



TFA Fall 2026 Congressional Debate Docket

1	The Human Organ Preservation & Expansion (HOPE) Act	Kingwood High School
2	The Better Seed Initiative Act	L.C. Anderson High School
3	A Bill to Mandate the Secrecy of Studies on Pathogens to Prevent Biological Weapon Development	Coppell High School
4	A Bill to Require Artificial Intelligence Companies to Use Air-Based Cooling Systems	Sandra Day O'Connor High School
5	The Conservation of Ocean Reefs for Aquatic Life (CORAL) Act	Sandra Day O'Connor High School
6	A Resolution to Amend the Constitution to Regulate Executive Orders	Kingwood High School
7	A Resolution to Sanction UAE Arms Sales to Secure Sudan's Survival	The Village High School
8	A Resolution to Develop a Centralized Government Foundation AI Model to Keep Up With Foreign States	Elkins High School
9	A Bill to expand EV Charging Nationwide	Bowie High School
10	A Bill to Establish Large Load Accountability Standards to Protect Electric Grid Reliability	Memorial High School
11	The Gig Worker Protection Act	Bellaire High School
12	A Bill to Restrict Patent Thickets in the Pharmaceutical Industry	Richland High School
13	A Bill to Expand Federal Funding for GLP-1 Medications to Reduce Obesity-Related Disease	Plano East Senior High School
14	A Resolution to Implement National Standards for the Licensure of Child Care Providers to Protect Our Children	Jack C. Hays High School
15	A Bill to Prevent Evergreening in Medical Industry Patents to Expand Affordable Access to Life Saving Treatments	Michael E DeBakey High School
16	A Bill to Enforce a Budget to Establish Regulations on the Federal Budget	Lubbock High School
17	A Bill to Implement Green Rooftops into Urban Areas to Improve the Health of Urban Cities	Burleson Centennial High School
18	The American Drug Pricing Act	The Village High School
19	The Housing Opportunity through Modern Expansion and Supply (HOMES) Act	Spring Woods High School
20	A Resolution to Amend the Constitution to Establish Term Limits for Supreme Court Justices	Dripping Springs High School
21	A Bill to Establish a Comprehensive Right to Repair	Roosevelt High School
22	A Bill Conditioning Military Aid on a Ceasefire	Elkins High School
23	A Bill to Expand the Castle Doctrine to Include Personal Vehicles and Temporary Residences to Strengthen Self-Defense Rights	Bellaire High School
24	A Bill to Establish Free Trade with Myanmar	Plano West High School
25	A Resolution to Amend the Constitution to Reform Presidential Clemency Powers	Prosper High School
26	F.I.L.E. Act	Westlake High School
27	A Bill to Implement AI-Assisted Detection Systems in High Schools to Identify and Prevent Mental Health Crises	Jordan High School
28	A Bill to Require Gun Licensing to Reduce Violence	Katy Taylor High School
29	Deepfake Prevention and Regulation Act	Tascosa High School
30	A Bill to Remove Tax Exemptions from Megachurches to Increase Federal Revenue Transparency	Lubbock High School



The Human Organ Preservation & Expansion (HOPE) Act

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

1 **SECTION 1.** The United States federal government recognizes that thousands of Americans die each
2 year while waiting for organ transplants, that the current voluntary donor system does not
3 produce available organs and that families often face long and uncertain wait times.
4 Therefore, the United States federal government shall establish a national organ donation
5 opt-out system.

6 **SECTION 2.** A. For this legislation, "Opt-out system" means a system in which individuals are presumed
7 to consent to after death organ donation unless they formally register a decision not to
8 participate.

9 B. "National donor registry" means the federal database that records individuals who
10 choose to opt out of organ donation under this Act.

11 C. "Organ donation" means the after-death donation of organs and tissues for medical
12 transplantation, as recognized by the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS).

13 **SECTION 3.** The Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) shall oversee the implementation
14 and administration of the national organ donation opt-out system established under this
15 Act.

16 A. The Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA) shall maintain and operate
17 the national donor registry, including recording opt-out decisions and ensuring secure
18 data management.

19 B. Hospitals and transplant centers shall verify an individual's opt-out status through the
20 national donor registry at the time of medical determination of death. Failure to
21 comply with verification procedures may result in administrative penalties as
22 determined by HHS.

23 C. Congress shall authorize \$75,000,000 annually to establish, operate, and maintain the
24 national organ donation opt-out system and the national donor registry created under
25 this Act.

26 D. All funds appropriated under this Act shall be administered by the Department of
27 Health and Human Services (HHS) for the purposes of system development, registry
28 maintenance, data security, and public awareness

29 E. All children under the age of 18 shall not be eligible to opt-out without their legal
30 guardians' consent.

31 **SECTION 4.** This legislation will take effect on FY 2028.

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

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Kingwood High School.



The Better Seed Initiative Act

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. The United States Government shall invest in initiatives that strengthen public seed systems, public funding for non-patented open-source seed breeding, and a comprehensive database showing IP rights of different plant varieties.

SECTION 2. “Public seed systems” shall include but is not limited to university breeding programs, USDA research stations, and public-private partnerships focused on open-source, non-patented seed development. “Open-source non-patented seed development” will hereby be defined as development of seeds that are free from Intellectual Property Restrictions.

SECTION 3. The USDA shall oversee the implementation and enforcement of the legislation. The USDA Agricultural Marketing System shall monitor results of this legislation and the creation of the database within their current systems.

