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A Bill to Ban Price Gouging on Female-Oriented Products and Services

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

1 **SECTION 1.** On average women's products are 13% more expensive than men's products which is
2 why price gouging should be banned to decrease systemic sexism and increase
3 equality. Price gouging for female-oriented products and services is typically imposed
4 on products like razors, personal care products, girl toys, and services like haircuts
5 catered towards women, etc.

6 **SECTION 2.** Price gouging is the practice of unfairly raising prices on goods or services. In this
7 bill, it specifically refers to products and services marketed toward women that are
8 priced higher than nearly identical items aimed at men, as determined by
9 gender-specific product studies.

10 Products shall be defined as tangible goods marketed specifically toward females,
11 including but not limited to personal care items, clothing, toys, and household goods.
12 Services refer to intangible offerings marketed primarily to females, including but not
13 limited to haircuts, personal grooming, and health and wellness services.

14 **SECTION 3.** The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, the Federal Trade Commission
15 (FTC), and the Office of Civil Rights will enforce this bill by regulating price differences
16 between products marketed to males and females.

17 A. The FTC will impose a fine of \$10,000 for each product category that violates this
18 bill. Companies must lower the prices of female-targeted products to match their
19 male equivalents or face a fine of \$10,000 per category annually, increasing by
20 \$5,000 each subsequent year. Companies cannot increase male-targeted products
21 to match female-targeted products. Fines will be based on product categories
22 rather than individual units.

23 B. The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services and the Office of Civil Rights
24 will monitor and regulate price differences between products and services
25 marketed to males and females.

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

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Palisade High School.

2

A Bill to Ban Deepfakes

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

- 1 **SECTION 1.** It shall be unlawful for any person to create or produce a deepfake with the
2 intent to deceive, defraud, harm, or maliciously manipulate others,
3 including but not limited to the creation of deepfakes that falsely portray
4 public figures, mislead voters during elections, or damage the reputation of
5 individuals or organizations.
- 6 **SECTION 2.** Deepfake will be defined as a digitally manipulated video, audio, or image
7 that uses artificial intelligence or other forms of synthetic media
8 technology to misrepresent the identity, actions, or speech of an individual
9 or entity. Malicious Intent shall be defined as the use of deepfakes with the
10 intent to deceive, defraud, harm, or manipulate others.
- 11 **SECTION 3.** Individuals in violation of this bill shall be subject to a fine not exceeding
12 \$500,000, imprisonment for up to 5 years, or both, at the discretion of the
13 court.
- 14 A. The Federal Communications Commission(FCC), in coordination with
15 the Department of Justice (DOJ), shall oversee the enforcement of this
16 bill, including conducting investigations into violations and
17 recommending improvements to prevent the creation and spread of
18 harmful deepfakes.
- 19 B. The severity of a punishment will be determined in a court of law.
- 20 **SECTION 4.** This legislation will take effect on January 1, 2025 All laws in conflict with
21 this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Audrey Tatro of Eagle Valley High School.

M

A Bill to Reform the Supreme Court

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

- 1 **SECTION 1.** This bill will hold the United States Supreme Court to the same binding
2 code of ethics that governs lower federal courts.
- 3 **SECTION 2.**
- 4 A. As defined by the United States Federal Courts, the Code of Conduct for United
5 States Judges is a set of ethical principles and guidelines adopted by the Judicial
6 Conference of the United States. The Code of Conduct guides judges on judicial
7 integrity and independence, judicial diligence and impartiality, permissible
8 extra-judicial activities, and the avoidance of impropriety or its appearance.
- 9 B. Extra Judicial Activities are defined as: Law-related pursuits and civic, charitable,
10 educational, religious, social, financial, and government activities. Under the Code
11 of Conduct, these must be disclosed and Judges must recuse themselves in the
12 event of a conflict of interest.
- 13 **SECTION 3.**
- 14 A. Any past alleged Code of Conduct violations by sitting Supreme Court justices will
15 not be investigated.
- 16 B. The punishment for violations of the code of ethics will be decided by the Senate
17 Judiciary Committee and voted on by a majority in the Senate.
- 18 **SECTION 4.** The Department of Justice, Judicial Conference of the United States, and
19 Senate Judiciary Committee will handle enforcement of this legislation.
- 20 **SECTION 5.** This legislation will take effect January 1st, 2025. All laws in conflict with
this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Alex Burruss.

4

A Bill to Provide Free Access to "Rape Kits"

