North Catholic Tournament

Congress Legislation 2026

1……Provide restroom access (bill- Hampton)

2……Limiting homework (bill- Karns City)

3……Increase grants for non-profits (bill- USC)

4……Restrict freight train car length (bill- North Catholic)

5……Establish P/E for digital asset transactions (bill- PDC)

6……Strengthen childhood vaccine requirements (bill- PDC)

7……Abolish cash bail (bill- USC)

8……Regulate private equity in youth sports (bill- Hampton)

#1

A BILL TO REQUIRE BUSINESSES OF A CERTAIN SIZE TO PROVIDE RESTROOM ACCESS TO NON-CUSTOMERS

BE IT ENACTED BY THE STUDENT CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. All businesses with 20 or more employees working at a single location shall make at least one restroom available for use by non-customers during normal business hours, provided that doing so does not create a significant safety or security risk.

SECTION 2. For the purposes of this legislation:

A. A "non-customer" is any member of the public who is not purchasing goods or services from the business.

B. "Normal business hours" refers to the hours during which a business is open to the public.

C. Businesses may impose reasonable safety and sanitation rules, provided those rules are applied fairly and do not discriminate against individuals seeking restroom access.

D. Businesses may deny access when the restroom is temporarily unavailable due to maintenance, a legitimate safety concern, or an emergency.

SECTION 3. The state or local agency responsible for business regulation and public health shall oversee the enforcement of this legislation.

A. Members of the public may report violations to the appropriate enforcement agency.

B. Businesses found in violation shall receive a written warning and 30 days to comply before penalties may be imposed.

C. Repeated violations may result in fines determined by the enforcing agency.

SECTION 4. This legislation shall take effect 180 days after its passage to allow businesses sufficient time to prepare for compliance.

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

Respectfully submitted by Hampton High School

#2

A Resolution for Constraining Homework

1) **Whereas:** Students should not have homework if they go on vacation get a paper form filled out
2) Even though homework is used as an understanding of the subject and practice it has some stress put into it
3) It can also help children develop learning habits and allow for a deeper understanding of concepts
4) Do they really need to worry about an assignment they don't know how to do when they are already stressed?
5) **Whereas**: Teenage suicide rates are already up with casualties because of stress

6) According to 2022 suicide rates among teenagers, there are 13.62 out of 100,000, which is roughly 0.01362%
7) The percentage may not be much but it is still many casualties that we could prevent by lowering homework and no homework when you go on vacation.
8) More teenagers and young adults die from suicide than from cancer, heart disease, AIDS, birth defects, stroke, pneumonia, influenza, and chronic lung disease, COMBINED
9) In our Nation, there are an average of 3,703 attempts of suicide in one day from grades 9-12.

10) **Whereas**: The many problems with stress and Health Issue because of homework
11) According to a Stanford study, 56% of students consider homework to be the number one reason for their stress.
12) If there is one teacher who teaches a separate subject why do we need to learn all of the subjects when we are one person and have homework for all of the subjects?
13) So much homework can cause students to learn less about personal development skills and less time for activities that they choose to do.
14) Students who are given too much work for the subjects can experience a variety of issues like headaches, exhaustion, sleep deprivation, weight loss, and stomach problems.

15) **THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED:** That students should have less homework to avoid health problems, suicide rates, and stress levels
16) I want to see less homework for students and a law to limit homework to at least 2-3 max of worksheets for homework a day.

Respectfully Submitted:
KCHS

#3

A BILL TO INCREASE GRANTS FOR NON-PROFITS

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. Non-Profit organizations that are making a positive difference in the United States of America will receive an increase in government funding

SECTION 2. In order to apply for this increase in funding a Non-Profit organization must submit an additional tax form that contains data showing a provable benefit to the U.S caused by this Non-Profit.

A. A Non-Profit organization is defined as an organization that holds tax exempt status under any 501(c) designation.

B. The increase in funding is defined as a 10% increase in current federal grants towards an eligible Non-Profit organization.

SECTION 3. This legislation will be handled by the IRS and all funding for this legislation will be provided by the government body that oversees the respective Non-Profit organization.

