

## Legislative Agenda

### **Preliminary Round Legislation:**

1. A Resolution to Abolish Standardized Testing (Young Genius, Bay Area)
2. A Resolution to Withhold Arms Sales to the United Arab Emirates (UAE) to Weaken the Rapid Support Forces (RSF) (Bellevue)
3. A Resolution to Modernize the SSI Asset Limit to Increase Eligibility (Damonte Ranch)
4. A Bill to Redefine the Standard Workweek (Davis Senior)
5. A Resolution to Replace Fossil Fuels with Nuclear Energy to Decrease Climate Change (Dougherty Valley)
6. The BAE (Better Agricultural Efficiency) Act of 2026 (Flintridge Preparatory)
7. A Bill to Sanction Qatar (Flintridge Preparatory)
8. A Bill to promote 3-D Printing in the Construction Industry (Puyallup)
9. A Bill to Improve the Treatment of Prisoners Affected by Mental Illnesses (Leland)
10. A Bill to Ban Legacies (Bellarmine College Preparatory)

Preliminary Round Legislation are listed in no particular order and may be debated in Rounds 1 – 4 only for High School and Rounds 1 – 4 only for Middle School. Both High School and Middle School will use the SAME pieces of legislation. Each chamber shall set their dockets prior to Round 1. Students should be prepared to speak on all pieces of legislation and on both sides of each legislation. High School and Middle School competitors will debate on TWO pieces of legislation per Preliminary Round.

### **High School Semifinal Round and Middle School Final Legislation:**

1. An Amendment to Establish Federal No-Confidence Votes (Davis Senior)
2. The College Affordability Act (Westridge)
3. A Bill to Provide Paid Parental Leave (Young Genius, Bay Area)

High School Semifinal Round and Middle School Final Legislation may only be debated in the High School Semifinal Round and Middle School Final Round. If entries warrant for a Semifinal Round for Middle School, the legislation above shall be used for the Middle School Semifinal Round.

### **High School Final Round Legislation:**

1. H. R. 5825: Tribal Housing Innovation Act
  - a. <https://www.congress.gov/bill/119th-congress/house-bill/5825/text?s=3&r=12>
2. H. R. 6262: Taiwan Interpol Endorsement and Inclusion Act
  - a. <https://www.congress.gov/bill/119th-congress/house-bill/6262/text>
3. S. 3430: PURE Act
  - a. <https://www.congress.gov/bill/119th-congress/senate-bill/3430/text>

The above pieces of legislation may only be debated in the High School Final Round. Should sufficient entries warrant a Semifinal Round in Middle School, the above pieces of legislation shall be used for the Final Round for Middle School.

# A Resolution to Abolish Standardized Testing

1   **WHEREAS,**   Standardized testing has been used to perpetuate a racist, classist, and  
2                   ineffective education system; and

3   **WHEREAS,**   American students, particularly those of color, lower socioeconomic  
4                   status, or with any kind of disability are being left behind their more  
5                   privileged peers, contributing to educational inequality; and

6   **WHEREAS,**   American standardized testing has made it harder for American students  
7                   to compete with their international peers. This was seen on the 2018  
8                   PISA Test, where American students scored below the international  
9                   average in math and below average for developed nations in both  
10                  reading and science; and

11   **WHEREAS,**   Abolishing standardized testing will not completely solve all issues but  
12                  will take a necessary step in the direction of a more equal education  
13                  system, reducing the harmful consequences that a lack of access to  
14                  education has on marginalized communities; now, therefore, be it

15   **RESOLVED,**   That the Congress here assembled mandates that all public and charter  
16                  high schools abolish all forms of standardized testing, seeking to pass  
17                  new laws that eliminate bias and protect the interests of all students  
18                  within the American educational system.

