



Freedom

**Student Manual
2026**

**Mission statement:**

PoliticsInAction is a weeklong government simulation camp for teens aged 8-18. The purpose of this camp is to expand students' political awareness, spark civic involvement, learn about the ins and outs of America's political landscape and most importantly strengthen relationships with Jesus Christ through fellowship, praise and prayer.

Overview:

Your camper is no longer a student. They are now a member of the United States House of Representatives, arguably one of the most powerful legislatures in the world. They hold the power to write and pass major legislation that could change the landscape of our country. Campers will also be able to manage political parties, debate legislation, run for President of the United States, raise money at a formal fundraising event, take political classes, and hear from professionals in the field.

Location:

Immanuel Bible Church
1244 W Farms Road
Howell Township, NJ 07731

Dates and times:

July 6th – July 11th

Cost: \$180

Meals:

Campers are recommended to bring a lunch as meals will not be provided.

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PoliticsInAction Code of Conduct

Students who attend this camp are committed to adhere to the following rules:

1. Jesus, Others, Yourself (JOY). I will act in a way that glorifies Jesus Christ, treat others with kindness and respect, and put others before myself.
2. I will respect and obey all counselors, staff, and volunteers.
3. I will not use foul language, bullying behavior, or display a negative or hateful attitude.
4. I will report any real-life misconduct or safety concerns to a counselor or staff member.
5. I will keep simulation disagreements and political conflicts inside the simulation and not allow them to affect real-life relationships.
6. I will not take simulation decisions, debates, or outcomes personally.
7. I will treat members of the opposite sex with purity, dignity, and respect in both words and actions.
8. I will not lie, cheat, or steal.
9. I will not participate in gambling or betting activities.
10. I will respect all property, facilities, and personal space. I will keep my hands to myself and remember that we are meeting in God's House.
11. I will remain in my assigned area or room during scheduled times unless I have permission from a staff member to leave.
12. I understand, respect, and will adhere to PoliticsInAction's Statement of Faith.
13. I understand, respect, and will adhere to PoliticsInAction's Statement of Politics.
14. I will follow the established dress code at all times.

Girls: Camp t-shirts are the standard dress code. For the gala, ensure that shirts/tops are modest. Not tight, low-cut, strapless, halter top, or see-through.

Shirt straps must be at least three fingers wide. Skirts/shorts must not show undergarments and must reach at least an inch past fingertip length. No face paint or frightening/excessive makeup.

Boys: Camp t-shirts are the standard dress code. For the gala, No muscle shirts/sleeveless T's- this includes jerseys without a shirt underneath. No baggie/overly large shorts. No face paint or makeup.

Both: Clothes must not include any inappropriate language or imagery.

All female students are required to send a photo of their dress to Anna Evans at anna.politicsinaction@gmail.com

All male students are required to send a photo of their tuxedo or suit to Daniel Ceballos at daniel.politicsinaction@gmail.com

If rules continue to be knowingly broken by a student, the following action will be taken:

- **1st offense-** Student will be spoken to privately by a leader.
- **2nd offense-** Student's parent or guardian will be contacted and asked to address the issue.
- **3rd offense-** Student will be suspended/expelled from PoliticsInAction.

We understand that we are all sinners, and all come short of the Glory of God, however, the rules listed above are none negotiable and the failure to adhere to these rules may lead to the expulsion of a camper without refund. The decision of such decision will be left up to head counselors and deacons of Immanuel Bible Church.

“Righteousness exalts a nation, but sin is a reproach to any people.”
-Proverbs 14:34 (ESV)

Revised May 2026

Leadership Positions

Senate Positions

President Pro Tempore: Student from the Liberty Party

The **President Pro Tempore of the Senate** is a senior leadership position in the United States Senate. The President Pro Tempore is elected by the members of the Senate.. While the Vice President of the United States is officially the President of the Senate, the President Pro Tempore presides over the Senate in their absence and carries out important legislative and procedural responsibilities.

The specific duties and responsibilities of the President Pro Tempore include:

- **Presiding over Senate sessions:** The President Pro Tempore presides over sessions of the Senate when the Vice President is unavailable, ensuring order and adherence to Senate rules and decorum.
- **Managing the legislative process:** Though not as powerful as the Speaker of the House in setting the agenda, the President Pro Tempore plays a role in coordinating the majority party's legislative priorities and works closely with the Majority Leader.
- **Appointing committee members:** The President Pro Tempore can play a role in committee appointments, although in practice, much of this authority is exercised by party leadership in collaboration with the Majority Leader.
- **Guiding procedural matters:** The President Pro Tempore may be involved in procedural rulings and maintaining the flow of debate, though the Majority Leader generally manages the floor schedule and debate.
- **Representing the Senate:** The President Pro Tempore is a respected figure who often represents the Senate in ceremonial functions and serves as a symbol of continuity and institutional knowledge.
- **Third in line for the presidency:** The President Pro Tempore is third in the presidential line of succession, following the Vice President and the Speaker of the House.