A. Creates a database aimed at consolidating information related to IP rights associated with a particular plant variety that is easily accessible and updated frequently within the Plant Variety Protection Office database currently managed by the Agricultural Marketing Service or AMS.

B. Increases investment in public seed systems and plant breeding through a grant system for public institutions to release cultivars with the intention to better aid small and mid sized seed companies, developing seeds more resistant to climate change, and create a more decentralized seed market.

C. Public grants per institution will not exceed \$2 billion per year.

SECTION 4. This legislation will take effect starting FY 2028.

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

Introduced for Congressional Debate by L.C. Anderson High School.



A Bill to Mandate the Secrecy of Studies on Pathogens to Prevent Biological Weapon Development

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

- 1 **SECTION 1.** The federal government mandates that scientific information garnered
2 from studies related to the spread, development, and enhancement of
3 pathogens cannot be shared with any parties uninvolved with the studies
4 without government approval in order to prevent the development of
5 biological weapons.
- 6 **SECTION 2.** The term “scientific information” constitutes results from studies of the
7 development of pathogens and observations that could potentially help
8 one make changes to pathogens to increase their spread.
9 The term “biological weapons” refers to pathogens or machines that
10 spread disease that have been developed in a laboratory for the purpose of
11 bringing harm to organisms.
- 12 **SECTION 3.** The Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) will oversee the
13 implementation of this legislation.
- 14 A. The National Institute of Health (NIH) shall create an administrative
15 process to provide approval for the sharing of research.
- 16 B. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) shall take note of
17 all research submitted to the government and use that information to
18 implement safeguards against bioweapon proliferation.
- 19 C. Anyone sharing research illegally will be tried and if found guilty,
20 subject to a base fine of \$100,000 that may be raised based on the
21 danger posed by the information shared. This value, along with the
22 necessity of prison time, is up to the judge’s discretion.
- 23 **SECTION 4.** This legislation will take effect on January 1, 2027. All laws in conflict with
24 this legislation are hereby declared null and void.



A Bill to Require Artificial Intelligence Companies to Use Air-Based Cooling Systems

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

- 1 **SECTION 1.** All artificial intelligence companies with data centers
2 operating in the United States must shift from liquid cooling to air-based
3 cooling systems to minimize water consumption.
- 4 **SECTION 2.** A. "Artificial Intelligence Companies" is defined as an
5 organization that develops, trains, or deploys machine learning models that
6 require high-performance computing infrastructure.
- 7 B. "Air Based Cooling System" is defined as a cooling
8 technology that uses air circulation, evaporation, or air exchange rather
9 than water cooling methods.
- 10 **SECTION 3.** The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and Department
11 of Energy (DOE) will work in coordination to oversee this bill by:
- 12 A. The EPA will create standards for air-based cooling systems, ensuring
13 proper environmental procedures and ventilation.
- 14 B. The DOE will provide assistance to companies out of compliance with
15 up to 40% of the total cost of the conversion via federal grants from the
16 EPA Air Grant program and energy efficiency programs.
- 17 C. Additional tax incentives may be added if a company shifts prior to the
18 legislation going into effect.
- 19 D. Once the legislation goes into effect, companies that have not shifted
20 will receive a tax of \$20 per paid user. If a company does not have any
21 paid subscriptions, they will receive a flat tax of 15% on all electricity
22 consumed. After 5 years of noncompliance, the company will no longer
23 have access to public electricity grids.
- SECTION 4.** This legislation will take effect on January 1, 2028. All laws in
 conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

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



The Conservation of Ocean Reefs for Aquatic Life Act (The CORAL Act)

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

1 **SECTION 1.** The NOAA and the FDA should help the preservation and
2 conservation of coral reefs by conducting marine research and banning
3 harmful chemicals used in the production of topical products.

4 **SECTION 2.** Marine research refers to research conducted for the
5 purpose of exploring and advancing science under water. Harmful
6 chemicals include oxybenzone, octinoxate, octocrylene, benzophenone,
7 PABA, titanium dioxide, and zinc oxide. Topical products are substances
8 that are meant to be applied directly on the human body such as
9 sunscreen, lotion, or tanning oils.

10 **SECTION 3.** The NOAA shall be tasked with marine research and the FDA
11 shall be tasked with regulating the production of topical products.

12 A. The NOAA shall be given 100 million dollars reallocated from
13 government projects for offshore drilling. This money will be used for
14 marine research pertaining to coral reefs including but not limited to
15 the creation of heat resistant coral.

16 B. The FDA shall ban harmful chemicals from the production of topical
17 products. Companies that continue to use harmful chemicals in the
18 production of topical products will be fined 20% of annual earnings
19 every month until harmful chemicals are taken out of production.

20 Companies shall begin being fined July 1st, 2027.

21 **SECTION 4.** This legislation will go into effect immediately after passage.

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

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



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

6 ARTICLE --

SECTION 1: All Executive Orders must be approved or rejected by a majority vote from the House and the Senate within 20 days of the order's issuance. If rejected or past the deadline, the Executive Order will be declared null and void.

11 **SECTION 2:** The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by
12 appropriate legislation.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Kingwood High School.



