

A Bill to Add a Mandatory Youth Curfew

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

1 **SECTION 1.** State and local governments shall be incentivized to adopt laws requiring
2 youth to be in their homes or place of residence by 9:00 pm until 5:30 am
3 the following day. \$15 billion in funding will be given to the DOJ for
4 administrative work and to be distributed to local police stations of
5 jurisdictions adopting said laws by the DOJ to fund overtime enforcement
6 work.

7 **SECTION 2.** a. Youth refers to those under the age of 18.
8 b. Place of residence can be any shelter which is also occupied by their
9 parents or a guardian, including, but not limited to, a family residence,
10 hotel, motel, or friend's house.

11 **SECTION 3.** a. Local police stations will be responsible for enforcement of local laws in
12 compliance with this bill.

13 b. Officers will be responsible for apprehension of youth, and may be paid
14 overtime using funds allocated by the DOJ. Local laws under this act must
15 provide means for residents to report youth out after curfew in a manner
16 similar to reporting any other crime.

17 A. Youth should be brought back to their home or place of residence.

18 B. If their place of residence is unknown, they should be held overnight in
19 a juvenile detention facility and released in the morning.

20 **SECTION 4.** This legislation will take effect on March 1st 2026. All laws in conflict with
21 this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

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A Bill to Eliminate Pork from Legislation

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BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. This bill will create transparency within bills to eliminate wasteful and non-germane spending. Power shall be given to the Congressional Budget Office (CBO) panel to strike non-germane clauses.

SECTION 2. Pork is short for pork barrel spending meaning government funds allocated for localized projects that primarily benefit a specific legislator’s district or state

Non-germane means unrelated to the purpose of the bill

SECTION 3. Any provision deemed non-germane by the CBO panel may be struck by a 2/3 vote of either chamber.

- A. All federal legislation must adhere to a single-subject rule
- B. All earmarks must be publicly disclosed at least 72 hours before a vote and include the sponsor’s name, purpose, and cost.
- C. An independent CBO panel shall be created to review all earmarks to assess whether the earmark serves a national interest or constitutes localized pork. There will be 7 people on the panel, and they will each have a 3-year term before they can either go up for re-election or a new candidate can run for the position.

SECTION 4.

This act shall take effect at the start of the next fiscal year. All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

Introduced to congressional debate by Trinity Academy

A Bill to Establish Algorithmic Due Process Protections

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. The use of automated decision-making systems in housing, employment, credit, insurance, and education shall require due process protections for individuals affected by such decisions within the United States and all territories subject to its jurisdiction.

SECTION 2. For the purposes of this Act, the term “*automated decision-making system*” is defined as any computer system, algorithm, or artificial intelligence tool that uses personal data to make or substantially influence decisions. The term “*significant decision*” is defined as any decision that results in the approval, denial, revocation, reduction, or conditional change of housing, employment, credit, insurance, or educational opportunities.

SECTION 3. The Federal Trade Commission (FTC) shall implement the provisions of this Act. Any public agency, educational institution, or private entity that uses an automated decision-making system for a significant decision shall be required to provide the affected individual with a clear explanation of the main factors used in the decision and allow the individual to request a human review of the decision.

The Federal Trade Commission shall establish regulations within 180 days of ratification to ensure compliance with this Act. Penalties for violations of this Act may include civil fines of up to \$50,000 per violation and up to two years in prison, as determined by the FTC.

SECTION 4. This Act shall take effect on January 1, 2027.

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

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Brookfield East High School.

A Bill to Implement a Universal Basic Income to Fulfill the Basic Needs of all Americans

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

1 **SECTION 1.** Financial support provided by the government in the form of standard,
2 recurring payments will hereby be distributed monthly.

3 **SECTION 2.** Universal Basic Income (UBI) is a government program providing regular,
4 unconditional cash payments to all citizens, regardless of income or work status, to ensure
5 basic needs are met, reduce poverty, and offer economic security.

6 **SECTION 3.** Implementation and enforcement of this bill will be overseen by the
7 Treasury Department (via IRS).

8 A. Every household (legal documented residence) will receive \$1,000 monthly, which is
9 distributed amongst any related child under the age of 18 and any other adult also
10 currently residing there.

11 B. The Treasury Department shall be given 3 trillion USD annually.

12 C. The Treasury Department shall form a sub-committee that is dedicated to ensuring
13 there will be no misappropriations of funds or fraud.