The President Pro Tempore is one of the oldest and most ceremonial roles in the Senate, but remains an important institutional figure, especially in terms of tradition and seniority.

Majority Leader: Student from the Liberty Party

This official is the key strategist behind what legislation reaches the floor of the Senate. As the leader of the majority party, the Majority Leader coordinates legislative priorities, schedules debates, and works to gather support from senators within the party to pass key bills.

Minority Leader: Student from the Freedom Party

This official serves as the leader of the minority party in the Senate. While they face greater challenges in influencing legislation, the Minority Leader plays a crucial role in representing alternative policy positions, negotiating with the majority, and rallying their caucus in opposition or support of legislation.

Majority Whip: Student from the Liberty Party

The Majority Whip assists the Majority Leader by tracking votes and persuading senators to align with the party's position. The Whip is responsible for ensuring party discipline and is elected by a vote of the majority party's senators during a party caucus.

Minority Whip: Student from the Freedom Party

The Minority Whip assists the Minority Leader in the same way, working to count and secure votes within the minority party. Like the Majority Whip, they are elected by their party caucus and are critical to party unity and strategy in the Senate.

Presidential Campaign Positions

New internal party rules dictate that the following positions must be reported on the Candidate Declaration Form.

Candidate: This is the individual who is running for president. They must be in the Older Group and should be prepared to debate, give speeches, and earn votes during both the Primary and General elections.

Campaign Manager: This is the individual in charge of helping the Candidate get elected. They must be in the Older Group and must be paid for their work. They may be Campaign Managers for more than one candidate.

Party Positions

Party Chair: Alex Penswater (Liberty) and John Manning (Freedom)

This individual instructs and guides the party through various party meetings, moderates primary debates, and helps the presidential nominee get elected.

Campaign Manager: This individual manages the party's campaign, delegates jobs, and serves as the campaign's spokesperson. *This position is appointed by the candidate that wins the party's presidential primary.* The campaign manager is responsible for developing a comprehensive strategy that outlines the campaign's goals, target audience, messaging, and tactics. They work closely with the candidate, senior advisors, and other campaign staff to develop a plan that will help the candidate win the election.

Campaign Treasurer: This individual manages the finances of the campaign and advises the campaign manager and nominee of how funds should be spent. *This position is appointed by the party's campaign manager.* They are responsible for setting fundraising goals, developing a fundraising strategy, and overseeing the fundraising efforts of the campaign. This may involve organizing events, soliciting donations from major donors, and managing a grassroots fundraising program. Additionally, they are responsible for developing and managing the campaign budget, ensuring that funds are spent effectively and efficiently to achieve campaign goals

Campaign Press Secretary: This individual is in charge of making advertisements and managing the official party social media. They oversee the campaign's messaging and communications strategy, working closely with the candidate and senior advisors to develop a consistent message that resonates with voters. This may involve managing press events, developing advertising campaigns, and coordinating with the media. *This position is elected by the party during party caucuses.*

How to be the next President:

Step one: File to run

-Talk to your party's chair, appoint a campaign manager, sign some papers and pay the filing fee. That will get you to the primary- it's that easy! If you don't want to run with a party, you may file as an independent, but be prepared to pay the much higher filing fee!

Step two: Run and win the Primary

-Now it's time to tell your party your ideas. Debate your fellow candidates and earn delegates during the primary vote(s) to earn your party's nomination.

Step three: Qualify for the election

-It's time to shine! In order to make it on the debate stage, a candidate must earn at least 15% in an official poll.

Step four: Run in the General Election

-This is go time! It's time to strategize, debate and fundraise your way the White House. (Tip: you need to win at least 270 electoral votes)

Fees to file:

Liberty Party:	\$130,000
Freedom Party:	\$130,000
Third Party:	\$5,000,000
Independent Candidates*	\$35,000,000**

*See Independent qualifications for more information

**This price is per independent candidate. A VP candidate is considered a separate candidate for purposes of these fees.



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMITTEE

Primary Process

To win the candidate's party nomination, they must earn 576 delegates (a majority) OR the Convention vote if no winner is determined at the Super Wednesday vote.