A Resolution to Sanction UAE Arms Sales to Secure Sudan's Survival

1 **WHEREAS,** The United Arab Emirates (UAE) has been a key buyer of U.S. military
2 equipment, receiving billions of dollars in arms sales intended for defense
3 and counterterrorism; and

4 **WHEREAS,** Evidence from the United Nations and independent monitoring
5 organizations indicates that the UAE has provided financial and logistical
6 support to the Rapid Support Forces (RSF), a paramilitary group in Sudan
7 implicated in war crimes and civilian massacres; and

8 **WHEREAS,** Continued U.S. arms transfers risk indirectly enabling human rights abuses
9 by empowering actors that destabilize Sudan and violate international
10 humanitarian law; and

11 **WHEREAS,** The United States has a moral and strategic obligation to ensure that its
12 defense exports do not contribute to regional conflicts or undermine global
13 human rights norms; and

14 **WHEREAS,** Conditioning arms sales on the cessation of UAE support for the RSF would
15 incentivize de-escalation and align U.S. foreign policy with its stated
16 commitments to peace and accountability; now, therefore, be it

17 **RESOLVED,** That the Congress here assembled shall suspend all current and future
18 arms sales and defense transfers to the United Arab Emirates until the
19 Department of State certifies that the UAE has verifiably ceased all financial
20 or material support to the Rapid Support Forces in Sudan; and, be it

21 **FURTHER RESOLVED,** That upon such certification, arms sales may resume contingent
22 upon ongoing verification that the UAE continues to abstain from material
23 or strategic assistance to the RSF and any related extremist or destabilizing
24 entities.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by The Village School.



A Resolution to Develop a Centralized Government Foundation AI Model To Keep Up With Foreign States

- 1 **WHEREAS,** Foreign states including but not limited to; China, Russia, and North Korea
2 have been increasing nationalized development into state sponsored, or
3 state created AI models
- 4 **WHEREAS,** In contrast, the United States relies on a fragmented network of private
5 models and contractors inconsistent across agencies with no unification
- 6 **WHEREAS,** Private sector resources including data centers, and compute resources
7 remain susceptible to supply chain disruptions, foreign espionage, and
8 price inefficiencies
- 9 **WHEREAS,** A unified government foundation model would allow for the secure, and
10 effective integration of proprietary government data between
11 organizations in order to optimize cybersecurity, public health, trade
12 logistics and more, therefore let it be
- 13 **RESOLVED,** That the Congress here assembled shall allocate the necessary funds to
14 establish a task force of artificial intelligence and public policy experts, and
15 be it
- 16 **FURTHER RESOLVED,** That this task force will be mandated to research and develop an
17 effective and secure proprietary state owned foundation AI model within
18 the next decade to ensure public tech infrastructure keeps up with foreign
19 and private actors.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Elkins High School.



A Bill to Expand EV Charging Nationwide

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. All gas stations operating within the United States shall install and maintain at least one publicly accessible electric vehicle (EV) fast-charging station capable of charging at a rate of no less than 150 kW.

SECTION 2. For the purposes of this legislation:

A. "Gas station" is defined as any commercial establishment primarily engaged in the retail sale of gasoline or diesel fuel.

B. "Fast-charging station" refers to a Level 3 DC fast charger capable of charging an electric vehicle to 80% capacity within 30 minutes.

C. “Publicly accessible” means available for use by any consumer during normal business operating hours.

SECTION 3. The Department of Energy (DOE) shall oversee implementation and provide technical standards. The Federal Trade Commission (FTC) shall enforce compliance through periodic audits and consumer accessibility requirements.

A. Noncompliant gas stations shall face fines of up to \$10,000 per month after a 24-month implementation period.

B. Federal grants and tax credits shall be made available to small and independently owned gas stations to offset installation costs.

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

Introduced for Congressional Debate by James Bowie High School.



A Bill to Establish Large Load Accountability Standards to Protect Electric Grid Reliability

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

1 **SECTION 1.** Any data center, cryptocurrency mining facility, or artificial intelligence computing facility
2 seeking to connect more than 20 megawatts of new electric demand to the interstate
3 transmission system will be required to submit a Large Load Reliability Plan before
4 receiving approval to connect to the interstate transmission system.

5 **SECTION 2.** A “large load” is defined as any single facility or group/company of commonly owned
6 facilities that are requesting 20 megawatts or more of electric capacity from the bulk
7 power system. A “large load reliability plan” will include a projected electricity demand,
8 their backup power capacity, water usage estimates, a group’s demand and response
9 capabilities, and contractually binding agreement that would prevent ordinary residential
10 and small business rate-payers from bearing the majority of new transmission or
11 generation upgrade costs that are caused by the facility in question.

12 **SECTION 3.** The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) along with the Department of Energy
13 (DOE) shall oversee the implementation of this legislation.
14 A. The FERC will require public utilities and regional transmission organizations to review
15 ‘Large Load Reliability Plans’ before approving interconnection requests.
16 B. The facilities covered by this legislation shall be required to pay no less than 70% of
17 direct grid upgrade costs caused by the interconnection unless the FERC decides that
18 the upgrade provides substantial system wide reliability benefits.
19 C. Covered facilities will practice in demand-response programs during declared grid
20 emergencies unless doing so would either threaten national security, hospital’s
21 operations, or other critical public services.
22 D. The DOE shall publish an an annual report to Congress on the effect of large load
23 growth on grid reliability, electricity affordability, water demand, and recent regional
24 economic development.
25 E. Any covered facility that knowingly submits false demand, cost, or water use
26 information shall be fined up to \$500,000 per violation and may have its
27 interconnection approval suspended until corrected information is provided.
28 **SECTION 4.** This legislation will take effect on January 1, 2027”. All laws in conflict with this legislation
29 are hereby declared null and void.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Memorial High School.



