

A Bill to Ban Fracking

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

2 **SECTION 1.** The bill will prohibit the process of hydraulic fracturing for
3 oil and natural gas.

4 **SECTION 2.** Hydraulic fracturing or fracking is defined as a process to
5 extract underground resources such as oil or gas from a geologic
6 formation by injecting water, a propping agent (e.g., sand), and chemical
7 additives into a well under enough pressure to fracture the geological
8 formation.

9 **SECTION 3.** The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) shall enforce
10 the bill. They will be prohibited from issuing permits for the expansion of
11 fracking, or fracked oil and natural gas infrastructure, including
12 infrastructure intended to extract, surgeryport, or burn natural gas or oil.

13 **SECTION 4.** This legislation will take effect on March 1st, 2025. All laws
14 in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

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Introduced for Congressional Debate by West Bend High Schools.

A Bill to Nationally Enact Child Entertainment Laws to Protect Child Actors

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. The U.S. Department of Labor shall implement the California Child Actor’s Bill (a.k.a. The Coogan Act) and SB 976 of Californian Law in order to protect from the exploitation and abuse of child actors.

SECTION 2. The U.S. Department of Labor shall implement the most recent iteration of 6750–53 of the California Family Code and section 1700.37 of the California Labor Code. In addition, they shall implement SB 976 of California law at a federal level.

SECTION 3. The Department of Labor will oversee the implementation of these laws, and the creation of a sub-department of the Wage and Hour Division (WHD) shall be created with the sole purpose of overseeing child entertainment labor. In conjunction with the Wage and Hour Division’s request of \$294,901,000 for FY 2025, and taking in consideration that the Child Entertainment Department is a smaller entity, \$150 million will be allotted for startup costs and running costs for FY 2025. The department will operate under the WHD’s annual cost for the fiscal years following.

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

ASSHAT(A Solution to Suppress Harmful Artificial Toxins) Act

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. The manufacture, distribution, possession, or use of dihydrogen monoxide (DHMO) is hereby prohibited within the United States.

SECTION 2. For the purposes of this legislation, "Dihydrogen monoxide (DHMO)" refers to a chemical compound with 2 hydrogen atoms and 1 oxygen atom.

SECTION 3. The Federal Union on Chemical Knowledge (F.U.C.K.) will be established to oversee the enforcement and implementation of this legislation. The committee will include representatives from the following agencies: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Food and Drug Administration (FDA), Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC), Department of Transportation (DOT), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), and Department of Energy (DOE).

A. The EPA shall conduct inspections of facilities suspected of manufacturing or distributing DHMO, and oversee the removal of existing DHMO supplies

B. The FDA shall regulate and enforce bans on the use of DHMO in food, beverages, and pharmaceuticals, and ensure that manufacturers of consumable products use DHMO-free products

C. OSHA shall establish workplace safety standards on the handling of DHMO, and conduct audits to ensure compliance

D. CPSC shall investigate and ban all consumer products using DHMO and oversee recalls of such products

E. DOT shall monitor and regulate the transport and shipping of DHMO to prevent illegal distribution and implement penalties for violations related to DHMO transport.

- F. CDC shall study and report the harmful effects of DHMO exposure and develop public health campaigns to educate citizens on the risks of DHMO exposure
- G. DOE shall regulate and phase out the use of DHMO in energy production and cooling systems, and promote research into alternative energy sources

SECTION 4. The manufacture, distribution, possession, and use of DHMO shall be phased out over 10 years. The manufacturing and distribution of DHMO shall cease within 3 years after this Act goes into effect.. The possession and use of DHMO shall cease within 10 years after this Act goes into effect

SECTION 5. Individuals found possessing DHMO shall be fined no more than \$500.00 at their first offense and must go to a DHMO education workshop for 2 weeks. Subsequent violations before the 10 year deadline shall incur a fine no more than \$1000.00 and 1 month of DHMO related community service. First violations after the 10 year deadline shall incur the same penalty. Subsequent violations shall incur a fine no more than \$2500.00 and jail time no more than 30 days. Individuals found using DHMO at their first offense shall be fined \$1000.00 and must go to a DHMO education workshop for 1 month. Subsequent violations before the deadline shall incur no more than \$2500.00 in fines and no more than 6 months in probation. First offenses after the deadline shall incur no more than \$2500.00 in fines and 10 days in prison, and subsequent offenses shall increase the fine no more than \$100.00 and prison time by 1 day. Businesses and corporations found possessing or using DHMO after the deadline shall incur a fine of \$50,000 at the first offense, \$100,000 and revocation of licenses related to DHMO activities at the second offense, and \$250,000 and a permanent shutdown of the corporation or business at the third offense. The distribution and manufacture of DHMO after the deadline shall incur a fine of \$250,000 and government overseen shutdown of DHMO related activities, \$500,000 and revocation of licenses related to

DHMO activities at the second offense, and \$1,000,000 and a permanent shutdown of the corporation or business at the third offense.