Standing

Two official polls will be taken by the FEC prior to the party primaries. The averages data from these polls will determine a candidate's standing in the first official party primary debates. The top five candidates will earn a spot in the main debate.

If there are six candidates, the sixth-rated candidate will have a one-minute spot before the debate to make his or her case.

-If there are seven or more candidates, a short undercard debate will be held for candidates rated sixth and below before the main debate.

A debate will be held at the beginning of each round of voting, the duration of which will be determined by the moderator.

All delegates will be awarded proportionally to all candidates who earn 15% or more of the total vote. Delegate counts will be rounded down if 0.49% or less or rounded up if 0.5% or higher. Delegates that would have been awarded to candidates who won 14.9% or fewer of the vote will be unpledged.

Round One - Iowa - 40 Delegates

After the debate(s) conclude, all voters will go to the polls for the Iowa primary. Votes will be tallied and all delegates will be awarded proportionally to each candidate based on their overall percentage share of the vote.

Round Two - New Hampshire - 22 Delegates

After the debate(s) conclude, all voters will go to the polls for the New Hampshire primary. Votes will be tallied and all delegates will be awarded proportionally to each candidate who won at least 10% of the overall vote.

Round Three - Nevada - 26 Delegates

After the debate(s) conclude, all voters will go to the polls for the Nevada primary. Votes will be tallied and all delegates will be awarded proportionally to each candidate based on their overall percentage share of the vote. This is the final state in which all candidates (regardless of delegate count) may participate. The candidate who won the fewest delegates thus far will be eliminated. If there is a tie for the fewest, all candidates with the fewest will be eliminated.

Round Four - South Carolina - 50 Delegates

After the debate(s) conclude, all voters will go to the polls for the South Carolina primary. Votes will be tallied and all delegates will be awarded proportionally to each candidate based on their overall percentage share of the vote. Only the top four candidates will proceed to the final round of voting: Super Wednesday.

Round Five – Michigan & Florida – 180 Delegates

After the debate(s) conclude, all voters will go to the polls for the Michigan primary. The candidate who wins a plurality of the votes wins all 180 delegates. Only the top three candidates will proceed to the final round of voting: Super Wednesday.

Round Six - Super Wednesday - 874 Delegates

After the debate(s) conclude, all voters will go to the polls for the Super Wednesday primary. Votes will be tallied and all delegates will be awarded proportionally to each candidate who won at least 15% of the overall vote. If nobody has won at least 597 (a majority) delegates, the top two candidates will proceed to the final convention vote.

Final Round - Party Convention - Nomination

If no candidate wins a majority by Super Wednesday, then a roll-call vote will be recorded at the Party Convention.

Rules: Only the two candidates with the most delegates are eligible.

Before the vote, each eliminated presidential candidate will have no more than two minutes to give a speech to the convention. They may use this time to officially endorse a candidate. The Party Chair may also have no more than three minutes to give a speech.

Of the remaining two candidates, the one with the fewest delegates will have no longer than three minutes to make a final speech to the party. Followed by the candidate with the most delegates having no longer than three minutes to make a final speech to the party.

The party members will be separated into seven region based on the states they represent in congress. Any member of the president’s cabinet will vote based on the home-state delegation in their binder.



Voters in each region will first elect a Regional Chair, who will be responsible for reporting regional totals after tabulation

After the chair has been elected, they will hand out special ballots to each voter. All voters will hand in their ballot to a coordinator.

The coordinator will count ballots for the region and report them to the Executive Director.

Once tabulation is finished, each regional chair will announce their regions results.

“Mister/Madam Chairman/woman, _____ region casts _____ votes for _____ and _____ votes for _____.”

After each region is reported, the chair will say,

“Based on the totals tabulated and reported by the convention assembled, _____ has been nominated as the _____ Presidential nominee. Do I hear a motion to make their nomination unanimous?”

The job of the campaign manager will be to oversee the campaign, advise the candidates, and organize the party behind the nominee.

Party information:

PoliticsInAction has two established parties: Liberty Party and Freedom Party.

Majority Party

President: The Freedom Party
Senate: The Liberty Party
House of
Representatives: The Freedom Party

Establishing a third party:

Members may petition for the creation of a third party; however, the following criteria must be fulfilled:

-A petition has been filed with 25 confirmed student signatures

-A party roster with at least 25 sworn members*

-Each new member must pay a \$100,000 party switch fee. This must be paid out by the individual prospective member and, therefore, may not be funded by the third party, other representative, or donor. (Members of Congress or third-party officials must request a “Change of Party” form from FEC Director Claire Weckesser).