The Gig Worker Protection Act

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. All companies utilizing digital labor platforms to connect workers with consumers (Gig Platforms e.g. Uber, DoorDash, Lyft, etc.) must classify their workers as employees rather than independent contractors to ensure protections ensuring payment, including any applicable minimum wage differentials.

SECTION 2. "Gig economy" shall be defined as a labor market with short-term, flexible, and free-lance jobs, typically operated by digital platforms that directly connect workers to consumers or companies.

"Minimum wage differentials" shall be defined as the amount of money an employer owes their employee when they have been paid below minimum wage.

"Independent contractors" shall be defined as meeting the following:

A. The worker is free from the control and direction of the hiring entity in performing the work, both under contract and in practice.

B. The worker performs work outside the usual course of the hiring entity's business.

C. The worker is customarily engaged in an independently established trade, occupation, or business of the same nature as the work performed.

SECTION 3. The US Department of Labor (DOL) shall be responsible for enforcement of this Act.

A. Companies found in violation shall be fined \$5,000 per misclassified worker, per day of non-compliance.

B. All entitled workers shall receive back-pay for unpaid overtime and minimum wage differentials dating back to their recruitment or three years, whichever is shorter.

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 Bellaire High School.



A Bill to Restrict Patent Thickets in the Pharmaceutical Industry

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

- 1 **SECTION 1.** The United States shall hereby restrict holders of biologics license
2 applications (BLA) or new drug application (NDA) to asserting no more than
3 one patent from any “Patent Family” in a single infringement action against
4 any biosimilar or generic manufacturer.
- 5 **SECTION 2.** A “Patent Family” shall be defined as a group of patents linked by one or
6 more terminal disclaimer to overcome non statutory double patenting
7 rejection.
- 8 **SECTION 3.** The U.S. Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) and the Federal Trade
9 Commission (FTC) shall oversee the enforcement of this legislation.
- 10 A. Any patent assertion that is in violation of section will hereby be
11 deemed an “unfair method of competition” under section 5 of the FTC
12 act.
- 13 B. The USPTO shall maintain a public registry identifying all patents linked
14 by terminal discriminators for all FDA approved drugs.
- 15 **SECTION 4.** This legislation will take effect on January 1, 2027. All laws in conflict with
16 this legislation are hereby declared null and void.



A Bill to Expand Federal Funding for GLP-1 Medications to Reduce Obesity-Related Disease

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. The federal government shall expand Medicare and Medicaid coverage to include GLP-1 receptor medications for all eligible patients diagnosed with obesity, type 2 diabetes, or related metabolic conditions, and shall allocate increased funding toward making these treatments accessible to low-income populations.

SECTION 2. GLP-1 receptor medication refers to glucagon-like peptide-1 drugs including but not limited to semaglutide, tirzepatide, and liraglutide, approved by the FDA for weight management or glycemic control. Eligible patients refers to individuals with a BMI of 30 or above, or 27 and above with at least one weight-related comorbidity, as determined by a licensed physician.

Low-income populations refers to individuals at or below 200% of the federal poverty line.

SECTION 3. The Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) shall oversee the implementation of this bill.

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

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

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Plano East Senior High School



A Resolution to Implement National Standards for the Licensure of Child Care Providers to Protect Our Children

- 1 **WHEREAS,** Current standards required for childcare providers to gain licensure fall
2 below the standards that we ought to hold for the establishments to which
3 we entrust the care of our children, and
- 4 **WHEREAS,** In 2017, 2,237 daycare centers were reported to the Department of Health
5 and Human Services for abuse and neglect; this number is likely a fraction
6 of the true number of daycare centers that ought to be reported, and
- 7 **WHEREAS,** Under the status quo, daycare requirements are determined by the state.
8 In many states, the requirements are not stringent enough to ensure the
9 health and safety of the children under their care. Specifically, while all
10 providers must pass a background check, there are no standards to ensure
11 the psychological and mental fitness of those pursuing licensure, and
- 12 **WHEREAS,** Not all states require CPR, First Aid, and AED training as part of their
13 licensing regulations, and
- 14 **WHEREAS,** The systemic and nationwide nature of this problem demands federal
15 government intervention to protect our nation's children, therefore be it
- 16 **RESOLVED,** That the Congress here assembled should implement national standards
17 for childcare institutions to gain licensure, including first aid training and
18 additional investigations into the mental and psychological fitness of
19 applicants.

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



A Bill to Prevent Evergreening in Medical Industry Patents to Expand Affordable Access to Life Saving Treatments

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

- 1 **SECTION 1.** Congress shall reform patent protections in the medical industry to balance
2 innovation incentives with public access by limiting excessive exclusivity
3 periods and preventing anti-competitive patent practices that raise drug
4 and medical device costs.
- 5 **SECTION 2.** A. A medical patent refers to any patent granted for pharmaceuticals,
6 biologics, medical devices, diagnostic tools, or therapeutic technologies.
7 B. Evergreening refers to the practice of obtaining secondary patents for
8 minor modifications to an existing medical product to extend market
9 exclusivity without significant therapeutic improvement.
10 C. A public health necessity refers to any device or treatment essential for
11 preventing or treating life-threatening or widespread diseases
- 12 **SECTION 3.** The United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) in coordination
13 with the Federal Trade Commission (FTC) and the Department of Health
14 and Human Services (HHS) shall oversee enforcement of this Act.
15 A. The USPTO shall review and limit approval of secondary medical patents
16 that do not demonstrate substantial clinical benefit.
17 B. The FTC shall investigate and penalize anti-competitive patent practices
18 that restrict generic or biosimilar market entry.
19 C. HHS shall be authorized to recommend compulsory licensing for patented
20 medical products during public health emergencies to ensure affordable
21 access.
- 22 **SECTION 4.** This legislation shall take effect on FY 2027. All laws in conflict with this
23 legislation are hereby declared null and void.
24
25
26