SECTION 6. This legislation will take effect on April 1st, 2025. All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void. Any amendment to this bill will require a 3/4 majority in Congress to be considered, and unanimous support in the Congress, with all members present and voting yes or no, to pass.

4 *Introduced for Congressional Debate by Brookfield Central High School.*

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GCL(Green Card Limits) Act

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

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SECTION 1.

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A. The term alien shall be stricken from the US Code and replaced with “Person with foreign allegiance”

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B. The per country limit for family sponsored immigrant visas shall be phased out in the same fashion as explained in Section 1C

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C. The per country limit for employment based immigrants shall be phased out over the course of 9 fiscal years

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1. In the fiscal year that this act takes effect, 30% of the employment based immigration visas shall be reserved for aliens whose citizenships are not of the top two nations who applied for an employment based visa.

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2. For every fiscal year that follows, the percent of employment based immigration visas that are reserved shall decrease by 5%, except during the 7th and ninth fiscal year, where the percent shall be 5%

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3. Starting at the tenth fiscal year after this act takes effect, the citizenship of the alien shall not be prioritized when allocating immigration visas.

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4. However, no country may receive more than 65% of the immigration visas allocated in that fiscal year

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5. USCIS shall prioritize aliens in occupations of national security and in a labor shortage

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D. Only the principal beneficiary shall be counted for the calculation for the number of immigration visas that are to be given in a fiscal year

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E. USCIS shall grant lawful permanent residency(LPR) status to derivative beneficiaries at the same time when USCIS grants LPR status to the principal beneficiary.

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F. The requirements to apply for an immigration visa are amended to allow immigrants who entered the United States at least 7 years before the application date to apply.

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G. Persons who have graduated from an accredited American university, or a university whose nation has a Mutual Recognition Agreement with the US, with a

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- 31 postgraduate degree or higher will be exempt from the numerical limits on
32 permanent residency
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1. Those who meet this criteria will pay an additional \$1000.00 that shall fund a scholarship for all tuition costs of low income students(Students with an annual income 150% or below of the poverty line.
 2. Only degrees in STEM fields(Science Technology Engineering Math) shall be eligible
 3. Such Persons must have resided continuously in the United States for 7 years or more.

SECTION 2. Principal and Derivative Beneficiaries are defined by FAM 502.1 IV Principal and Derivative Beneficiaries. Postgraduate degree is any university level degree beyond the undergraduate level. Mutual Recognition Agreements are where non-governmental agreements among organizations that accredit academic degree programs

SECTION 3. The United States Customs and Immigration Services(USCIS) and the Department of State(DoS) shall enforce this act.

SECTION 4. This legislation will take effect in FY 2025. All laws in conflict with this legislation are declared null and void. All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void. If any provision of this Act, or the application of such provision to any person or circumstance, is held to be invalid, the remainder of the Act, and the application of its provisions to other persons or circumstances, shall not be affected. The provisions of this Act are severable, and if any provision is determined to be unconstitutional or otherwise unenforceable, it shall be considered deleted, and the rest of the Act will continue in full force and effect. The remaining provisions shall remain in effect, and any necessary amendments will be proposed to restore the intent of this Act in accordance with the Constitution.

