

BQCFL FALL 2026 CONGRESS LEGISLATION

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A Bill to Ban Super PACs

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

Section 1. Statements of Organization for Super PACS filed with the Federal Election Commission are hereby considered null and void. Further formation or independent expenditure-only political committees is prohibited.

Section 2. A SuperPAC is officially defined as an "independent expenditure-only political committee".

Section 3. The Federal Election Commission shall oversee the enforcement of this bill. Individuals or organizations found to violate this bill by spending in excess of amounts determined by the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 shall be subject to a fine of not less than one million dollars. No additional funding or revenue shall be necessary to enforce this bill.

Section 4. This legislation shall take effect immediately upon passage. All laws in conflict with this legislation shall hereby be declared null and void.

Submitted for Congressional Debate by Channel View School for Research

A Bill to Ban Lobbying from Former Members of Congress

BE IT ENACTED BY THE STUDENT CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

Article 1: Former Members of the United States Congress shall be prohibited from making lobbying contacts with Members, officers, or employees of Congress for five years following the completion of their congressional service. This restriction shall apply when a former Member communicates or appears before a covered congressional official with the intent to influence legislation, federal policy, or other official congressional action on behalf of another person or organization.

Article 2: For purposes of this legislation, “Former Member of Congress” refers to any individual who previously served as a Member of the United States House of Representatives or United States Senate. “Lobbying contact” refers to a communication or appearance made for the purpose of influencing legislation, policy, nominations, oversight, or other official action by Congress on behalf of another person or organization. This Act shall not prohibit ordinary personal communications, publicly available speech, testimony provided under lawful congressional procedures, or communications made solely on behalf of the United States Government or another governmental entity.

Article 3: This Act shall take effect on January 1st, 2027. The five-year restriction shall apply to Members who leave congressional service on or after the effective date.

Article 4: The Department of Justice shall be responsible for enforcing violations of this Act, with referrals and cooperation from the appropriate House and Senate ethics authorities. A former Member who knowingly violates this Act may be subject to a civil penalty of up to \$50,000 per violation and any additional penalties authorized under applicable federal law. Enforcement actions shall be publicly reported when legally permissible.

Article 5: This Act shall supplement existing federal post-employment lobbying restrictions. To the extent that an existing federal restriction provides a shorter cooling-off period for conduct directly covered by this Act, the five-year restriction established by this Act shall supersede that period.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by St. Francis Prep

The Empowering Clean Outcomes (ECO) Act

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. A federal carbon tax of \$50 per metric ton of carbon dioxide equivalent shall be levied on U.S. corporations at the point of production or import. In addition, a border carbon adjustment tariff shall be imposed on imported goods, taxing them at a rate equivalent to the domestic carbon tax based on their carbon intensity.

SECTION 2. Carbon dioxide equivalent (CO₂e) shall be defined as the standard measure of greenhouse gas emissions as recognized by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). Border carbon adjustment shall be defined as a tariff on imports that accounts for the greenhouse gas emissions associated with their production.

SECTION 3. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) shall oversee the administration of the carbon tax. US Customs and Border Protection (CBP), in coordination with the US Department of Commerce, shall enforce the border carbon adjustment tariff. Revenues from the carbon tax shall be allocated as follows:

- A. 50% towards clean energy investment and research,
- B. 25% toward direct rebates to low- and middle-income households,
- C. toward federal deficit reduction.

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

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Packer Collegiate Institute

A Bill to Institute an Annual Federal Tax on Extreme Wealth

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. An annual tax shall be imposed on the net worth of every household and trust in the United States at a rate of 2 percent on net worth between \$50 million and \$1 billion, and 3 percent on net worth above \$1 billion.

SECTION 2. “Net worth” shall be defined as the fair market value of all assets held worldwide, including stocks, bonds, real estate, business interests, and assets held in trust, minus all debts. “Household” shall be defined as a single individual or a married couple, together with their dependents.

SECTION 3. The Internal Revenue Service shall oversee the enforcement of this legislation.

A. The Internal Revenue Service shall receive \$100 billion over ten years for enforcement and shall audit no fewer than 30 percent of taxpayers subject to this tax each year.

B. Any person with a net worth above \$50 million who renounces United States citizenship shall pay a one-time tax of 40 percent on all net worth above \$50 million.

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 Uncommon Collegiate Charter School.