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



A Bill to Enforce a Budget to Establish Regulations on the Federal Budget

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

- 1 **SECTION 1.** When the United States is in a financial shutdown, the executive
2 departments of the United States may continue to withdraw appropriations
3 from the Treasury of the United States and pay all obligations due from said
4 departments in accordance with the Appropriation Act last passed until a
5 new Appropriation Act is passed in the following manner:
- 6 A. If the immediately preceding Appropriation Act defines appropriations that the
7 executive departments of the United States shall withdraw from the United States
8 treasury on the scale of a Financial Year.
- 9 B. Then, the departments shall withdraw one-twelfth of the said appropriations every
10 month that the shutdown lasts on the first day of those months.
- 11 **SECTION 2.** A. A Financial Shutdown is defined as a period of time after the start of a
12 new financial year if no Appropriation Act has yet to be approved.
- 13 B. An Appropriation Act as defined by Article I, Section 9, Clause 7 as
14 those acts passed by congress allowing departments of the United States
15 Executive to use funds from the Treasury of the United States in accordance
16 with the act for the financial year after its passage.
- 17 **SECTION 3.** The United States Department of the Treasury shall enforce the above
18 sections. The United States Department of the Treasury shall allow the
19 executive departments of the United States to withdraw appropriations in
20 accordance with the prior sections.
- 21 **SECTION 4.** This legislation will take effect at the start of Fiscal Year 2028.
- 22 **SECTION 5.** All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.



A Bill to Implement Green Rooftops into Urban Areas to Improve the Health of Urban Cities

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

- 1 **SECTION 1.** The United States will require commercial and institutional developments
2 over 15,000 sq feet to implement green rooftops that cover at least 50% of
3 available roof space.
- 4 **SECTION 2.** A “Green Rooftop” is a vegetated rooftop that includes a layer of
5 vegetation, a layer of soil, drainage and waterproofing. Rooftops are
6 encouraged to include multiple kinds of vegetation to increase biodiversity.
7 “Vertical Gardens” are any plant or vegetation that can be bound to walls
8 of buildings through multiple ways of implementation.
- 9 **SECTION 3.** The implementation will be overseen by the DOE (Department of Energy)
10 and the EPA (Environmental Protection Agency).
- 11 A. The implementation will be facilitated through building codes checked
12 by local government inspectors every 6 months for proper upkeep.
- 13 B. Buildings are over 15,000 sq feet but have limited roof space available
14 for green rooftop, a building may use green walls and vertical gardens
15 to compensate and complete the required 50%.
- 16 C. Inspectors will check for stormwater levels, pollutant and Carbon
17 Dioxide levels, surface and air temperatures, and biodiversity.
- 18 D. Building owners will be liable for all damages caused by unkept or
19 ill-constructed green rooftops or gardens.
- 20 E. Building owners who fail to meet these requirements will be faced with
21 a fine up to 1000 dollars per violation.
- 22 F. A starting budget, 40 billion dollars, will be established by the DOE and
23 EPA. The budget may be reevaluated a year following the bill’s passing.
- 24 **SECTION 4.** This legislation will take effect on March 1st, 2027.
- 25 **SECTION 5.** All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Burseson Centennial High School.



The American Drug Pricing Act

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

- SECTION 1.** The Department of Health and Human Services shall expand Medicare drug price negotiations to cover the 50 highest-expenditure drugs annually under Medicare Parts B and D. Negotiated prices shall serve as a ceiling price for all commercially insured Americans, not exclusively Medicare beneficiaries.
- SECTION 2.** For the purposes of this legislation, the following definitions apply:
- A. "Negotiated Maximum Price" refers to the final binding price agreed upon between HHS and a pharmaceutical manufacturer, above which no payer, public or private, may be charged for a covered drug.
- B. "High-Expenditure Drug" refers to any brand-name or biologic pharmaceutical ranking among the top 50 in total Medicare spending in the prior fiscal year, as determined annually by the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services.
- C. "Small Molecule Drug" and "Biologic" shall carry the definitions established under 42 U.S.C. § 1320f.
- SECTION 3.** The Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS), operating under HHS, shall enforce this legislation through the following mechanisms:
- A. Manufacturers who refuse to negotiate or who charge above the Negotiated Maximum Price shall be subject to a non-compliance excise tax of up to 95% of the drug's gross sales revenue, consistent with the existing IRA enforcement structure under 26 U.S.C. § 5000D.
- B. The Federal Trade Commission shall conduct annual audits of pharmaceutical pricing data to ensure commercial payers are not charged above the Negotiated Maximum Price, with civil penalties of up to \$1,000,000 per violation per day assessed against non-compliant insurers or pharmacy benefit managers.
- SECTION 4.** This legislation shall take effect January 1, 2027. All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by The Village School.