The National Defense and Civil Service Act of 2025

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

1 **SECTION 1.** Registration and Draft Requirements:

- 2 A. All deferments for Selective Service registration are discontinued, including
3 deferments previously allowed for educational pursuits, family hardships, certain
4 occupations, and medical conditions, unless specifically exempted or reclassified
5 under this Act.
- 6 B. All U.S. citizens, immigrants, refugees, asylum seekers, and parolees aged 18-26
7 must register with the Selective Service System (SSS) regardless of sex.
- 8 C. All American citizens will be automatically registered with the Selective Service
9 System(SSS) at the age of 18.
- 10 1. Anyone may opt out, and will be treated as COs and shall require the same
11 criteria
- 12 2. Immigrants, refugees, asylum seekers, and parolees must register with the
13 SSS, unless they are a CO
- 14 3. Failure to register as a CO or register with the SSS shall incur the use of the
15 court of law against such persons using existing law.
- 16 4. Anyone without a valid reason, which must be one of the exemptions listed
17 in this Act, for avoiding the draft during war shall be sentenced to 10 years
18 in prison and a fine no more than \$1000.00 .
- 19 D. Conscientious Objectors:
- 20 1. Must submit a written statement explaining their beliefs and reasons for
21 objecting to military service.
- 22 2. Essays must be at least two pages long (front and back allowed) in 11-point
23 font, single-spaced if typed. Handwritten submissions must be legible and
24 use standard ruled paper. Audio or video statements may be submitted by
25 individuals with disabilities affecting their ability to write, subject to review
26 by the Selective Service System.
- 27 3. Claims of conscientious objection will be reviewed by an independent,
28 impartial review board of individuals with expertise in religious freedom,
 ethics, and law. The decision of the board will be final. If approved, the

individual will serve in a non-combatant role within the National Guard, or another service aligned with their beliefs.

4. If approved, they will serve in non-combat roles within the National Guard or Volunteer Reserve Corps.
5. If rejected, they must report for active duty or National Guard service

E. Educational Postponements:

1. High school students above age 18 may postpone induction until graduation, or the age of 20, whichever comes first.
2. College students in STEM (Science Technology Engineering Math) may be exempt from active duty but must register and may be assigned to non-combat roles.
3. Ministerial students will receive training as chaplains, and shall serve active duty if they choose to do so. If they choose to not serve active duty, they shall serve in their National Guard for the remainder of the war
4. Individuals pursuing medical or dental degrees beyond their third year must submit proof of enrollment and completion of the required academic program for active-duty medic training. Educational postponements for critical national security fields must be verified by an accredited institution in coordination with the Department of Defense.
5. Individuals drafted shall be guaranteed entry to their program at their college or university that they attended prior to the war

- F. Individuals aged 27-45 may be drafted into their state's National Guard, subject to specific exemptions outlined below.

SECTION 2. Exemptions and Special Provisions

- A. Individuals exempt from active duty but required to report to the National Guard include:

1. Those whose induction would cause undue hardship to dependents.
2. Practicing religious ministers with more than 10 years of service who are currently engaged in religious activities, pastoral care, or

other ministry services within recognized religious institutions will be exempt from military service.

3. College students or workers in nationally designated critical sectors

B. Individuals exempt from military service include:

1. Certain elected officials above age 45 or in roles vital to state or national survival are exempt from military service.
2. Persons with life-threatening disabilities or permanent injuries preventing daily functioning.
3. Veterans over age 45 unless they volunteer for military service, or join the Volunteer Reserve Corps
4. Members of the Red Cross or the press shall be exempt from military service but they may serve active duty in their own capacity

SECTION 3. Dual Nationals and Foreign Nationals

A. Dual nationals must fulfill registration and potential draft requirements, but if their service would place them in direct conflict with their other nation's military obligations, they may apply for deferment or reclassification. If such conflict arises, a review board will assess the individual's situation and determine appropriate service options.

B. Foreign nationals enlisting in the U.S. Armed Forces:

1. Will be granted U.S. citizenship upon reporting for basic training, with full processing typically completed within 90 days of induction unless exceptional circumstances arise.
2. Must renounce allegiance to enemy nations if applicable, as part of their enlistment..
3. If unable to serve in active duty due to circumstances beyond their control, citizenship will still be granted.

SECTION 4. Employment

A. Employers are prohibited from discriminating against individuals called for draft or military service.

1. Employers must allow a draftee or a volunteer to return to their position prior to their service

2. Employers are permitted to employ another person to fulfill the needs of the draftee or volunteer during the war
- B. Employers found discriminating against individuals called to service will face fines up to \$50,000 per violation, with an additional penalty of \$10,000 per day for continued discrimination after notification. Violations will be reported to the Department of Labor, which will oversee enforcement and adjudication.
 - C. All persons who owe allegiance to an enemy power or nation shall be barred from working in the government or areas of national security or vital industries. Those who wish to work in such industries must relinquish allegiance to enemy powers or nations. If they relinquish allegiance to enemy nations and are left stateless, they shall receive American citizenship.