- You must also pay the following fees for each party official (they can be elected at a later time)

Presidential Candidate:	\$25,000,000
Vice Presidential Candidate:	\$25,000,000
Campaign Manager:	\$25,000,000
Party Chair (will be appointed):	\$25,000,000

-A party name has been submitted to and approved by the executive director of PoliticsInAction and an application fee of \$5 million.

-IF the party wishes to enter the general election, they must also hold a primary, reach 15% on Thursday’s Presidential poll, and must raise \$30 million to fulfill the debate registration fee.

*Sworn members may now vote with their party; however, should the majority party lose enough seats to put them in the minority, the now minority party will still have majority privileges.

Running as an Independent:

Running as an independent is different from declaring a third party. Individuals running as an independent do not need to earn petitions to do so, but instead must pay higher fees and structure their campaign.

Fee Schedule:

Presidential Candidate:	\$20,000,000
Vice Presidential Candidate:	\$20,000,000
Campaign Manager:	\$20,000,000
Campaign Chair (will be appointed):	\$20,000,000
*Debate Participation:	\$35,000,000

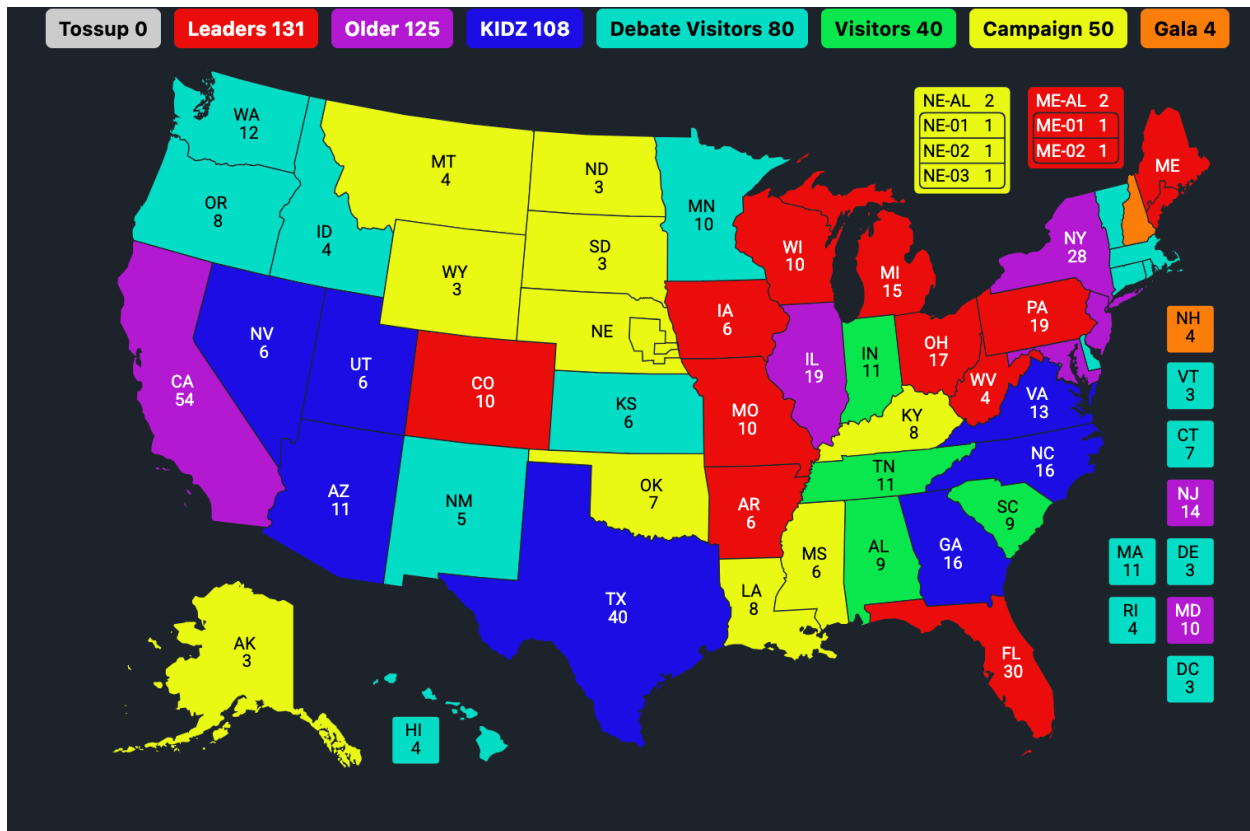
*Even if the candidate has paid all necessary fees, they are still required to earn at least 15% on the Thursday poll. If the candidate fails to meet this threshold, they will still be given two minutes of airtime prior to the debate.