SECTION 4. This legislation will take effect in the next fiscal year.

Respectfully submitted by Upper St. Clair High School

#4

A Bill to Restrict Freight Train Car Length to Improve Railway Safety

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. Freight trains operating on railways within the United States shall be restricted to a maximum car length of 100 railcars per train to improve railway safety, reduce derailment risks, and minimize disruptions caused by trains.

SECTION 2. In this legislation the term "freight train" shall be defined as a locomotive or group of locomotives pulling railcars transporting goods or materials. A "railcar" is defined as any individual freight vehicle attached to a train.

SECTION 3. The Federal Railroad Administration, under the Department of Transportation, shall oversee enforcement of this legislation.

A. The Federal Railroad Administration shall conduct inspections and monitor freight train operations to ensure compliance with the limit of 100 railcars.

B. Railroad companies found violating this restriction shall be subject to financial fines, with repeated violations resulting in increased penalties, with additional greater oversight.

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

Introduced for Congressional Debate by North Catholic

#5

A Bill to Establish Fraud Prevention and Enforcement Provisions Relating to Promotional Digital Asset Transactions

SECTION 1. Definitions. For purposes of this Act: (a) "promotional digital asset" means any digital asset, including a meme-based token or comparable instrument, whose market value is derived primarily from social media promotion, community sentiment, or celebrity endorsement rather than from underlying productive utility, revenue, or collateral; (b) "promoter" means any person who receives, directly or indirectly, consideration exceeding $5,000 for the creation or dissemination of content encouraging the purchase of a promotional digital asset; (c) "wash trade" means the purchase and sale of the same digital asset to create a misleading appearance of trading volume without a genuine change in beneficial ownership.

SECTION 2. Prohibited Conduct. It shall be unlawful for any person to: (a) engage in, or conspire to engage in, any scheme to artificially inflate or depress the market price of a promotional digital asset through coordinated trading, wash trades, or prearranged transactions; (b) promote a promotional digital asset in exchange for consideration without disclosing the existence, source, and amount of such consideration prominently within the content itself; or (c) make any false or misleading statement of material fact concerning the value, utility, or prospects of a promotional digital asset in connection with its offer or sale.

SECTION 3. Penalties. (a) Any person who violates Section 2 shall be subject to a civil penalty of not more than $1,000,000 per violation, to be assessed by the Securities and Exchange Commission. (b) Any person who willfully violates Section 2(a) or 2(c) shall be guilty of a federal offense punishable by imprisonment of not more than ten years, a fine of not more than $250,000, or both. (c) All proceeds derived from violations of this Act shall be subject to forfeiture.

SECTION 4. Enforcement. The Securities and Exchange Commission shall have primary enforcement authority under this Act and may, upon a finding of a pattern of violations, prohibit any person from participating in the promotion of any digital asset for a period of not more than ten years. The Commission shall refer evidence of criminal conduct to the Attorney General of the United States.

SECTION 5. Funding. Civil penalties collected under this Act shall be deposited into the restitution fund established under Section 6 and shall not be used for any other purpose.

SECTION 6. Restitution. A restitution fund is hereby established in the Treasury of the United States to compensate retail purchasers who demonstrate financial loss resulting from violations of this Act. The Commission shall promulgate claims procedures within 180 days of the enactment of this Act.

SECTION 7. This law will take effect at the beginning of Fiscal Year 2028.

SECTION 8. All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

Submitted by the Pittsburgh District Committee

#6

A Bill to Strengthen Childhood Immunization Requirements for Measles, Mumps, and Rubella

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. Findings. The Congress here assembled finds that: (a) measles is a highly contagious viral disease that can cause pneumonia, encephalitis, and death, particularly in children under five and immunocompromised individuals; (b) the Measles-Mumps-Rubella (MMR) vaccine is approximately 97 percent effective at preventing measles after two doses and has a well-established safety record spanning more than five decades; (c) community immunity requires vaccination rates of approximately 95 percent to prevent sustained measles transmission; and (d) measles outbreaks in the United States in recent years have occurred predominantly in communities with low vaccination rates.