19

20   *Introduced for Congressional Debate by Bay Area Speech and Debate Academy*

## **A Resolution to Withhold Arms Sales to the United Arab Emirates (UAE) to Weaken the Rapid Support Forces (RSF)**

- 1 **WHEREAS,** The Rapid Support Forces (RSF) are committing war crimes in Sudan;  
2 and
- 3 **WHEREAS,** The United Arab Emirates (UAE) is supporting the RSF by supplying it with  
4 weapons; and
- 5 **WHEREAS,** More than 150,000 people have perished and millions of people have  
6 been displaced as a result of the violence; and
- 7 **WHEREAS,** Sudan has been declared the world's largest humanitarian crisis; now,  
8 therefore, be it
- 9 **RESOLVED,** That the Congress here assembled make the following recommendation  
10 for withholding American arms sales to the UAE; and, be it
- 11 **FURTHER RESOLVED,** That the United States of America may move to further diplomacy  
12 with Sudan and publicly condemn the UAE's underpinning of the RSF.

*Introduced for Congressional Debate by Bellevue High School*

## **A Resolution to Modernize the SSI Asset Limit to Increase Eligibility**

1 **WHEREAS,** The total assets of individuals receiving benefits from the Supplemental  
2 Security Income (SSI) program currently must not exceed \$2,000 for  
3 individuals and \$3,000 for married couples at any given year in order to  
4 remain eligible for benefits; and

5 **WHEREAS,** According to the Social Security Administration, more than 7.4 million  
6 Americans in 2024 relied on SSI, and the asset limit has not been adjusted  
7 since 1989, losing significant real value due to inflation; and

8 **WHEREAS,** This outdated limit perpetuates financial instability and hinders ability to  
9 pay for daily necessities among individuals with disabilities and low-  
10 income seniors; and

11 **RESOLVED,** That the Congress here assembled shall increase the SSI asset limit to  
12 \$10,000 for individuals and \$20,000 for married couples, adjusted  
13 annually for inflation to ensure that those in need are eligible to receive  
14 benefits.

*Introduced for Congressional Debate by Damonte Ranch*

# **A Bill to Redefine the Standard Workweek**

BE IT ENACTED BY THE US CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

**SECTION 1.** The Fair Labor Standards Act shall be modified to establish the standard workweek as thirty-two hours.

**SECTION 2.** A. Any hours worked in excess of thirty-two (32) hours in a single workweek shall be classified as overtime.

B. Overtime compensation shall remain at a rate not less than one and one-half times the employee's regular rate of pay.

**SECTION 3.** This amendment shall apply to all non-exempt employees under the current definitions of the Fair Labor Standards Act. Exemptions currently in place for executive, administrative, and professional employees shall remain unchanged unless otherwise amended by law.

**SECTION 4.** The Department of Labor shall oversee implementation and enforcement of this amendment.

**SECTION 5.** This legislation will take effect January 1, 2027. All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

*Introduced for Congressional Debate by Davis Senior HS (CA).*

## **A Resolution to Replace Fossil Fuels with Nuclear Energy to Decrease Climate Change**

- 1 **WHEREAS,** When burned, fossil fuels produce large quantities of carbon dioxide,  
2 which traps heat in the atmosphere and leads to climate change; and  
3 **WHEREAS,** Climate change affects the food we eat, the water we drink, the air we  
4 breathe, and the weather we experience; and  
5 **WHEREAS,** A loss of species, not enough food, increased poverty and displacement,  
6 and increased drought and flooding are all effects of climate change; and  
7 **WHEREAS,** Nuclear power plants produce almost no greenhouse gas emissions  
8 compared to fossil fuels during operation; and  
9 **WHEREAS,** Greenhouse gases cause global warming, soil erosion, and respiratory  
10 diseases; and  
11 **WHEREAS,** Nuclear energy comes at a low cost, has low waste and carbon emissions,  
12 and is clean energy; now, therefore, be it  
13 **RESOLVED,** That the Congress here assembled makes an effort to reduce climate  
14 change by replacing fossil fuel consumption with nuclear energy.  
15

*Introduced for Congressional Debate by Dougherty Valley High School.*

# The BAE (Better Agricultural Efficiency) Act of 2026

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

2 **SECTION 1.** The United States Federal Government shall allocate 50 billion dollars in  
3 the form of grants to eco-friendly, American-owned small farms.