Each position must be filled and paid for by 1 PM (EST) 7/10/2026.

Organization:

- The Presidential candidate, Vice President candidate, and Campaign Manager must unaffiliate from their party.
- The Campaign Chair will be an appointed counselor. However, you still must pay the FEC fees accordingly.
- No additional members are permitted to unaffiliate.

PoliticsInAction Electoral College System – 2026 Overview



PoliticsInAction uses a modified Electoral College system to elect its President and Vice President. Rather than simply counting the total number of votes cast, votes are grouped into several voting blocs. Each voting bloc is assigned a specific number of Electoral Votes (EVs), and candidates compete to win those votes.

This system encourages candidates to build support among many different groups of voters and reflects the Electoral College system used in United States presidential elections.

Electoral Vote Allocation

The PoliticsInAction Electoral College consists of **538 Electoral Votes**, distributed among the following voting blocs:

Voting Bloc	Electoral Votes
Leaders	131
Older Group	125
KIDZ	108
Debate Visitors	80
Visitors	40
Campaign Activities	50
Gala Primary (New Hampshire)	4
Total	538

A candidate must receive **270 Electoral Votes** to win the election.

Voting Bloc Breakdown

Older Group (125 EVs)

All votes cast by members of the Older Group division are combined to determine how the 125 Electoral Votes are awarded.

KIDZ (108 EVs)

All votes cast by members of the KIDZ division are combined to determine how the 108 Electoral Votes are awarded.

Debate Visitors (80 EVs)

Individuals who attend the official candidate debate may participate in the Debate Visitor vote.

Visitors (40 EVs)

Individuals who did NOT attend the official candidate debate may participate in the Debate Visitor vote.

Gala Winner – New Hampshire (4 EVs)

The ticket who earns the money at the gala on Thursday receives all 4 Gala Electoral Votes.

Leaders (131 EVs)

Leader votes are counted independently and determine the allocation of 131 Electoral Votes.

Conflict of Interest Provision

To preserve the fairness and integrity of the election process, any Leader determined by the Election Commission to have a conflict of interest shall not participate in the Leaders voting bloc.

Examples of conflicts of interest include, but are not limited to:

- A sibling of a candidate
- A parent or guardian of a candidate
- A child of a candidate
- Another close familial relationship that could reasonably compromise impartiality

Any Leader found to have a conflict of interest shall instead be permitted to vote in the **Debate Visitors** voting bloc and shall be counted as a Debate Visitor voter for Electoral College purposes.

The Election Commission shall have the sole authority to determine whether a conflict of interest exists and may make exceptions when necessary to ensure the fair administration of the election.

Campaign Activities (50 EVs)

The Campaign Activity Electors shall be awarded by a panel of five (5) unbiased leaders selected by the Executive Director. The identities of the panel members shall remain confidential.

In determining which candidate shall receive the Campaign Activity Electors, the panel shall evaluate the following campaign materials:

1. The candidate's campaign commercial;
2. One (1) campaign poster selected by the candidate's Campaign Manager;
and
3. The candidate's campaign literature or flyer.

Each panel member shall cast one vote for the candidate they believe presented the strongest overall campaign materials. The candidate receiving a simple majority of the panel's votes shall be awarded all Campaign Activity Electors.

In the event of a tie vote among the panel members, the Executive Director shall cast the deciding vote and determine which candidate shall receive all Campaign Activity Electors.

How Electoral Votes Are Awarded

After votes are counted within a voting bloc, Electoral Votes are awarded using one of two methods.

Winner-Take-All Rule

If a candidate receives **65% or more of the vote** within a voting bloc, that candidate receives all Electoral Votes assigned to that voting bloc.

Example

Candidate	Percentage
Candidate A	68%
Candidate B	22%
Candidate C	10%

Because Candidate A received at least 65% of the vote, Candidate A would receive all Electoral Votes from that voting bloc.

Proportional Allocation Rule

If no candidate receives at least 65% of the vote, Electoral Votes are divided proportionally based on each candidate's share of the vote.

Example

Suppose the Older Student voting bloc is worth 125 Electoral Votes and produces the following results:

Candidate	Votes	Percentage
Candidate A	22	31.9%
Candidate B	33	47.8%
Candidate C	14	20.3%
Total	69	100%

Because no candidate reached 65%, Electoral Votes are divided proportionally.