SECTION 2. Definitions. For purposes of this Act: "covered institution" means any public or private K-12 school, childcare facility, or institution of higher education receiving federal funds; "acceptable evidence of immunity" means documented receipt of two doses of MMR vaccine, laboratory evidence of immunity, or laboratory confirmation of prior disease.

SECTION 3. Requirement. (a) No person shall be enrolled in a covered institution without acceptable evidence of immunity to measles, mumps, and rubella. (b) Medical exemptions certified by a licensed physician shall be honored; such exemptions shall be reviewed annually by the relevant state health authority.

SECTION 4. Registry and Outreach. The Department of Health and Human Services shall expand the national immunization registry to permit real-time verification of MMR status by covered institutions, and shall conduct a public information campaign on vaccine safety and the risks of measles, with funding not to exceed $50,000,000 per fiscal year.

SECTION 5. Enforcement. States failing to enforce the requirements of Section 3 shall be subject to a reduction of not more than five percent of federal preventive health block grant funds. Nothing in this Act shall compel any state to remove religious exemptions enacted prior to its effective date, provided such states maintain vaccination rates at or above 95 percent.

SECTION 6. This law will take effect at the beginning of the 2029–2030 school year.

SECTION 7. All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

Submitted by the Pittsburgh District Committee

#7

A BILL TO ABOLISH CASH BAILS

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. Cash Bails will no longer be a system implemented into state and federal criminal proceedings.

SECTION 2. A Cash Bail is defined as a monetary payment in order to leave pretrial detention.

SECTION 3. To alleviate the need for a bail, inmates are now allowed to request time with a lawyer or family member through the jail.

SECTION 4. Prisons who have successfully implemented this system shall receive a 5% increase in federal or state funding. The increase in state funding will also be provided for by the federal government

SECTION 5. Implementation of this bill will be overseen by the Department of Justice and funding required for this bill will be allocated by Congress in the next budget

SECTION 6. This bill will begin on passage and be fully implemented by 2028.

Respectfully submitted by Upper St. Clair High School

#8

A BILL TO REGULATE PRIVATE EQUITY OWNERSHIP AND MONETIZATION PRACTICES IN YOUTH SPORTS

BE IT ENACTED by the Congress here assembled that:

SECTION 1. The Federal Trade Commission shall establish oversight requirements for private equity investment in youth sports leagues, clubs, facilities, and related services.

SECTION 2. Congress hereby makes the following findings:

1. Youth sports has become a multi-billion dollar industry in which private equity firms have acquired or invested in club operators, tournament organizers, facility chains, and training companies.
2. Youth sports participation costs have risen sharply, with travel-team families frequently spending thousands of dollars annually per child, contributing to declining participation among lower-income households.
3. Investigations and academic research have documented private equity acquisition strategies that raise fees, consolidate leagues, and prioritize short-term returns over athlete development and access.
4. Consolidation of leagues and facilities reduces competition, allowing dominant operators to increase costs and restrict scheduling flexibility for families.
5. Youth sports serve a documented public health function, and declining access imposes measurable public costs.

SECTION 3. The FTC shall:

1. Require disclosure of private equity ownership and control interests in any youth sports organization serving athletes under age 18;
2. Prohibit private equity ownership stakes exceeding 35% in any youth sports league operator or club serving athletes under age 18, with existing holdings subject to a five-year wind-down;
3. Require notification to and review by the FTC of any acquisition exceeding $10 million in value involving youth sports organizations, applying a standard of whether the transaction is likely to raise participation costs or reduce access;
4. Prohibit contractual terms that restrict athletes from participating in competing leagues or that mandate exclusive facility use as a condition of league membership.

SECTION 4. The FTC may impose civil penalties of up to $50,000 per violation and shall report biennially to Congress on consolidation trends, participation costs, and access in youth sports.

SECTION 5. Nothing in this bill shall prohibit nonprofit community-based leagues, volunteer-run organizations, or family ownership of youth sports enterprises, nor shall it apply to collegiate or professional sports.

SECTION 6. All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this bill are hereby declared null and void.

SECTION 7. This bill shall take effect one year following passage.

Respectfully submitted by Hampton High School