The Housing Opportunity through Modern Expansion and Supply (HOMES) Act

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

- 1 **SECTION 1.** The federal government shall expand affordable housing availability by
2 increasing funding for low-income housing development, offering tax
3 incentives for private affordable housing construction, and reducing
4 restrictive zoning barriers tied to federal infrastructure grants.
- 5 **SECTION 2.** “Affordable housing” shall be defined as residential housing costing no
6 more than 30% of a household’s gross income. “Eligible households” shall
7 refer to individuals or families earning below 80% of area median income.
- 8 **SECTION 3.** The Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) shall oversee
9 implementation.
- 10 A. HUD shall allocate expanded grants to state and local governments for
11 affordable housing projects.
- 12 B. The Internal Revenue Service (IRS) shall administer tax credits for
13 qualifying private developers.
- 14 C. States receiving federal transportation or infrastructure funds must
15 reform exclusionary single-family zoning policies to qualify.
- 16 **SECTION 4.** This legislation will take effect on January 1st, 2028. All laws in conflict with
17 this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Spring Woods High School.



A Resolution to Amend the Constitution to Establish Term Limits for Supreme Court Justices

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

ARTICLE --

7 **SECTION 1:** The Supreme Court of the United States shall be composed
8 of nine Justices. One Justice shall be popularly elected from
9 each of nine judicial districts, which shall be established by
10 Congress. The term of office for a Justice of the Supreme
11 Court shall be ten years. No person shall be elected to the
12 office of Justice more than two times. Elections for Justices
13 of the Supreme Court shall occur every two years, with one
14 Justice elected at each election, beginning in 2030. A new
15 Justice's term will begin on January 1 of the year following
16 the election. Interim vacancies shall be filled temporarily by
17 Presidential appointment with two-thirds approval in the
18 Senate. Temporarily appointed justices will serve the
19 remainder of the vacated term and can run for reelection if
20 they have served less than 5 years on the Supreme Court.

22 **SECTION 2:** The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by
23 appropriate legislation. This article shall supersede any
24 provisions of Article II and Article III of this Constitution that
25 are inconsistent herewith.
26

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Dripping Springs High School.



A Bill to Establish a Comprehensive Right to Repair

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

- 1 **SECTION 1.** Manufacturers of equipment sold in the United States shall
2 be required to provide owners and independent repair providers access to
3 the documentation, tools, software, and replacement parts necessary to
4 diagnose, maintain, and repair such equipment on fair and reasonable
5 terms. Original equipment manufacturers (OEM) shall not use parts pairing,
6 software locks, or other technological measures to prevent the installation
7 or operation of otherwise functional replacement parts.
- 8 **SECTION 2.** A. "Equipment" refers to any non-consumable product,
9 including but not limited to consumer electronics, agricultural equipment,
10 home appliances, and powered machinery used in interstate commerce.
11 B. "Independent repair provider" refers to any individual or business not
12 affiliated with the OEM that engages in the diagnosis, maintenance, or
13 repair of equipment.
- 14 C. "Documentation" includes manuals, diagnostic codes, service guides,
15 wiring diagrams, schematics, security codes, software updates, and any
16 other information required to restore equipment to full functionality.
- 17 D. "Parts pairing" refers to the use of technology to restrict the installation
18 or functionality of replacement parts not approved by the OEM.
- 19 E. "Fair and reasonable terms" means that OEMs cannot impose a
20 substantial restriction on the owner or independent repair provider to
21 engage in the diagnosis, maintenance, or repair of covered equipment.
- 22 **SECTION 3.** The Federal Trade Commission (FTC) shall oversee
23 enforcement of this legislation. The FTC shall be authorized to investigate
24 violations, issue civil penalties, and pursue injunctive relief against
25 manufacturers that fail to comply with the requirements of this Act.
- 26 **SECTION 4.** This legislation will take effect on July 1, 2027. All laws in
27 conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.



A Bill to Conditionalize Military Aid on Ceasefire Adherence

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

- 1 **SECTION 1.** The United States Congress shall condition the export of
2 military aid to allies on their adherence to international treaties and
3 ceasefires, ensuring peacekeeping, incentivizing conflict resolution, and
4 maintaining US foreign policy objectives.
- 5 **SECTION 2.** A ceasefire and international treaty shall be defined as any
6 formally recognized agreement between two or more parties that is
7 binding and bilateral that establishes terms to end or reduce conflict
8 between states. Military aid shall be defined as monetary assistance,
9 military supplies, and weapons exports provided by the United States to
10 allied nations.
- 11 **SECTION 3.** The Department of Defense (DOD) shall work in
12 coordination with the US Department of State in order to administer this
13 legislation.
- 14 A. The Department of State shall monitor situations in which allied nations
15 violate ceasefires or agreements and shall escalate verified
16 non-compliance reports to the DOD.
- 17 B. Upon notification, the DOD shall cease all military aid exports to the
18 nation in question within a period of 30 days.
- 19 C. All aid shall pause until the Department of State deems the nation as in
20 compliance with the agreement or ceasefire after an additional 30 day
21 waiting period.
- 22 D. The DOD, and Department of State shall issue monthly reports to the
23 Government Accountability Office (GAO) for oversight.
- SECTION 4.** This legislation will take effect on January 1, 2027. All laws in
 conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.



A Bill to Expand the Castle Doctrine to Include Personal Vehicles and Temporary Residences to Strengthen Self-Defense Rights

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

2 **SECTION 1.** The Castle Doctrine shall be expanded to legally recognize a person's right
3 to use reasonable force in self-defense within their personal vehicle and
4 temporary place of residence when faced with an imminent threat of
5 serious bodily harm or death.