The calculation is:

Electoral Votes Awarded = Candidate Vote Percentage $\times$ Electoral Votes Available

- Candidate A: $31.9\% \times 125 = 39.9$ EVs
- Candidate B: $47.8\% \times 125 = 59.8$ EVs
- Candidate C: $20.3\% \times 125 = 25.3$ EVs

After rounding:

Candidate	Electoral Votes Awarded
Candidate A	40 EVs
Candidate B	60 EVs
Candidate C	25 EVs
Total	125 EVs

State-by-State Electoral Allocation

Each voting bloc is assigned a collection of states, as shown on the official Electoral College map provided by the Election Commission. These states are used to determine how Electoral Votes are distributed within each voting bloc.

When a candidate wins a voting bloc outright by receiving at least 65% of the vote, that candidate receives all Electoral Votes assigned to the states within that voting bloc.

When a voting bloc is allocated proportionally, the Election Commission will award states in a manner that reflects each candidate's percentage of the vote as closely as possible.

Because Electoral Votes are assigned through individual states rather than fractional votes, it may not always be possible to achieve a perfectly exact distribution.

The Election Commission will use the following procedures:

1. Electoral Votes will first be assigned through the awarding of individual states in a manner that most closely reflects the popular vote percentages within that voting bloc.
2. If the resulting Electoral Vote totals do not accurately reflect the intended proportional allocation, adjustments may be made through the assignment of states within other voting blocs that are also being allocated proportionally.
3. The Election Commission shall make every reasonable effort to ensure that each candidate's final Electoral Vote total matches the proportional calculation as closely as possible.
4. If a perfect proportional allocation cannot be achieved due to the indivisible nature of state Electoral Votes, additional Electoral Votes may be awarded to the candidate who received the highest percentage of votes within that voting bloc.
5. If such an adjustment would alter the outcome of the election, the Election Commission may make additional adjustments elsewhere in the Electoral College map to preserve the overall proportional intent of the election and ensure that no candidate is unfairly advantaged or disadvantaged solely because of mathematical rounding.
6. In all cases, the Election Commission will prioritize preserving the correct overall Electoral Vote totals for each candidate before preserving the exact state assignments within a voting bloc.

The decisions of the Election Commission regarding state allocation, rounding adjustments, and certification of Electoral Votes shall be final.

The goal of this system is to mirror the Electoral College while maintaining fairness, transparency, and an election result that accurately reflects the will of the voters.

Contingent Election Procedure

The goal of the Electoral College is to produce a President-elect and Vice President-elect through the allocation of Electoral Votes. However, if no presidential ticket receives the required **270 Electoral Votes**, a contingent election shall be held.

Election of the Vice President

The House of Representatives shall elect the Vice President.

Only the vice-presidential candidates whose presidential tickets finished with the two highest Electoral Vote totals shall be eligible for consideration.

Election of the Vice President shall be conducted by a simple majority vote of the House of Representatives.

If a tie occurs:

1. A second ballot shall be conducted.
2. If necessary, a third ballot shall be conducted.
3. If the tie persists after the third ballot, voting for Vice President shall be suspended until after the Senate completes its election for President.

Election of the President

The Senate shall elect the President.

The four presidential candidates whose tickets received the highest Electoral Vote totals shall be eligible for consideration.

Election of the President shall be conducted by a simple majority vote of the Senate.

If no candidate receives a majority, additional ballots shall be conducted.

A maximum of four ballots shall be permitted.

Failure to Elect a President

If the Senate fails to elect a President after four ballots, the individual elected Vice President by the House of Representatives shall immediately become President-elect.

Failure to Elect Both a President and Vice President

If:

- The House of Representatives remains deadlocked after three ballots for Vice President, and
- The Senate fails to elect a President after four ballots,

then the House of Representatives shall reconvene and conduct one final ballot for Vice President.

If that final ballot also results in a tie, the contingent election process shall conclude.

In such a circumstance, the individual elected Speaker of the House of Representatives shall be declared President-elect and shall assume the powers and responsibilities of the Presidency.

Authority of the Election Commission

The Election Commission shall oversee all contingent election procedures and certify the final results. All rulings regarding ballot procedures, eligibility, and vote counting shall be final.

PoliticsInAction Stock Market Overview

The stock market in the PoliticsInAction app is an AI-powered simulation where students can buy and sell stocks based on events happening in the game. Instead of stock prices changing randomly, the app uses the newspaper/news updates, market conditions, and a leader-set “hype score” to decide how each stock should move.

Students will be able to purchase or sell stocks during the trading window. Stock prices may change after new newspaper articles are added, after major political or economic events happen, or when the leader adjusts the hype score for a stock or industry.