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

- 1 **SECTION 1.** The United States shall ensure that all medical facilities shall provide rape
2 kits, emergency contraceptives, and follow-up care such as STI, drug and/or
3 pregnancy tests to victims of sexual assault at no cost to the victim.
- 4 **SECTION 2.** (A) Rape Kit(s): Also known as a sexual assault forensic exam or a sexual
5 assault evidence kit. These are kits that include items to collect evidence of
6 a sexual assault.
7 (B) Victim of sexual assault: An individual who has experienced a
8 non-consensual sexual act.
- 9 **SECTION 3.** The Department of Justice (DOJ), their component The Office of Violence
10 against Women (OVW), and The Department of Health and Human Services
11 (HHS) will all collaborate on the enactment of this bill.
12 (A) The DOJ shall be the primary overseer. They will ensure the kits'
13 consistent availability and quality and allocate funding via grants to
14 local/state governments to cover the cost of the kits, tests, processing, and
15 storage.
16 (B) The OVW, as part of the DOJ, will oversee the distribution of grants,
17 monitor compliance, and ensure that these no-cost services are available in
18 all areas, particularly rural/underserved regions; the OVW will coordinate
19 with victim advocacy agencies to ensure all victims are aware of their rights
20 under this legislation.
21 (C) The HHS will work alongside the DOJ to support these medical facilities,
22 they'll provide training on how to administer a kit and set standards for
23 data collection, storage, and follow-up care.
24 (D) Funding for this bill shall come from the DOJ's Crime Victims Fund (CVF).
25 An annual \$100 million shall go towards ensuring these kits are provided at
26 no cost to victims.
- 27 **SECTION 4.** This legislation will take effect on July 1st, 2025. All laws in conflict with this
28 legislation are hereby declared null and void.



The Comprehensive Sex Education for All Secondary Schools Act

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

1 **SECTION 1.** All states must implement comprehensive sex education curriculum in all
2 public secondary schools.

3 **SECTION 2.** Comprehensive sex education shall be defined as an inclusive and
4 medically accurate curriculum that provides students with knowledge
5 about human sexuality, including topics such as but not limited to
6 reproductive health, consent, contraception, healthy relationships, sexual
7 orientation, gender identity, and the prevention of sexually transmitted
8 infections (STIs). Medically accurate shall be defined as information that is
9 verified and supported by peer-reviewed scientific research and recognized
10 as accurate by leading health organizations.

11 **SECTION 3.** The Department of Education shall oversee the implementation of this
12 legislation.

13 A. Schools or districts found not to be in compliance with this legislation
14 shall be fined as seen fit by the department overseeing this legislation,
15 depending on the severity of noncompliance.

16 **SECTION 4.** This legislation will take effect starting in the 2026-27 school year. All laws
17 in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Schuyler ClarkArens of Summit High School.



A Bill to Increase Accountability for Posting Criminal Activity on Social Media

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

Section 1. Title

This act shall be known as the "Social Media Accountability Act."

Section 2. Definitions

A. "Crime" shall be defined as any illegal act, including but not limited to violence, theft, vandalism, harassment, or drug-related offenses.

B. "Posting" shall refer to distributing or publishing any recorded criminal act on a social media platform.

C. "Social Media Platforms" shall include, but are not limited to, Facebook, Instagram, Twitter, TikTok, YouTube, and Snapchat.

Section 3. Purpose

This bill aims to discourage individuals from filming and sharing criminal activities on social media and hold both individuals and platforms accountable, reducing the spread and influence of harmful content.

Section 4. Provisions

A. Penalties for Posting Crimes

1. Any individual who films and posts a criminal act on social media shall be subject to the following penalties:
 - i. **First Offense:** A fine of up to \$1,000 and/or up to 30 hours of community service.
 - ii. **Second Offense:** A fine of up to \$2,500 and/or up to 60 hours of community service.
 - iii. **Third or Subsequent Offenses:** A fine of up to \$5,000 and/or up to 1 year in jail.

B. Enhanced Penalties for Violent Content

1. If the posted crime involves a violent act, penalties shall increase as follows:
 - i. **First Offense:** A fine of up to \$3,000 and/or up to 60 hours of community service.
 - ii. **Second Offense:** A fine of up to \$5,000 and/or up to 1 year in jail.
 - iii. **Third or Subsequent Offenses:** A fine of up to \$10,000 and/or up to 5 years in prison.

C. Platform Accountability

1. Social media platforms shall remove any content depicting crimes within 48 hours upon being notified by law enforcement.
2. Platforms that fail to remove content within this timeframe shall be fined up to \$50,000 per incident.

Section 5. Education and Prevention

A. Schools and community organizations shall be encouraged to implement educational programs about the ethical, legal, and emotional consequences of posting criminal content on social media.

B. Social media platforms shall promote guidelines discouraging users from posting violent or illegal content and issue warnings to users who violate such guidelines.

Section 6. Enactment

This Act shall take effect six months after passage.

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

47

A Bill to Abolish the Electoral College and Instead Use Popular Voting

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

1 **SECTION 1.** The electoral college presents an unfair advantage to states that hold more
2 population. In addition clouds the true idea of a democratic system.
3 Instead using popular vote to ensure each voting individual holds equal
4 representation.

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6 **SECTION 2.** The electoral college will be defined as a group of individuals formed
7 anew for each general election with the express function of electing
8 the president and vice president: made up of a proportional number of
9 members from each state, chosen by each state's voters from the
10 respective slates selected by that state's political parties and usually
11 expected to cast their vote in favor of the candidate who won the
12 majority in their state or district.
13 Popular vote will be defined as the vote for a U.S. presidential
14 candidate made by the qualified voters, as opposed to that made by
15 the electoral college.

16
17 **SECTION 3.** The implementation of this legislation will be overseen and enforced by the
18 Federal Election Commission (FEC) and the National Archives and Records
19 Administration (NARA).

20
21 **SECTION 4.** This legislation will take effect on January 1, 2025. All laws in conflict with
22 this legislation are hereby declared null and void.