14 **SECTION 4.** This legislation will take effect at the beginning of FY 2028. All laws in conflict
15 with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

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Respectfully submitted by West Bend United Forensics team

A Bill to Prohibit Retail Prediction Markets on Future Events to Prevent Unregulated Gambling and Market Manipulation

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

1 **SECTION 1.** This legislation will prohibit retail prediction markets that allow independent
2 individuals to trade contracts based on the outcomes of future political, social, economic, or geopolitical
3 events, including but not limited to: elections, legislation, armed conflicts, and public health outcomes.

4 **SECTION 2.** Definitions:

- 5 1. Prediction Market: refers to any platform, exchange, or protocol that allows users to buy, sell, or trade contracts whose
6 value is derived from the outcome of a future event. Platforms include but are not limited to: Polymarket, Kalshi, Augur,
7 Gnosis (GNO), Fanduel Predicts, Fanatic Markets.
- 8 2. Event Based Contract: refers to a financial instrument that pays out based on the occurrence or non-occurrence of a real
9 world event.
- 10 3. Independent individual: refers to any individual participant who is not a registered institutional investor or academic
11 researcher approved by a federal regulator.

12 **SECTION 3.** (a) It shall be unlawful for any covered platform to offer, facilitate, or advertise event
13 based contracts to independent individuals within the United States.

14 (b) No prediction market shall be permitted to operate under the jurisdiction of the United
15 States unless explicitly authorized for:

- 16 1. Academic research purposes, or
17 2. Institutional risk hedging activities approved by a federal regulatory agency and protected by contract.

18 (c) Platforms currently operating shall be required to cease offering prohibited contracts within 180 days of
19 enactment.

20 **SECTION 4.** (a) Event-based prediction markets shall be classified as a form of internet gambling, as
21 they involve:

- 22 1. Monetary stakes,
23 2. Outcomes determined by chance or external events beyond participant control, and
24 3. Payouts contingent on predictions/speculations.

25 This classification aligns with the Unlawful Internet Gambling Enforcement Act (UIGEA), Federal and state anti-bookmaking
26 statutes, and longstanding legal distinctions between hedging real assets and wagering on outcomes.

27 (c) Event contracts that do not involve a bona fide commercial hedging purpose shall not be classified as commodities under the
28 Commodity Exchange Act. All event and hedge contracts will continue to be reviewed by the CFTC as they are in the status quo.

29 **SECTION 4.** (a) The Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC) shall have primary
30 enforcement authority over this legislation.

31 (b) The Department of Justice (DOJ) shall prosecute violations involving fraud, election interference, or
32 market manipulation.

33 (c) The Federal Trade Commission (FTC) shall regulate advertising practices and prohibit marketing that
34 targets minors or misrepresents prediction markets as "investing."

35 (d) Penalties for violation shall include:

- 36 1. Civil fines of up to \$10 million per violation,
37 2. Criminal liability for willful violations, and
38 3. Permanent bans from operating within U.S. jurisdiction.

39 **SECTION 4.** This legislation shall take effect on January 1, 2027. All laws, regulations, or agency
40 guidance in conflict with this bill are hereby declared null and void.

A Bill to Re-establish The United States Agency for International Development

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

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SECTION 1. Funding to The United States Agency for International Development (USAID) be restored.

SECTION 2. USAID consisted of in-country field missions in order to manage U.S. government programs in low income countries for disaster relief; poverty relief; technical cooperation on global issues, including the environment; U.S. bilateral interests; socioeconomic development; and healthcare. Funding for USAID was suspended in July 2025 through Executive Order 14169.

SECTION 3. USAID will be restored as an agency within the U.S. Department of State at its FY 2024 level of funding of \$35.4 billion.

- A. Funding for USAID will come from the budget of the U.S. Department of State.
- B. This legislation will restore the organizational structure of USAID to its FY2024 state.

SECTION 4. This legislation will take effect at the beginning of FY2027. All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

Respectfully submitted by West Bend United Forensics team

A Bill to Reinstate SEC Review Procedures for IPO Registration Statements During Government Shutdowns

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

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SECTION 1. To ensure that Initial Public Offering (IPO) registration statements filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) receive meaningful agency review before becoming effective, even during periods of federal government shutdown. This legislation reverses and codifies limitations on the automatic effectiveness of registration statements under Section 8(a) of the Securities Act of 1933 in the absence of SEC staff review, thereby preserving investor protections, disclosure quality, and market stability.