A Bill to Enact a Moratorium on Hyperscale Data Center Construction

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. A moratorium of thirty-six (36) months is hereby placed on the construction of new hyperscale data centers, and on the expansion of existing hyperscale data centers, in the United States. During the moratorium, no federal agency shall issue a permit, approval, lease, loan, grant or tax incentive for such construction.

SECTION 2A. "Hyperscale data center" shall be defined as any facility or campus used primarily for data storage, cloud computing or artificial intelligence workloads with a planned or actual electrical load of one hundred (100) megawatts or greater.

SECTION 2B. "Construction" shall be defined as any groundbreaking, structural building or capacity expansion begun after the effective date of this legislation. Routine maintenance, safety repairs and facilities that have broken ground before the effective date are exempt.

SECTION 2C. "Federal permit or approval" shall include interconnection to the interstate bulk-power system, permits issued under the Clean Air Act and the Clean Water Act, and leases or rights-of-way on federal lands.

SECTION 3. The Department of Energy, in coordination with the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission and the Environmental Protection Agency, shall oversee the enforcement of this legislation.

SECTION 3A. Any entity that begins construction in violation of this legislation shall be subject to a civil penalty of up to \$1,000,000 per day of violation.

SECTION 3B. No later than twenty-four (24) months after the effective date, the Department of Energy shall report to Congress on the effects of hyperscale data centers on residential electricity rates, grid reliability, water supply and emissions, and shall recommend permanent siting and efficiency standards.

SECTION 4. This legislation shall take effect ninety (90) days after passage. The moratorium shall expire thirty-six (36) months after the effective date unless renewed by Congress.

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

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Poly Prep Country Day School.

A Bill to Provide Clean Energy Tax Credits for Nuclear Energy

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. The United States shall establish a federal Clean Nuclear Energy Tax Credit to encourage the development, operation, modernization, and expansion of nuclear energy facilities that generate electricity without producing greenhouse gas emissions.

SECTION 2.A. “Nuclear Energy Facility” shall be defined as a facility that uses nuclear fission to generate electricity for commercial or public use and is licensed by the United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC).

SECTION 2.B. “Clean Nuclear Energy” shall include electricity generated by nuclear reactors that meet applicable federal environmental, safety, and licensing requirements.

SECTION 2.C. “Qualified Nuclear Energy Project” shall include the construction of new nuclear reactors, the modernization or expansion of existing reactors, and the deployment of advanced nuclear reactors and small modular reactors (SMRs).

SECTION 3.A. A federal tax credit shall be made available to eligible nuclear energy facilities for electricity generated from qualified nuclear energy projects.

SECTION 3.B. Eligible taxpayers may receive a tax credit equal to **\$15 per megawatt-hour (MWh)** of electricity generated by a qualified nuclear energy facility for a period of ten years following the facility's commencement of qualified operations.

SECTION 3.C. Nuclear energy projects that demonstrate significant reductions in construction costs, improved safety technology, or the use of advanced reactor designs may qualify for an additional tax credit of up to **\$5 per MWh**, as determined by the Department of Energy.

SECTION 4.A. The Department of Energy, in coordination with the Internal Revenue Service and the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, shall establish procedures for determining eligibility and administering the tax credits established under this legislation.

SECTION 4.B. Tax credits shall not be available to facilities that fail to comply with federal nuclear safety, environmental, or licensing requirements.

SECTION 4.C. The Department of Energy shall provide annual reports to Congress regarding the number of participating facilities, electricity generated under the program, estimated emissions reductions, and total federal tax expenditures.

SECTION 5. The tax credits established under this legislation shall remain available for **ten years** following the effective date of this Act. Congress may extend or modify the program based on its economic, environmental, and energy-security impacts.

SECTION 6. This legislation shall take effect on **January 1, 2027**. All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Uncommon Collegiate Charter.

A Bill to Reduce Elevated Prescription Drug Costs to Ease Current Strain on the Healthcare System

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. The United States of America will hereby expand and accelerate the Medicare Drug Price Negotiation Program established under the Inflation Reduction Act to provide savings and improve affordability for patients.

SECTION 2A. "Broaden" shall be defined as increasing the number of drugs selected for negotiation to no fewer than 30 per year, up from the 20 per year scheduled under current law beginning in 2029, including small molecule drugs and biological products covered under Medicare Parts B and D.

SECTION 2B. "Accelerate drug price negotiations" shall be defined as initiating and completing negotiation of the maximum fair price for no fewer than 30 prescription drugs per year, beginning with the first selection cycle following enactment.