SECTION 5. Administration and Review

- A. The Selective Service System will administer the provisions of this Act, ensuring fair and consistent application.
- B. This Act will undergo a full review every two years to ensure compliance with constitutional rights, operational effectiveness, and evolving national security needs.
- C. 2 billion US dollars will be allocated to the Selective Service System for adequate enforcement and administration.
- D. The Selective Service System will be overseen by an independent advisory committee composed of individuals from diverse backgrounds, including veterans, legal professionals, and human rights advocates. Any individual dissatisfied with a ruling by the Selective Service System may appeal to this committee, which will review cases and issue final rulings.

SECTION 6. Definitions

- A. An 'undue hardship' will be defined as a situation where the individual's absence from work or family care would cause the dependent(s) to face serious economic, emotional, or medical distress. A designated hardship committee, consisting of qualified professionals, will assess such claims.

- B. A 'life-threatening disability' includes conditions such as terminal illness, severe paralysis, or other incapacitating conditions, as determined by medical professionals and confirmed by a designated medical review board.
- C. 'Active Duty' shall mean service in the U.S. Armed Forces, including the Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, and Space Force, where individuals are on full-time military status and subject to deployment and other military duties.
- D. 'Conscientious Objector(CO)' shall mean an individual who, based on deeply held moral, ethical, or religious beliefs, objects to participation in any form of military service, either in combat or non-combatant roles, and seeks exemption or reclassification under this Act.
- E. 'Dependents' shall mean individuals who rely on the registrant for financial or personal care, including children, spouses, and certain relatives living in the same household, who may be subject to hardship claims in the case of a registrant's military service.
- F. 'Nationally designated critical sectors' shall mean industries or occupations that are considered vital to the functioning and security of the nation. These include sectors such as healthcare, defense, energy, cybersecurity, and emergency services, which may warrant exemptions for individuals in these fields.
- G. 'Volunteer Reserve Corps' shall mean a group of individuals who have completed their active duty or National Guard service, prior to or during the war, or are COs, and volunteer to aid the National Guard during times of internal crisis, national defense needs in the United States, and national emergencies. They shall owe their allegiance to the federal government, but the various states shall be able to call for their aid. They shall be a part of the Department of Homeland Security.

SECTION 7. This legislation will take effect immediately. All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void. If any part of this Act is found to be unconstitutional or otherwise invalid, that part will be severed from the Act. The remaining provisions shall remain in effect, and any necessary amendments will be proposed to restore the intent of this Act in accordance with the Constitution.

FIRST(Focused Intelligence Resources for Security and Protection) Act

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. Main Provisions

- A. Budget Increase: The annual budget for the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) for Fiscal Year 2025 shall be increased by 20%, aimed at enhancing intelligence-gathering, cybersecurity efforts, counterterrorism operations, and covert operations. This increase will ensure the CIA has the resources necessary to respond to modern security challenges.
- B. Expanded Operational Authority: The CIA will be granted expanded authority to conduct operations both domestically and internationally in response to emergent threats to national security. These operations will include, but are not limited to, counterterrorism, cyber operations, and covert intelligence gathering. The expansion will allow for the integration of CIA capabilities with those of other relevant federal agencies.

SECTION 2. For the purposes of this legislation:

- “Emergent threats”: Shall include, but are not limited to, terrorism, cyber warfare, espionage, organized crime, and transnational threats that affect the national security and sovereignty of the United States. Such threats may manifest through physical or cyber means and require immediate action by relevant security agencies.
- “Expanded authority”: Shall permit the CIA to coordinate directly with domestic law enforcement agencies (such as the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and the Department of Homeland Security (DHS)), streamline surveillance operations, expedite the deployment of covert initiatives, and act swiftly to prevent and respond to national security threats. This shall be executed with proper legal and judicial oversight.

SECTION 3. The CIA will oversee the implementation of this legislation, with enhanced oversight mechanisms to ensure effective use of the increased funding and expanded powers. The Office of the Director of

30 National Intelligence (ODNI) shall conduct annual audits to ensure
31 compliance with federal laws and provide a classified report to the House
32 and Senate Intelligence Committees

33 A. Oversight Mechanisms: The CIA will implement internal procedures for
34 oversight and accountability to ensure the effective use of the
35 increased budget and expanded powers. The Office of the Director of
36 National Intelligence (ODNI) shall conduct annual audits to ensure
37 compliance with federal laws, ethical guidelines, and regulations, and
38 provide a classified report to the House and Senate Intelligence
39 Committees for review. These reports will include findings related to
40 funding efficiency, operational transparency, and legal compliance.

