements of this Act.
 - III. Any entity that knowingly violates this Act shall be subject to a civil monetary penalty of not less than \$10,000 per violation.
 - IV. Covered individuals shall not be denied access to insulin due to disputes between payers, manufacturers, or intermediaries.

SECTION 3.

In this act, the following are defined as such:

- I. The term “Insulin Product” is defined as any insulin, including analog and human insulin, approved under section 505 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act or licensed under section 351 of the Public Health Service Act.
- II. The term “covered individual” means any individual enrolled in:
 - a. A group health plan or health insurance coverage;
 - b. Medicare;
 - c. Medicaid; or
 - d. Any other Federal health care program.
- III. The term “out-of-pocket cost” means any cost-sharing requirement, including copayments, coinsurance, or deductibles.

SECTION 4. This legislation shall be enforced by The Secretary of Health and Human Services, in coordination with the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services, the Food and Drug Administration, the Federal Trade Commission, and the Department of Justice.

SECTION 5. This legislation will take effect 90 fiscal days after passage. All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Hickory Hill

A Resolution to Promote Educational Equity

WHEREAS, The social and political unrest of the previous few years have led to an exponential increase in discussions and activism on social justice, equity, and inclusivity; and

WHEREAS, The United States has traditionally viewed itself as a leader in educational inclusivity and public education reforms; and

WHEREAS, Many politicians and public leaders have intentionally misrepresented earnest efforts to increase multicultural representation by falsely labeling any reform efforts, even in primary school, as ‘Critical Race Theory’; and

WHEREAS, Multicultural Education aims to help all students see themselves in the curriculum and classroom while seeking to represent all viewpoints and backgrounds; and

WHEREAS, The current method of school-funding leaves many students condemned to a lesser education with lesser school resources based on the property values around their school building; and

WHEREAS, A factually-based, critical look at America’s past, present, and future ought not be frightening to anyone interested in consistently improving our nation; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By the Congress here assembled that this legislative body supports the drafting of binding legislation to mandate three total years of Multicultural Education throughout a student’s K-12 curriculum in any school or school district within these United States receiving state funds, including public schools and any schools at which taxpayer-funded vouchers are accepted as a portion of tuition costs; and, be it

FURTHER RESOLVED, That this chamber supports the drafting of binding legislation to either dramatically shift away from or totally eliminate the current property-tax based system of funding for schools in order to ultimately replace it with a more equitable method of school funding, e.g. apportioning an equal amount of funding to each student across the whole country.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by E.C. Glass High School

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

1 **SECTION 1.** The International Revenue Service shall establish refundable tax
2 credits to individuals with income below \$20,000, with the benefit
3 decreasing until fully ceased once passed the threshold.

4 **SECTION 2.** “Establish” is defined as the United States Department of the
5 Treasury permitting the creation of a new tax policy as a permanent,
6 all encompassing, benefit to citizens within the threshold.

7 “Refundable tax credits” are specified as the IRS providing citizens
8 below the \$20,000 income threshold with the full credit amount
9 difference, beyond a zero amount of tax due.

10 **SECTION 3.** The United States Department of The Treasury will be
11 responsible for the enforcement and implementation of this
12 legislation

13 A. The IRS shall publish an annual internal audit report on system
14 accuracy, security compliance, and taxpayer utilization rates.

15 B. The IRS’ computerized system shall efficiently and objectively
16 identify taxpayers with income below the threshold as eligible for
17 help based on tax filing.

18 C. Funding for the implementation of this legislation shall be drawn
19 from the consolidation and elimination of the existing in-kind
20 transfer programs: TANF and Lifeline

21 **SECTION 4.** This legislation will take effect on June 4th 2030.

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

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Mills E. Godwin High School.

A BILL TO IMPROVE UPON NATIONAL SPECIAL EDUCATION STANDARDS

BE IT ENACTED BY THE STUDENT CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. In accordance with GAO recommendations, the Civil Rights Data Collection, under the provisions of the IDEA, shall be granted authority to access local and district level special education data as it relates to (i) the number of students participating in specific special education related services or (ii) the number of staff involved in the proceedings of the given special education services thereof.

SECTION 2. A. “IDEA” shall refer to the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act .
B. “GAO” shall refer to the United States Government Accountability Office.
C. “Specific special education services” shall refer to any communicative, physical, or occupational therapy service provided within the the confines of an individualized education program.