SECTION 2C. Negotiations shall be conducted according to an adjusted schedule under which:

1. Small-molecule drugs become eligible for negotiation 5 years following approval.
2. Biological drugs become eligible for negotiation 9 years following approval.

SECTION 3. The Department of Health and Human Services and the Federal Trade Commission shall oversee the implementation of this legislation.

- A. The Department of Health and Human Services shall act through the Centers of Medicare and Medicaid Services to implement this legislation.
- B. The Federal Trade Commission will be responsible for enforcing market fairness.

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

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Archbishop Molloy High School

A Bill to Prohibit the De-Extinction of Species

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. The creation, gestation, importation and release of de-extinct organisms is hereby prohibited in the United States. No federal funds shall be used for research whose purpose is to produce a living de-extinct organism.

SECTION 2A. "De-extinction" shall be defined as the use of cloning, genome editing, selective back-breeding or any comparable technique to produce a living organism intended to be, or to closely resemble, a member of an extinct species.

SECTION 2B. "Extinct species" shall be defined as any species with no known living individuals.

SECTION 2C. This legislation shall not prohibit the genetic rescue of living threatened or endangered species, the preservation of genetic material, or research that does not produce a living organism.

SECTION 3. The United States Fish and Wildlife Service, in coordination with the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, shall oversee the enforcement of this legislation.

SECTION 3A. Any person or entity in violation of this legislation shall be subject to a civil penalty of up to \$500,000 per violation and shall be ineligible for federal research funding for five (5) years.

SECTION 3B. Any federal funds made unavailable by Section 1 shall be redirected to recovery efforts for living species listed under the Endangered Species Act.

SECTION 4. This legislation shall take effect one hundred eighty (180) days after passage.

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

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Poly Prep Country Day School.

**A BILL TO REGULATE ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE TO
PREVENT THE VIOLATION OF COPYRIGHTED ARTWORK**

BE IT ENACTED BY THE STUDENT CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

Article I: All forms of artificial intelligence will henceforth be prohibited from scraping, ingesting, and processing copyrighted pieces of art for any training or generative purposes without express permission from the legal copyright owner to the company responsible for said artificial intelligence.

Article II: Artificial intelligence is hereby defined as any large language model, natural language processing model, machine learning model, or algorithm capable of completing tasks that normally require human intelligence.

A. Scraping is hereby defined as the use of any artificial intelligence model to automate the extraction of data from an online source.

Article III: The Federal Trade Commission and the U.S. Copyright Office will be tasked with overseeing the enforcement of this bill.

A. Artificial intelligence companies whose models are found to have violated any artistic copyright will be subject to civil fines and algorithmic disgorgement.

Article IV: Upon passage, this legislation will take effect January 4, 2027.

Article V: All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by St. Francis Prep

A Resolution to Focus Greater Attention on Postpartum Depression

WHEREAS Postpartum depression (PPD) is a serious mood disorder that affects millions of American women, and

WHEREAS Postpartum depression is not given the proper attention it deserves as a serious and widespread condition, and

WHEREAS women suffering from postpartum depression are in need of one or more kinds of assistance, including proper diagnosis, counseling, medication and other kinds of support, and

WHEREAS many women who are so afflicted with postpartum depression are not in receipt of this assistance and must grapple with such emotional stresses as loneliness, guilt, sadness, emptiness, hopelessness, severe anxiety, panic, apathy and thoughts of violence directed at self of the infant, and

WHEREAS some of these women have committed acts of extreme violence; therefore

BE IT RESOLVED INCONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED that our society, our government and our medical/psychological community should place postpartum depression as a higher priority in matters of research, education and funding.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by The Mary Louis Academy

A Bill to Invest in the Production of Icebreakers

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. Whereas in the status quo, the United States has only three Icebreaker ships located in the Arctic circle, therefore instead the United States will invest in producing ten new Icebreaker ships.

SECTION 2. An icebreaker ship is defined as a vessel built with a strengthened hull, powerful engines, and a specialized bow design to navigate and break through thick icy terrain.

SECTION 3. We will allocate 15 billion dollars from the Department of War toward the construction of 10 new icebreaker ships and 5 billion dollars towards updating, repairing, and maintaining existing ships. These will be held by the United States for clearing shipping routes through the arctic and strengthening our military's ability to react to conflict in the region, in addition to connecting the Pacific and Atlantic fleets by allowing ships too large to go through the Panama Canal to travel through the Arctic Circle.