41 B. Coordination with Law Enforcement: The CIA will have the authority to
42 develop a special task force that may directly coordinate with federal
43 law enforcement agencies, including the FBI, DHS, and other relevant
44 security organizations. This task force will work to address both
45 domestic and international threats in a coordinated and unified
46 manner.

47 C. Streamlined Procedures for Surveillance Warrants: New procedures will
48 be developed to expedite the process of obtaining surveillance
49 warrants for national security purposes, allowing for rapid intelligence
50 operations. While the procedures will be streamlined, they will still
51 adhere to the requirements of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act
52 (FISA) and ensure judicial oversight.

D. Independent Oversight Board: To address potential concerns about
privacy and civil liberties, an Independent Oversight Board shall be
established to monitor CIA operations under this expanded authority.
This board will have the power to:

1. Review CIA activities to ensure they are consistent with the law and
civil rights protections.
2. Recommend corrective actions where necessary, including halting
operations that exceed lawful boundaries.

3. Provide annual unclassified summaries of its reviews to Congress, while ensuring sensitive information is protected.
- E. Public Transparency: To ensure public trust and transparency, unclassified summaries of the CIA's operations will be made publicly available, after submission to Congress. These summaries will detail the nature and effectiveness of the CIA's activities in relation to national security, including the application of this legislation. The unclassified summaries must remove all parts that would be detrimental to national security if released and seen by rival nations and powers.
 - F. Privacy Protection: All CIA operations under this bill must be conducted in a manner that minimizes unnecessary intrusions into the privacy of U.S. citizens. The use of surveillance or intelligence-gathering techniques must strictly adhere to the Fourth Amendment and other constitutional protections.
 - G. Judicial Oversight: All intelligence-gathering activities, including surveillance and covert operations, will be subject to judicial oversight. The CIA will work with the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Court (FISC) or other relevant judicial bodies to ensure all operations meet legal standards.
 - H. Due Process and Accountability: Any violation of privacy or civil liberties resulting from CIA activities will be subject to investigation and resolution by the Independent Oversight Board. Individuals whose rights have been violated may seek redress through the legal system.
 - I. Duration and Reassessment: This legislation will be subject to reassessment every five years to ensure its continued effectiveness and compliance with constitutional rights. Congress shall hold hearings to review the impacts of the legislation on national security, civil liberties, and public trust.
 - J. Funding Disbursement: The 20% increase in the CIA's budget will be allocated according to a detailed plan submitted to the House and Senate Appropriations Committees. This plan will specify how the funds

will be used to enhance intelligence-gathering, cybersecurity, counterterrorism, and covert operations.

- K. Emergency Authorization: In the event of an immediate national security crisis, the President may authorize the CIA to take necessary actions under this legislation before completing the standard procedural requirements. These actions will be reviewed and audited by the ODNI within 30 days of their initiation.
- L. Non-Compliance: Any individual or agency found to be in violation of the provisions of this legislation, including unauthorized surveillance, misuse of funds, or unlawful intelligence-gathering, shall be held strictly liable. Penalties for non-compliance may include criminal prosecution, loss of employment, and civil fines.
- M. Immediate Response Protocol: In the case of operational failures or violations, the CIA shall immediately cease the action in question, notify the Independent Oversight Board and the ODNI, and implement corrective measures as recommended.

SECTION 4. This legislation will take effect on June 10, 2025. All laws that conflict with this legislation, including restrictions on domestic intelligence operations, are hereby declared null and void, to the extent that they are inconsistent with the provisions herein. This legislation shall undergo a reassessment every three years, where Congress will review its impact on national security, civil liberties, and the effectiveness of oversight mechanisms. If necessary, Congress will amend this legislation to strengthen its provisions or address any deficiencies. If any provision of this Act, or the application of such provision to any person or circumstance, is held to be invalid, the remainder of the Act, and the application of its provisions to other persons or circumstances, shall not be affected. The provisions of this Act are severable, and if any provision is determined to be unconstitutional or otherwise unenforceable, it shall be considered deleted, and the rest of the Act will continue in full force and effect. The remaining provisions shall remain in effect, and any necessary

amendments will be proposed to restore the intent of this Act in accordance with the Constitution.