6 **SECTION 2.** "Castle Doctrine" shall be defined as the legal principle that a person has
7 no duty to retreat when they are in a place they have a lawful right to be
8 and may use force to defend themselves.

9 "Personal vehicle" shall be defined as any privately owned or lawfully
10 occupied mode of transportation, including cars, trucks, and recreational
11 vehicles.

12 "Temporary residence" shall be defined as a location in which an individual
13 is staying for a limited period, including hotel rooms, short-term rentals, or
14 campsites.

15 "Imminent threat" shall be defined as an immediate danger of serious
16 bodily harm or death.

17 **SECTION 3.** The Department of Justice (DOJ) shall be responsible for enforcement of
18 this legislation.

19 A. The DOJ shall issue national guidelines to states who can standardize
20 the application of expanded Castle Doctrine protections based on state
21 preference and need.

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

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Bellaire High School.



A Bill to Establish Free Trade with Myanmar

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

- 1 **SECTION 1.** This Congress recognizes the economic and humanitarian crisis in Myanmar
2 and shall enact the following measures:
- 3 A. The United States government shall open free trade with Myanmar by
4 removing trade restrictions that limit lawful commerce between the
5 two countries.
- 6 B. The United States government shall provide \$50 million of
7 humanitarian aid to Myanmar citizens over the course of 5 years, with
8 distribution assisted by NGOs operating in Myanmar.
- 9 **SECTION 2.** “Free trade with Myanmar” encompasses the removal of broad trade
10 barriers, tariffs, and restrictions that prevent lawful trade between the
11 United States and Myanmar. “NGOs” are non-governmental organizations
12 within Myanmar uncontrolled by the government with the power to
13 distribute aid.
- 14 **SECTION 3.** The Department of State will work with the United States Trade
15 Representative and USAID to oversee the enforcement of this legislation.
- 16 A. Audits will be conducted annually to track the progress of aid
17 distribution and sanction relief.
- 18 B. If found from audits that under 50% of humanitarian aid is reaching
19 Myanmar citizens, this Congress shall immediately halt any further
20 shipments of aid.
- 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 Plano West Senior High School.



A Resolution to Amend the Constitution to Reform Presidential Clemency Powers

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

6 **ARTICLE --**

7 **SECTION 1:** The power to grant clemency is subject to Congressional
8 regulation, requiring a majority vote to disapprove; otherwise,
9 clemency is authorized.

10 **SECTION 2:**

- 11 A. The President may grant pardons for federal offenses, excluding the
12 President, Vice President, or cabinet members for crimes committed
13 during their terms. Pardons for others are subject to Congressional
14 disapproval within 30 days by a two-thirds majority in both the House and
15 Senate.
- 16 B. Commutations require 6 months of rehabilitation, funded by the
17 Department of Justice, and are not available to repeat offenders.
- 18 C. The President may grant reprieves for up to 2 months without
19 Congressional disapproval. Reprieves longer than 2 months or cumulative
20 reprieves adding up to 6 months require Congressional disapproval within
21 30 days by a two-thirds majority in both the House and Senate.
- 22 D. The President may grant amnesty to a group, subject to Congressional
23 disapproval within 30 days by a two-thirds majority in both the House and
24 Senate.

25 **SECTION 3:** The Department of Justice shall fund rehabilitation for commuted
26 individuals under Congressional oversight, with the President
27 reporting all clemency actions to Congress.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Prosper High School.



1 **SECTION 1.** The United States shall prohibit predatory lending practices by imposing a
2 maximum annual percentage rate (APR) of 36% on all short-term consumer
3 loans. All mandatory fees required to obtain the loan shall be included in
4 the APR calculation.

5 **SECTION 2.** For this legislation, “annual percentage rate” shall refer to the yearly cost of
6 borrowing expressed as a percentage, including interest and other fees.
7 “Short-term consumer loans” shall include payday loans, auto title loans,
8 and other small-dollar loans with repayment terms of less than one year.
9 “Predatory lending” shall refer to lending practices that impose unfair,
10 deceptive, or excessively high costs on borrowers.

11 **SECTION 3.** The Consumer Financial Protection Bureau (CFPB) shall oversee the
12 enforcement of this legislation by monitoring lenders and ensuring
13 compliance with the 36% APR cap.

14 A. The Federal Trade Commission (FTC) shall investigate and penalize
15 deceptive or fraudulent lending practices associated with violations of
16 this Act.

17 B. Any lender found in violation of this Act shall be subject to fines,
18 suspension of lending licenses, and restitution payments to affected
19 consumers.

20 **SECTION 4.** This legislation will take effect on January 1, 2027. All laws in conflict with
21 this legislation are hereby declared null and void.
22
23
24
25
26

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Westlake High School.