How Stock Prices Change

Stock values are affected by three main things:

AI News Analysis

The leader inputs the newspaper or news update into the system. The AI reads the article and determines which stocks or industries are helped or hurt by the news.

Hype Score

The leader can set a hype score for each stock. A higher hype score means students are more excited or confident about that stock, which can increase the value. A lower hype score can decrease the value.

Manual Leader Control

The leaders can review or adjust stock changes before they are finalized to make sure the market stays fair and accurate.

Buying and Selling Stocks

Students can access the stock market through the PoliticsInAction app. Each stock will show its current price, company name, and category. Students can choose how many shares they want to buy or sell.

When buying stocks:

- Students must have enough money in their bank account.
- The total cost is taken from their balance.
- If they do not have enough money, the purchase will not go through and a fee will be deducted from their account.
- Stocks must be bought in full shares only.

When selling stocks:

- Students can only sell stocks they already own.
- The money from the sale is added back to their bank account.
- The sale price is based on the current stock value at the time of processing.

Eligible Stocks

Politics in Action (PIA) – Market Index

Represents the overall market. This stock is affected by major laws, taxes, economic decisions, and overall simulation activity.

Big Buildings Now (BULD) – Real Estate Stock

Focused on housing, buildings, property taxes, and zoning laws.

To the Moon (TTM) – Industrials Stock

Represents rockets, jets, space, defense, and transportation.

Real Human AI (REAL) – Technology Stock

Represents AI, technology, cybersecurity, privacy laws, and innovation.

NoahBoats (BOAT) – Consumer Discretionary Stock

Represents boats, yachts, cruises, luxury spending, and fuel costs.

Targmart (TAM) – Consumer Staples Stock

Represents everyday goods like groceries, household items, food, and packaging.

Johnnify (JOHN) – Communication Services Stock

Represents entertainment, music, media, advertising, and online communication.

MineCraft (MC) – Materials Stock

Represents mining, metals, construction resources, tariffs, and environmental restrictions.

Example

If the newspaper says Congress passed a bill giving money to space exploration, the AI may increase the value of To the Moon (TTM). If the hype score for TTM is also high, the stock may rise even more.

If the newspaper says new environmental restrictions were passed, the AI may lower MineCraft (MC) or To the Moon (TTM) depending on how the article affects mining, construction, rockets, or fuel.

The goal of the stock market is to make students pay attention to the news, understand how laws affect businesses, and make smart buying and selling decisions based on what is happening in the simulation.

Taxes

All members of congress, the president's administration and the President himself must pay taxes by Wednesday, July 8th at 1 pm.

-Failure to file taxes, errors in information provided on the form, or excess/insufficient funds will result in a fine of \$5,000 per \$1,000 of error.

-Tax funds and the completed form must be put in an envelope (provided in this manual) with your name written on the front and delivered to the Secretary of the Treasury.

-The amount you must pay is outlined in the brackets below-

Tax rate:

If you make...		Then you pay...
\$0-100,000	=	10% of annual salary
\$100,001-180,000	=	15% of annual salary
\$180,001-200,000	=	20% of annual salary
\$200,001-300,000	=	25% of annual salary
\$300,001-450,000	=	30% of annual salary
\$450,001+	=	50% of annual salary

Other taxes:

Stock Taxes = 20% on all stock sales. You must submit an FEC PFD form to report this profit

Resale/Sales Tax= 25% on all *income* made from reselling snacks or other goods as well as any other income made from selling other goods or services.

W-2 FORM

Please complete this form in step order

1a) Last name	1b) First name
2) Today's Date	3) Occupation
4) State (In simulation)	5) Date of Birth
6) Annual Salary	7) Tax rate %
8) X	
Salary (6)	Multiplied Tax Rate Converted to Decimal (7)
9) \$ Total tax (Product of step 8) ROUNDED TO THE NEAREST THOUSAND	

I, _____, do in good faith, certify that all the information provided above is correct. I also understand that any error, intentional or accidental will result in a penalty of \$5,000 for each individual error. I approve the IRS to deduct the full tax amount listed in Box 9 from my bank account.

X _____
Signature

Date signed: _____

A COPY OF THIS FORM IS AVAILABLE AT THE BANK

IRS FORM 8949

For those who gained from stocks in 2025

1a) Last name	1b) First name
2) Today's Date	3) Occupation
4) State (In simulation)	5) Date of Birth
6) Stock Gains from 2022	7) Tax rate 25%
8) Gains (6)	X Multiplied .25 Tax Rate Converted to Decimal (7)
9) \$ Total tax (Product of step 8) ROUNDED TO THE NEAREST THOUSAND	

I, _____, do in good faith, certify that all the information provided above is correct. I also understand that any error, intentional or accidental, will result in a penalty of \$50,000 for each individual error. I approve the IRS to deduct the full tax amount listed in Box 9 from my bank account.