ARTICLE --

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

Cyber War Act(CWA)

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

2 **SECTION 1.** Main Provisions

- 3 A. The United States shall consider any cyberattack that causes significant damage to
4 federal or state institutions, financial institutions, or critical industries as an act of
5 war.
6 B. A declaration of war will be made against the nation-state responsible for ordering
7 or supporting such an attack.

8 **SECTION 2.** Definitions

- 9 A. Federal/State Institutions are defined as all institutions that are under the federal
10 government's or a state government's authority.
11 B. Financial Institutions shall be defined by 15 U.S. Code § 6827.
12 C. Industry shall be defined by 29 U.S. Code § 203
13 D. A non-state actor is an actor or group that is not officially part of a state's
14 government or military, but may be sponsored, supported, or sheltered by the
15 state.
16 E. A state actor is an actor or group that is officially part of a state's government or
17 military.
18 F. Cyberattack refers to deliberate actions in cyberspace that cause significant harm
19 to national security, infrastructure, or economic stability.
20 G. Significant damage refers to any cyberattack that causes direct financial losses
21 exceeding \$50 million, disrupts critical infrastructure for more than 24 hours, or
22 directly compromises national security as determined by an independent
23 cybersecurity panel.
24 H. Support, sheltering, or enabling non-state actors refers to providing any form of
25 financial assistance, logistical support, intelligence sharing, or allowing the use of
26 territory or resources by non-state actors who carry out cyberattacks.

27 **SECTION 3.** The President is authorized to use any means necessary, in
28 accordance with U.S. law and international law, to ensure that the nation
29 responsible for the cyberattack will no longer have the capability to
30 conduct further cyberattacks

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- 32 A. Prior to invoking military action, the United States will make every
33 reasonable effort to resolve the issue through diplomatic means,
34 including but not limited to, bilateral negotiations, involvement in
35 international forums such as the United Nations, or mediation by
36 neutral third-party nations.
- 37 B. Cyberattacks by non-state actors shall result in a declaration of war on
38 the nation-state that actively supports, shelters, or enables those
39 actors.
- 40 C. The declaration of war may be avoided if the nation-state hands over
41 the leaders of the non-state actors involved.
- 42 D. A declaration of war against a state actor may be avoided if the state
43 admits responsibility and fully compensates verified damages, as
44 determined by an independent commission, including experts in
cybersecurity, finance, and national security.
- 45 E. Any nation-state accused of being responsible for a cyberattack under
46 this Act shall have the right to present evidence in its defense before an
47 independent panel established by the United Nations or another
internationally recognized body, before a declaration of war is finalized.
- 48 F. The independent commission tasked with verifying damages shall
49 consist of cybersecurity experts, legal scholars, representatives from
50 the Department of Homeland Security, and independent third-party
51 auditors. The commission shall be established within 30 days of a
52 declared cyberattack and shall submit a report to Congress within 60
53 days.
- 54 G. In the event of a cyberattack, the United States shall invoke Article 5 of
55 the North Atlantic Treaty if the attack is deemed to cause significant
harm and can be attributed to a state actor.
- H. The United States shall work with international allies, through bilateral
and multilateral agreements, to strengthen global cybersecurity norms
and to establish cooperative frameworks for sharing cyberattack
attribution information.

- I. The President shall consult with Congress prior to the declaration of war, and the declaration shall be made in accordance with the War Powers Resolution, ensuring that Congress is informed and involved in decisions that could lead to military conflict.
- J. A permanent Congressional oversight committee shall be established to review the President's use of powers under this Act, with quarterly reports to Congress detailing actions taken, the parties involved, and the effectiveness of responses.
- K. The United States shall actively foster collaboration between government agencies and private sector entities, particularly those in critical infrastructure sectors, to strengthen national cybersecurity defenses and to develop rapid response protocols to cyberattacks.
- L. The United States shall prioritize the prevention of cyberattacks by investing in cybersecurity infrastructure, developing advanced threat detection systems, and establishing partnerships with global cybersecurity experts to mitigate potential threats before they can be carried out.
- M. Critical industries shall include, but are not limited to, energy, telecommunications, transportation, healthcare, banking and financial services, water and utilities, defense manufacturing, and any other sectors vital to the national economy or security.
- N. Cyberattack attribution shall be conducted by a joint panel comprising representatives from the Department of Homeland Security, the National Security Agency, and international cybersecurity organizations, with an emphasis on transparency, fairness, and an evidence-based approach. The process shall include a public report on the findings, unless classified information is involved.
- O. In cases where a declaration of war is made under this Act, the United States shall, where appropriate, seek to resolve the matter through established international dispute resolution mechanisms, such as the United Nations Security Council or the International Court of Justice, prior to engaging in armed conflict.