SECTION 2. 1. IPO refers to an Initial Public Offering of equity securities subject to registration under the Securities Act of 1933
2. Registration Statement refers to a filing required under Section 5 of the Securities Act of 1933 (e.g. Form S-1) for securities offered to the public.
4. Automatic Effectiveness refers to the current mechanism whereby a registration statement becomes effective by operation of law after 20 days without staff review during shutdown conditions, based on guidance from the SEC.

SECTION 3. (a) Mandatory Staff Review Before Effectiveness: Notwithstanding any temporary procedural guidance, no registration statement for an IPO shall become effective unless it has undergone full SEC staff review and the Commission has issued a declaration of effectiveness, including during government shutdowns.

(b) Applicability During Government Shutdown: During any federal government shutdown or partial shutdown, the SEC shall:

1. Continue regular review processes through emergency personnel designated to perform critical review.
2. Suspend the application of automatic effectiveness provisions of Section 8(a) of the Securities Act of 1933 for IPO registration statements.

(c) Exceptions: Nothing in this legislation shall affect automatic effectiveness of security registration statements unrelated to IPOs (e.g. shelf registrations for seasoned issuers) where investor protections have historically not required full staff review.

(d) The SEC shall issue rules within 120 days of enactment standardizing required disclosures and risk warnings for any registration statement filed during disruptive events like shutdowns.

SECTION 4. (a) The SEC shall enforce this Act and may take administrative or civil action for non-compliance, including injunctions against the offering of securities not in compliance with staff review requirements.

(b) The Government Accountability Office (GAO) shall submit an annual report to Congress evaluating the effectiveness of SEC review processes and the impact of any shutdown-related adaptations.

SECTION 5. This legislation will take effect on January 1, 2027. All laws or guidance in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

A Bill to Subsidize the AI industry

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

1 **SECTION 1.** The Federal government shall allocate 200 billion USD to subsidise the
2 artificial intelligence industry over the next 10 years.

3 **SECTION 2.** “AI industry” means persons or entities engaged in the development,
4 deployment, or commercialization of artificial intelligence systems or
5 related technologies.

6 **SECTION 3.** The allocated funds shall be divided among government agencies—to be
7 dispensed to AI corporations as they see fit and as aligns with their
8 purpose—as follows:

9 A. 20 billion USD will be allocated to the National Science Foundation.

10 B. 20 billion USD will be allocated to the Department of Energy.

11 C. 10 billion USD will be allocated to the National Institute of Standards
12 and Technology.

13 D. 50 billion USD will be allocated to the National Institute of Health.

14 E. 100 billion USD will be allocated to the Defense Advanced Research
15 Projects Agency.

16 **SECTION 4.** Any company receiving these funds shall give the US government an
17 ownership share in the company. The share given shall be equivalent to the
18 share of ownership that the same amount of funds would have provided
19 during the company’s most recent funding round.

20 **SECTION 5.** This legislation will take effect on FY 2027. All laws in conflict with this
21 legislation are hereby declared null and void.

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Introduced for Congressional Debate by _____.

A Bill to Tax Carbon Emissions

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. The government shall enforce a carbon tax on companies with high levels of carbon emissions and to put these funds towards renewable energy programs in the United States.

SECTION 2. Carbon emissions are defined as the release of carbon and other harmful greenhouse gasses into the atmosphere. In this case, a high level of emission is considered 10,000 metric tons of carbon or more annually.

SECTION 3. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) will track and measure carbon pollution from companies, while The Department of the Treasury will collect levied tax.

A. An initial tax of \$35 per metric ton of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO₂e) shall be levied on applicable entities with scaled rates determined by company size. This rate shall increase by 5% plus the rate of inflation annually to ensure continued efficacy.

B. Companies must file quarterly emission reports to the EPA. Failure to file accurate reports or pay the tax within 90 days of the fiscal year's end will result in a civil penalty equal to 150% of the unpaid tax obligation, in addition to the original tax owed.

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

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Reagan High School.

A Bill to Establish a Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism to Reduce Global Greenhouse Gas Emissions

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. The United States shall establish a Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM) to apply a fee on certain imported goods based on the amount of greenhouse gas emissions generated during their production, preventing carbon leakage.