X _____
Signature

Date signed: _____

A COPY OF THIS FORM IS AVAILABLE AT THE BANK

S. 4 EXAMPLE

IN THE UNITED STATES SENATE

Introduced by Johnny Milone

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE

This legislation may be cited as This legislation may be cited as the National Nap Encouragement Act.

SECTION 2. EXPLANATION OF POLICY

This bill establishes a federally recognized daily nap time between 2:00 PM and 2:30 PM for all citizens of the United States. Employers, schools, and government offices shall allow individuals to rest their eyes, recharge their minds, and dream of productivity for a minimum of 30 minutes. The policy aims to improve national happiness, reduce crankiness-related incidents, and increase afternoon efficiency.

SECTION 3. EXPLANATION AND DEFINITION OF KEY TERMS

- a) “Nap” shall refer to a period of rest or sleep lasting between 5 and 30 minutes, preferably under a cozy blanket or on a suspiciously comfortable desk.
- b) “Crankiness-related incidents” shall include grumbling, snapping at coworkers, excessive sighing, or passive-aggressive email writing after lunch.

SECTION 4. ENFORCING EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

The Department of Health and Human Snoozes shall oversee the enforcement and promotion of daily naps across all federal agencies and encourage private sector compliance.

SECTION 5. INFRINGEMENT CLAUSE

Nothing in this bill shall be construed to prohibit individuals from taking additional naps outside of the designated nap time, nor shall it compel those who prefer to remain awake to close their eyes against their will.

SECTION 6. IMPLEMENTATION DATE

This bill will take effect the day after the President signs it into law or a veto is overridden by a two-thirds majority of Congress.

Guide: Choosing the Correct Executive Department for Bill Enforcement

Secretary of War

Includes: State, Homeland Security, Veterans Affairs

Choose this if your bill deals with:

- National security, military, or defense
- Terrorism prevention or homeland security measures
- Immigration enforcement or border security
- Veterans' healthcare, benefits, or support programs
- Foreign relations, treaties, or international policy

Examples:

- Funding for new fighter jets → Secretary of State
- Creating a new cybersecurity task force to protect federal infrastructure → Secretary of State
- Expanding veterans' mental health services → Secretary of State

Secretary of the Interior

Includes: Health & Human Services (HHS), Agriculture, Transportation

Choose this if your bill deals with:

- Public health programs (vaccinations, health insurance regulations, disease prevention)
- Nutrition programs, food safety, or farming policy
- Environmental protection, national parks, or land management
- Highways, roads, air travel, railroads, or public transportation systems

Examples:

- Creating a nationwide child nutrition program → Secretary of the Interior
- Funding high-speed rail infrastructure → Secretary of the Interior
- Expanding Medicaid coverage for low-income families → Secretary of the Interior

Attorney General

Includes: Press Secretary

Choose this if your bill deals with:

- Law enforcement, policing, or criminal justice reform
- Federal courts or sentencing guidelines
- Civil rights protections and enforcement
- National legal policies or constitutional amendments
- Media regulation, government communications, or freedom of information (Press Secretary aspect)

Examples:

- Establishing mandatory minimum sentences for human trafficking → Attorney General
- Regulating broadcast news to prevent false emergency alerts → Attorney General
- Creating a new federal anti-discrimination law → Attorney General

Secretary of the Treasury

Includes: Commerce, Labor

Choose this if your bill deals with:

- Taxes, IRS regulations, or federal revenue
- National economic policy, trade agreements, or tariffs
- Business regulations, corporate law, or market oversight
- Employment law, worker protections, or job training programs
- Minimum wage laws, workplace safety, or union rights

Examples:

- Cutting the corporate tax rate to stimulate economic growth → Secretary of the Treasury
- Raising the federal minimum wage → Secretary of the Treasury
- Imposing tariffs on imported steel → Secretary of the Treasury

General Rule of Thumb

1. **Ask:** What is the bill's primary policy area?
2. **Match:** Connect it to one of these four positions based on scope.
3. **Clarify:** If a bill crosses multiple areas, select the **department with the greatest enforcement role**.

Bill Rules: Bills must have the student's correct name on the bill, and all numbers used should not have any innuendo associated with them. Students should only write one silly bill for every two serious bills.

[illegible]