P. The Department of Homeland Security shall conduct biennial audits of the nation's cybersecurity infrastructure, identifying potential vulnerabilities and recommending improvements. Results of these audits shall be shared with Congress to ensure continual strengthening of the national defense against cyber threats.

SECTION 4. This legislation will take effect immediately after passage. All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void. If any provision of this Act, or the application of such provision to any person or circumstance, is held to be invalid, the remainder of the Act, and the application of its provisions to other persons or circumstances, shall not be affected. The provisions of this Act are severable, and if any provision is determined to be unconstitutional or otherwise unenforceable, it shall be considered deleted, and the rest of the Act will continue in full force and effect. The remaining provisions shall remain in effect, and any necessary amendments will be proposed to restore the intent of this Act in accordance with the Constitution. This Act shall be implemented in accordance with the United Nations Charter, applicable international law, and the principles of state sovereignty. The United States commits to adhering to international standards for the use of force, including during cyber conflict.

A Resolution to call upon the Secretary of State to designate the Russian Federation as a state sponsor of terrorism

1 WHEREAS, the Government of the Russian Federation continues to
2 promote acts of terrorism targeting political opponents, journalists, and
3 nation-states, and

4 WHEREAS, the Russian Federation has engaged in numerous campaigns of
5 terror, particularly against civilians in conflict zones, and

6 WHEREAS, during the Second Chechen War, the Russian Federation
7 specifically targeted civilian centers in Grozny and attacked refugees
8 fleeing the war, as evidenced by the 1999 Elishtanzhi cluster bomb attack,
9 the Grozny refugee convoy shooting by the Russian Air Force, and other
10 similar attacks on Chechen civilians, and

11 WHEREAS, during the 2022 Ukraine War, the Russian Federation has
12 committed several war crimes against Ukrainian civilians, including
13 indiscriminate bombing, targeting hospitals, and using banned weapons,
14 and

15 WHEREAS, during the Siege of Mariupol, Russian airstrikes intentionally cut
16 off essential resources—electricity, water, and food—from civilians, and

17 WHEREAS, during the Battle of Irpin, Russian soldiers fired on fleeing
18 refugees, with a family of four reported killed in the crossfire, and

19 WHEREAS, after the Battle of Kharkiv, only 500,000 civilians out of a pre-
20 war population of 1.8 million survived, with Russian airstrikes destroying a
21 school for blind children, and a cluster bomb attack killing 9 civilians and
22 wounding 37 more, and

23 WHEREAS, after the Russian withdrawal from areas surrounding Kyiv, mass
24 graves containing mutilated bodies of Ukrainian civilians were found in
25 Bucha; BBC News reported 13 dead bodies, with only 2 wearing military
26 uniforms, and

27 WHEREAS, several cities, including Kramatorsk, Chasiv Yar, and Odessa,
28 were continuously shelled and fired upon by Russian troops, resulting in
the deaths of thousands of civilians, and

WHEREAS, the Russian Federation has supported and directly conducted war crimes in Syria, using chemical weapons (which are banned under the Chemical Weapons Convention) against opponents of the Syrian regime of Bashar al-Assad, and

WHEREAS, the Wagner Group, a mercenary organization funded by the Russian Federation, has been involved in committing war crimes in several African nations, including the Central African Republic and Mali, with atrocities including mass executions, torture, and the targeting of civilian populations,

WHEREAS, these actions represent a clear and sustained pattern of state-sponsored terrorism, involving direct attacks on civilians, support for terrorist organizations, and the deliberate undermining of international peace and security, now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that the Congress here assembled calls upon the Secretary of State to designate the Russian Federation as a State Sponsor of Terrorism due to its ongoing, systemic use of violence and terror against civilians, its support of terrorist organizations, and its blatant disregard for international law and human rights; and

FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Congress here assembled calls upon all allies of the United States of America to join in this designation of the Russian Federation as a State Sponsor of Terrorism, to hold Russia accountable for its actions and to strengthen global efforts to confront state-sponsored terrorism, and to commit to aid, in whatever capacity, the Ukrainian defense.

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