SECTION 2.

- A.** Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM) refers to a tariff or fee imposed on imported goods equivalent to the domestic cost imposed on U.S. producers for carbon emissions.
- B.** Carbon Leakage refers to the relocation of production to countries with weaker environmental regulations, resulting in no net reduction in global Emissions.
- C.** Covered Goods shall include, but are not limited to, steel, aluminum, cement, fertilizer, and other emissions-intensive industrial products as determined by the Department of Commerce.

SECTION 3.

- A.** The Department of Commerce, in coordination with the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), shall calculate the average carbon intensity of covered goods produced domestically.
- B.** Imported covered goods shall be subject to a fee equivalent to the carbon cost that would have been incurred if the goods were produced within the United States.
- C.** Countries with equivalent or stronger carbon pricing mechanisms may be exempted from the fee.
- D.** Revenue generated from this fee shall be allocated toward domestic clean energy investment, climate mitigation programs, and assistance for impacted industries.

SECTION 4. This legislation shall take effect at the beginning of FY 2027.

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

Introduced for Congressional Debate by BEHS.

Disarmament Act

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

- 1 **SECTION 1.** The United States shall curtail its military production and involvement.
2 A. The Department of Defense annual budget, except those monies needed to
3 meet obligations to veterans, shall not exceed 400 billion USD.
4 B. The Department of Defense shall gradually decrease their supply of
5 weapons of mass destruction over the next decade.
6 C. No US government entity shall develop any weapon of mass destruction.
7 D. The US shall encourage all allies to rid themselves of weapons of mass
8 destruction.
9 E. US annual foreign arms sales shall not exceed 5 billion USD. Sales to NATO
10 members, Japan, or South Korea are excluded from this cap.
11 F. The Selective Service System shall be abolished and no persons shall be
12 drafted into the US military.
- 13 **SECTION 2.** A weapon of mass destruction is any weapon capable of directly or
14 indirectly killing 50 thousand people and may include nuclear, biological,
15 radiological, and chemical weapons.
- 16 **SECTION 3.** This legislation will take effect beginning with FY 2027.
- 17 **SECTION 4.** All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

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Introduced for Congressional Debate by Madison West High School.

Eye for an Eye Bill

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

2 **SECTION 1.** Any citizen in need of an organ transplant who is not a registered organ
3 donor shall be placed at the bottom of the national transplant waiting list.

4 **SECTION 2.** The national transplant waiting list is the list run by the United Network
5 for Organ Sharing (UNOS).

6 **SECTION 3.** The United States Department of Health and Human Services shall
7 oversee the enforcement of this legislation.

8 D. HHS will be granted an additional \$10,000,000 to its annual budget to
9 oversee the implementation and enforcement of this legislation.

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

Ban Gambling Amendment

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. Gambling in the United States and any territory subject to its jurisdiction is hereby prohibited.

SECTION 2. Gambling shall be defined as when a person bets something of monetary value on a chance outcome out of their control or influence, with the understanding that they will either lose their original value or gain increased value on the original bet.

A. Chance outcomes include, but are not limited to, lotteries, online gambling, and card games.

SECTION 3. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

SECTION 4. This article will take effect exactly five years after its ratification.

A Bill to Declare War on Denmark for Greenland

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

2 **SECTION 1.** To protect the interests of the United States and defend
3 itself from its rivals, Congress hereby declares a state of war to exist
4 between the United States of America and the Kingdom of Denmark for
5 the territory of Greenland.

6 **SECTION 2.** Congress authorizes the use of military force by the
7 President, who is invested with his full wartime powers that victory may
8 be achieved against Denmark for the United States.

9 **SECTION 3.** The Department of State is called upon to leverage support
10 from our allies in this conflict.

11 **SECTION 4.** This legislation shall take effect immediately upon passage.

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

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Fort Atkinson High School.

A Bill to Amend Funding in the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. The McKinney–Vento Homeless Assistance Act is amended to increase authorized appropriations to \$250,000,000, and for other purposes. This will be overseen and implemented through the U.S. Department of Education (ED).

SECTION 2. INCREASE IN AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATION

(a) Amendment.— Section homeless education subtitle of the McKinney–Vento Homeless Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 11431 et seq.) is amended by striking the current authorization of appropriations and inserting the following:

a. “There are authorized to be appropriated \$250,000,000 for each fiscal year to carry out this subtitle.”