SECTION 4. The Department of Transportation and the Department of War will be in charge of the implementation of this legislation.

SECTION 4A. Secured funding to companies for the construction of these ships must be done within 1 year of passage, the construction must be underway within 3 years on at least 5 of the 17 vehicles, and within ten years at least 3 icebreakers must be finished and delivered, although faster completion is encouraged.

SECTION 5. All bills in conflict with this bill are declared null and void.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Packer Collegiate Institute

A Bill to Restrict Usage of Resources by Artificial Intelligence Data Centers

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. The United States (US) Federal Government shall grant subsidies to companies based on the electricity efficiency of the chips used in their data centers, require the corporations to fund local power grids as to not increase power costs on neighboring homes, require closed-loop water cooling in areas designated to be “water deficient” as defined by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), obey to strict noise ordinances as established by local government, and limit air pollution to standards federally recognized by the EPA.

SECTION 2. “Artificial intelligence (AI) data centers” shall be defined as facilities built to support artificial intelligence systems, including the hardware, software, energy, and cooling systems necessary to train and run AI applications. “Subsidies” shall be defined as tax breaks provided by the Internal Revenue Service. “Electricity efficiency” shall be defined as the ratio of processing power per watt of electricity used. “Closed-loop water cooling” shall be defined as water cooling systems with a less than 0.1% water evaporation rate per year.

SECTION 3. A. The Department of Energy shall monitor the efficiency of centers’ chips on a 5 year basis, and monitor power grids encompassing data centers for increases in frequency and duration of power outages and for increases in costs on a dollar per kilowatt-hour basis.

B. The Environmental Protection Agency shall oversee the usage of closed-loop water cooling systems in “water deficient” areas based off of the Palmer Drought Severity Index, shall monitor air pollution produced by the centers, shall designate a funding of \$300 million annually to a dedicated enforcement division to conduct mandatory annual compliance audits of AI data centers, and will remove data center licensing and charge fines along with complete removal of any subsidy receipt for facilities failing to meet established limitations.

SECTION 4. This legislation will take effect in FY2028. All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

A Resolution to Amend the Constitution to Repeal The Income Tax and Implement a Sales Tax

RESOLVED, By two-thirds of the Congress here assembled, that the following article is proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the Constitution when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several states within seven years from the date of its submission by the Congress:

ARTICLE --

SECTION 1: The sixteenth article of amendment of the Constitution of the United States of America is hereby repealed

SECTION 2: Congress shall not have the power to lay and collect taxes on incomes

SECTION 3: Congress shall have the power to tax any purchase made within the United States or territories thereof at a rate no higher than 2% of value added for non-luxury items and no higher than 10% of value added for luxury items.

- A) A luxury item shall be defined as any good or service within a designated category whose price exceeds 175% of the median price of substitute goods in that same category.
- B) All goods and services not fitting the description of luxury items are non-luxury items.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Uncommon Collegiate Charter.

A Resolution to Amend the Constitution to Repeal Intellectual Property and Patent Rights

RESOLVED, By two-thirds of the Congress here assembled, that the following article is proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the Constitution when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several states within seven years from the date of its submission by the Congress:

ARTICLE --

SECTION 1: Article I, Section VIII, clause VIII of the Constitution of the United States is hereby repealed.

SECTION 2: Congress shall not have the power to secure for any time authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Uncommon Prep Charter.

A Resolution to Amend Title IX to Protect LGBTQ+ Students from Discrimination and Harassment

- WHEREAS,** A vast majority of LGBTQ+ students experience verbal harassment or feel unsafe at school due to their sexual orientation or gender expression.
- WHEREAS,** The Department of Education's recent removal of explicit federal protections against discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity in schools receiving federal funding.
- WHEREAS,** These rollbacks leave a fragmented system where a student's protection from severe bullying depends entirely on their zip code and leave LGBTQ students vulnerable.
- WHEREAS,** The federal government shall condition Department of Education state grants on the mandatory reporting and investigation of off-campus and peer-to-peer harassment targeting students on the basis of gender identity and sexual orientation; and be it
- RESOLVED,** That all federally funded educational institutions shall implement explicit anti-harassment policies protecting LGBTQ+ students, utilizing existing state civil rights infrastructures to oversee compliance.
- FURTHER RESOLVED,** That this legislation applies strictly to academic environments, anti-harassment protocols, and campus safety, and does not alter existing state or federal athletic guidelines.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by BDL