SECTION 3. The Department of Education shall be responsible for enforcing the provisions of this bill. As stated in Section 1, authority under this bill shall be granted under the provisions of the IDEA.

SECTION 4. The provisions of this bill shall take effect on March 1, 2026. All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

Introduced for Congressional Debate By

James River High School

A Bill to Outlaw Pharmaceutical Pay-For-Delay Schemes

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

- 1 **SECTION 1.** No U.S. Business shall engage in a legal settlement in which both (1)
2 something of value is transferred from a name-brand business to a generic
3 business and (2) the involved generic business agrees to limit or delay the
4 research, development, or sale of a pharmaceutical drug or other
5 medicinal biological product.
- 6 **SECTION 2.** For the purposes of this legislation, the following definitions are valid:
7 A. “Name-brand business” refers to a manufacturer that has submitted a
8 New Drug Application (NDA) to the FDA for the drug(s) involved in the
9 legal settlement described in Section 1.
10 B. “Generic business” refers to a manufacturer that has submitted an
11 Abbreviated New Drug Application (ANDA) to the FDA for the drug(s)
12 involved in the legal settlement described in Section 1.
- 13 **SECTION 3.** The Federal Trade Commission (FTC) will oversee the enforcement of this
14 legislation. The FTC may investigate suspected violations of this legislation
15 to the fullest extent of its authority, including by conducting audits. The
16 FTC may impose a civil penalty on a name-brand business found to be in
17 violation of this act of up to four times the value it transferred (or agreed
18 to transfer) to a generic business in the violating settlement, and a civil
19 penalty on a generic business found to be in violation of this act equal to
20 the value it received (or agreed to receive) from a name-brand business in
21 the violating settlement. Additionally, a generic business found to be in
22 violation of this legislation shall forfeit any 180-day market exclusivity as
23 defined in the Drug Price Competition and Patent Term Restoration Act of
24 1984 they might otherwise be entitled to. The FTC is encouraged to publish
25 the names of violating businesses and the circumstances surrounding each
26 violation at its discretion.
- 27 **SECTION 4.** This legislation will take effect on January 1, 2027. All laws in conflict with
28 this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

A BILL TO ELIMINATE STUDENT LOAN INTEREST RATES TO MAKE COLLEGE MORE AFFORDABLE FOR ALL

BE IT ENACTED BY THE STUDENT CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

Article I: Making all student loans from the 2026/2027 school year either interest free or capped for all public schools/private schools taking federal funding.

Article II: Student Loans in this case are those used in any college/trade school/university setting. While Interest is the amount that is charged on a loan in effort to gain a profit.

Article III: Effective August 1st, 2026.

Article IV: To be overseen by the Department of Education who already oversees a vast amount of student loans.

- A. To be enforced by withholding certain amounts of federal funding.
- B. Less money for those that do not eliminate.

Article V: All other laws in conflict with this new policy shall hereby be declared null and void.

Respectfully submitted,
Great Bridge High School

**COOPERATIVE OVERSIGHT AND NORTH ATLANTIC QUASI-UNION FOR UNIFIED ECONOMIC
AND RESOURCE RESPONSIBILITY**

BE IT ENACTED BY THE STUDENT CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. The United States shall pursue a formal, lawful, and negotiated process to explore the political integration of Greenland in order to enhance Arctic security, economic development, and long-term regional stability.

SECTION 2. For this legislation:

- a. “Political integration” shall be defined as the voluntary establishment of a legal and governmental relationship between Greenland and the United States, subject to democratic approval and international law.
- b. “Negotiated process” shall refer to diplomatic discussions conducted with the consent of Greenland’s population and governing authorities.
- c. “Strategic interests” shall include national security, economic development, environmental protection, and global trade considerations within the Arctic region.

SECTION 3. The United States Department of State, in coordination with the Department of Defense and the Department of Commerce, shall oversee the enforcement of this legislation. Enforcement shall occur through diplomatic engagement, economic investment initiatives, and security cooperation agreements designed to ensure mutual benefit and compliance with international norms.

SECTION 4. This legislation shall take effect within 12 months of passage

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

Submitted for Congressional Debate by Cosby High School