(b) Use of Funds.— Funds appropriated under this Act shall support:

- a. The identification, enrollment, and retention of homeless children and youth;
- b. Academic support services, transportation assistance, and liaison staffing;
- c. Local educational agency subgrants and statewide initiatives improving educational stability
- d. Any other activities permitted under the McKinney–Vento Homeless Assistance Act.

SECTION 3. This legislation will take effect on at the beginning of the first fiscal year following the date of enactment of this Act. All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by St. Augustine Preparatory Academy.

A Bill to Establish a Nationwide Nap Class

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. Primary and Secondary Schools must allot one hour of the school day to a dedicated nap class.

SECTION 2. Nap class shall be treated like a normal class, and an educator must be present to supervise students.

- A. Students shall be graded on a pass/fail basis.
- B. Students without diagnosed sleep disorders who are unwilling to participate for the majority of the academic year must fail the class.
- C. The nap class must begin between 12 and 1 pm local time.

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

- A. The ED shall allocate \$10,000,000 of its annual budget to enforce the provisions of this legislation.

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

- A. Federal funding shall be reinstated upon compliance with this legislation.

SECTION 5. This legislation will take effect on August 1, 2027. 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 Ban Corporate Acquisition of Single-Family Residences

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. Corporate acquisition of single-family residences is now illegal in order to preserve the supply of single-family homes for individuals and families, ensure fair competition in the housing market, and curb the monopolization of residential real estate by corporate investors.

SECTION 2. FINDINGS AND PURPOSE

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

- a. The increased acquisition of single-family homes by large institutional investors has constrained housing supply, reduced homeownership rates, and increased rental costs.
- b. Working families face unfair competition when attempting to purchase starter homes against institutional investors with vast financial resources.
- c. Single-family residential property should be prioritized for owner-occupants, not corporate portfolios.

(b) PURPOSE

- a. The purpose of this Act is to prohibit large institutional investors from acquiring additional single-family homes and to encourage the divestment of existing large-scale corporate-owned single-family portfolios to owner-occupants or non-profit entities.

SECTION 3. DEFINITIONS

(a) LARGE INSTITUTIONAL INVESTOR: The term "large institutional investor" means any business entity, including, but not limited to, a hedge fund, private equity firm, real estate investment trust (REIT), or corporation, that holds an ownership interest in 50 or more single-family residential properties.

- (b) SINGLE-FAMILY RESIDENCE: The term "single-family residence" means a residential property containing 1 to 4 dwelling units.
- (c) ACQUIRE: The term "acquire" means to purchase, lease, or otherwise gain ownership or control of a property.

SECTION 4. PROHIBITION ON ACQUISITION

- (a) PROHIBITION.—No large institutional investor shall directly or indirectly acquire a single-family residence after the date of enactment of this Act.
- (b) EXCEPTIONS.—The prohibition in subsection (a) shall not apply to:
 - i. The construction of new single-family residential properties (build-to-rent).
 - ii. The acquisition of properties for the express purpose of transferring ownership to an individual owner-occupant within 12 months.

SECTION 5. TAX DISINCENTIVES FOR EXISTING OWNERSHIP

- (a) DISALLOWANCE OF DEDUCTIONS.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, a large institutional investor shall not be entitled to deduct interest or depreciation on any single-family residential properties acquired prior to the enactment of this Act.
- (b) DIVESTMENT INCENTIVE.—Any single-family home sold by a large institutional investor to an owner-occupant or a non-profit organization within 24 months of the enactment of this Act shall be exempt from capital gains tax on that sale.

SECTION 6. FINANCING AND FEDERAL SUPPORT RESTRICTIONS

- (a) Federal entities such as the FHFA, Fannie Mae, and Freddie Mac shall not support the acquisition of single-family homes by large institutional investors. HUD will require disclosure of beneficial ownership for federal housing assistance applicants to identify large institutional investors.

SECTION 7. ENFORCEMENT AND PENALTIES

(a) Violations of Section 4 by large institutional investors will incur civil penalties of \$100,000 per violation. The Attorney General and FTC have enforcement authority. Individuals harmed by violations have a private right of action in federal court.

SECTION 8. EFFECTIVE DATE

(a) This amendment shall take effect at the beginning of the first fiscal year following the date of enactment of this Bill. All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by St. Augustine Preparatory Academy.