A Resolution to Urge European NATO Members to Ratify the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons

WHEREAS, nuclear weapons remain stationed on the territory of European members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization under nuclear sharing arrangements; and

WHEREAS, any use of nuclear weapons in Europe, whether deliberate or by miscalculation, would cause catastrophic humanitarian and environmental harm far beyond the borders of the states involved; and

WHEREAS, the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons entered into force in 2021 and prohibits the development, possession, hosting, use and threat of use of nuclear weapons; and

WHEREAS, no member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization has ratified the Treaty, which weakens the global norm against nuclear weapons and the credibility of the disarmament commitments those members made under the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, by the Congress here assembled that the European members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization are urged to sign and ratify the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons; and, be it

FURTHER RESOLVED, that the United States should not obstruct or penalise any ally that chooses to do so, and should begin consultations within the Alliance on a security posture that does not depend on nuclear weapons stationed in Europe.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Poly Prep Country Day School.

A Bill to Establish a Minimum Wage for Working Incarcerated Individuals

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. All private prisons shall pay their working inmates a minimum wage of \$7.25 per hour.

SECTION 2A. “Working inmates” are defined as prisoners in private prisons who do labor for their prisons (i.e. cooking, cleaning, etc.)

SECTION 2B. “Minimum wage” is defined as the minimum amount of money a working inmate must make per hour.

SECTION 2C. “Private prisons” are defined as prisons and correctional facilities not owned and/or operated by the federal, state, or local government.

SECTION 3. This legislation will be overseen jointly by the Federal Bureau of Prisons (FBOP) and the Department of Labor (DOL).

SECTION 3A. Any and all private prisons who do not adhere to this minimum wage by the time this legislation takes effect will be paid half as much as they previously were by the government in all future payments until they adhere to the \$7.25 minimum wage.

SECTION 3B. Private prisons that adhere to this \$7.25 minimum wage will be reimbursed 25% of the wages they pay to prisoners.

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

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Packer Collegiate Institute

A Bill to Increase Funding to America's Public Schools

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT

Section 1. \$25 billion will be reallocated from U.S. foreign aid programs to the American public school system.

Section 2. The determination of which foreign aid disbursements will be reallocated will be assigned to the U.S. Senate Committee on Foreign Relations.

Section 3. This \$25 billion reallocation to the U.S. public school system will be disbursed to the U.S. Department of Education.

Section 4. The U.S. Department of Education will receive petitions from public school districts from throughout the United States, and determine reallocations on the basis of documented need. Misuse of allocated funds by public school systems will be prosecuted within the federal court system, with fines and imprisonment to be used as instruments of enforcement.

Section 5. This bill will take effect on January 1, 2027, with all contrary legislation to be declared null and void.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by The Mary Louis Academy

A Bill to Implement Rank Choice Voting Federally

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. In the status quo constituents vote using simple majority. The people of the United States shall vote in elections using ranked choice voting to guarantee that voters get to express their full preferences.

SECTION 2. A. "Elections" shall be defined as any time voters cast a ballot for elections on the local, state, and federal levels.
B. "The people of the United States" shall be defined as constituents aged eighteen and older on the day they cast their ballots who are registered to vote.
C. "Ranked choice voting" shall be defined as a form of voting in which voters rank candidates in order of preference: first, second, third, and so forth. All first-choice votes are counted. If a candidate receives more than 50% of first-choice votes, that candidate wins. If no candidate earns more than 50% of first-choice votes, then counting will continue in rounds. At the end of each round, the last-place candidate is eliminated and voters who chose that candidate now have their vote counted for their next choice. Your vote is counted for your second choice only if your first choice is eliminated. If both your first and second choices are eliminated, your vote is counted for your next choice, and so on. This process continues until there are two candidates left. The candidate with the most votes wins.

SECTION 3. Congress and the States may provide by law for the conduct of such elections using ranked choice voting, including the ranking of candidates in order of preference and the tabulation of ballots in successive rounds to determine the winner

SECTION 4. The Federal Election Commission will oversee enforcement.
A. Subsections may be used to elaborate further details, but only needed if you need to have more than one subsection.
B. This would be a second subsection.

SECTION 5. This legislation will take effect on January 7, 2027. All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by the Berkeley Carroll School