A Bill to Implement AI-Assisted Detection Systems in High Schools to Identify and Prevent Mental Health Crises

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

- 1 **SECTION 1.** The United States federal government shall require the implementation of
2 AI-assisted monitoring systems in public high schools to identify early
3 warning signs of severe mental health crises among students, including
4 risks of self-harm or violence, while maintaining strict privacy protections.
- 5 **SECTION 2.** “AI-assisted monitoring systems” shall refer to software that analyzes
6 anonymized student data such as attendance patterns, academic
7 performance, and voluntary counseling reports to identify behavioral
8 changes.
- 9 “Mental health crisis” shall refer to conditions where a student poses a
10 serious risk to themselves or others, as determined by established
11 psychological guidelines.
- 12 “Anonymized data” shall refer to data processed without direct identifiers
13 unless a high-risk threshold is met.
- 14 **SECTION 3.** The Department of Education, in coordination with the Department of
15 Health and Human Services, shall oversee enforcement.
- 16 A. Schools shall adopt federally approved AI systems meeting privacy and
17 accuracy standards.
- 18 B. When high-risk thresholds are met, trained school counselors shall
19 review cases and determine intervention.
- 20 C. Strict data protection rules shall prohibit unauthorized data sharing.
- 21 **SECTION 4.** This legislation will take effect in FY 2028. All laws in conflict with this
22 legislation are hereby declared null and void.
- 23 **SECTION 5.** All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Jordan High School.



A Bill to Require Gun Licensing to Reduce Violence

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

- 1 **SECTION 1.** An active state-issued gun license will be required for the
2 ownership, possession, or purchase of all firearms in the United States
3 other than for military use.
- 4 **SECTION 2.** All rifles, shotguns, and handguns, along with any
5 derivatives of such, will be included under this legislation.
- 6 **SECTION 3.** The Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF)
7 in conjunction with state law enforcement entities will implement and
8 oversee the establishment of minimum state gun licensing procedures
9 which must include the following:
- 10 A. A minimum 4-hour firearm safety course which must include
11 fundamental safety rules, safe handling and operation, safe storage and
12 transport, legal and ethical responsibilities, cleaning and maintenance,
13 and de-escalation techniques and avoiding confrontation
- 14 B. Records check by local law enforcement
- 15 C. Records check of mental health agencies
- 16 D. Reference check
- 17 E. Fingerprint/background check
- 18 F. License renewal required every 5 years
- 19 G. Reasons for application rejection may include: history of violent
20 felonies and/or misdemeanors; mental evaluation that includes a
21 propensity to harm self or others; deceptive, false, or incomplete
22 application.
- 23 **SECTION 4.** This legislation will take effect on January 1, 2028. All laws in
24 conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.
- 25
- 26

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Katy Taylor High School.



Deepfake Prevention and Regulation Act

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. The creation, distribution, or possession with intent to distribute media created using deepfake technology shall be prohibited within the United States.

SECTION 2. For the purposes of this legislation, “deepfake technology” shall be defined as any artificial intelligence-based software or tool that creates synthetic media—audio, video, or images—that falsely depicts individuals saying or doing things they did not actually say or do.

SECTION 3. Exceptions shall be made for:

- A. Satirical works clearly labeled as parody, which do not mislead the public or cause harm to individuals’ reputations.
- B. Academic research conducted by accredited institutions, provided such research does not result in public dissemination of deepfake content.
- C. Law enforcement and national security agencies using deepfake technology for investigative purposes, subject to oversight.

SECTION 4. The Department of Justice shall be tasked with enforcing this legislation and developing guidelines for identifying and prosecuting violations.

A. Any individual or entity found in violation of this act shall be subject to:

- i. Fines up to \$50,000 per offense.
- ii. Imprisonment for up to five years for repeated or egregious violations.
- iii. Civil liability for damages caused to individuals depicted in deepfake media.

B. Funding for enforcement shall be \$500 million annually.

SECTION 5. This legislation will take effect on January 1, 2028. All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Tascosa High School



A Bill to Remove Tax Exemptions from Megachurches to Increase Federal Revenue Transparency

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. Megachurches shall no longer qualify for federal tax-exempt status and shall be required to file annual federal income tax returns and pay federal income taxes on taxable income consistent with the rules applied to large nonprofit organizations operating taxable activities.

SECTION 2. A. A “megachurch” shall be defined as any religious organization with annual gross revenue exceeding \$10,000,000, including but not limited to donations, tithes, media sales, event income, and revenue from affiliated ministries.

B. “Gross revenue” shall be defined as all income received before expenses, as reported to the Internal Revenue Service under existing nonprofit financial disclosure standards.

C. “Taxable income” shall be defined as gross revenue minus allowable deductions consistent with nonprofit taxable-activity rules under 26 U.S.C. § 511–514, including ordinary and necessary operating expenses.

D. Charitable programs may reduce taxable income only through deductions permitted under federal corporate charitable-contribution rules, which allow deductions up to 10% of taxable income and apply a 1% nondeductible floor, but such programs shall not reduce the federal corporate income tax rate of 21%.

E. For the purposes of this legislation, all campuses, parishes, satellite locations, ministries, and affiliated entities under shared governance, shared finances, or a unified parent organization shall be treated as a single taxable corporate body.

F. Megachurches may not divide or reclassify affiliated entities to avoid the revenue threshold; all financially or administratively connected entities shall be aggregated for taxation.

SECTION 3. The Internal Revenue Service shall oversee enforcement of this legislation. Megachurches shall file Form 990 annually and calculate taxable income using the same methodology applied to unrelated business income for nonprofit entities. All revenue collected under this legislation shall be deposited into the Federal Education Stabilization Fund, designated for public school infrastructure, teacher support and retention programs, and technology modernization for underserved districts. Failure to file required documentation shall result in standard IRS penalties for non-filing or under-reporting.

SECTION 4. This legislation will take effect 6 months after the passage.

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

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Lubbock High School.