4 **SECTION 2.** An eco-friendly farm shall be defined as a farm that considers local  
5 agricultural and social conditions and adapts management practices to  
6 maintain the health of the ecosystem and the environment.

7 A. Eco-friendly practices include but are not limited to: Crop Rotation &  
8 Diversification, Conservation Tillage, Agroforestry, Biological Pest  
9 Control, No-Till Farming, Aquaponics, and Composting.

10 B. "Small farms" shall be defined as farms with less than \$350,000 in  
11 annual gross income.

12 **SECTION 3.** The Department of Agriculture shall oversee the implementation of this  
13 legislation.

14 A. The Department of Agriculture shall determine eligibility for  
15 subsidies, review proposals from farms, and oversee the distribution  
16 of subsidies to said farms.

17 B. All funding necessary for this legislation shall come from a \$0.01 tax  
18 on every gallon pumped by large corporations who have profits of  
19 over 5 million dollars yearly.

20 **SECTION 4.** This legislation will take effect on August 1, 2026.

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

*Introduced for Congressional Debate by Flintridge Preparatory School.*

# A Bill to Sanction Qatar

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

2 **SECTION 1.** The United States Federal Government shall hereby impose sanctions on  
3 Qatar. Any U.S. corporation or entity shall immediately cease all forms of  
4 trade with Qatar until improvements are made regarding human rights  
5 abuses in the country.

6 **SECTION 2.** Improvements include, but are not limited to, providing safe working  
7 conditions, eliminating gender segregation, and ceasing persecution of  
8 LGBTQ+ citizens. Sanctions are defined as economic and trade  
9 restrictions placed on a country. Human rights are rights inherent to all  
10 human beings, regardless of race, sex, nationality, ethnicity, language,  
11 religion, or any other protected status ensuring the protection of these  
12 rights.

13 **SECTION 3.** The Department of State, in conjunction with the Department of  
14 Commerce will oversee enforcement of this legislation.

15 A. The Department of State will provide biannual reports on the status  
16 of Qatar's human rights to determine if sanctions can be lifted.

17 **SECTION 4.** This legislation will take effect immediately upon passage. All laws in  
18 conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

*Introduced for Congressional Debate by Flintridge Preparatory School*

# A Bill to Promote 3-D Printing in the Construction Industry

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

2 **SECTION 1.** By 2030 50% of all new Federal Housing projects and Federal Housing  
3 subsidies must go to 3-D Printing housing that uses hemp, concrete  
4 or other products to replace wood in the construction.

5 **SECTION 2.** Federal subsidized housing includes Section 8 Housing, Low Income  
6 Tax Credit Subsidies for Housing, Project Based Housing, Public  
7 Housing and Section 811 housing.

8 **SECTION 3.** The Department of Housing and Human Development will oversee the  
9 transition. Further, HUD will direct resources to move 3-D printing of  
10 single-family residences through federal and state programs.

11 **SECTION 4.** The bill will go into effect immediately to help with the transition to a  
12 3-D printing construction sector.

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

*Introduced for Congressional Debate by Puyallup High School*

# A Bill to Improve the Treatment of Prisoners Affected by Mental Illnesses

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

2 **SECTION 1.** One hundred million (\$100,000,000) dollars will be allocated to the  
3 Federal Bureau of Prisons in order to provide mental health training to  
4 federal prison guards.

5 A. Fifty million (\$50,000,000) dollars will be allocated to subsidize  
6 the cost of mental health training programs implemented by state  
7 prisons.

8 B. Annual checks shall be conducted to ensure that the allocated  
9 funds are being used for their dedicated purpose. If a prison is  
10 found to be misusing the allocated funds, the mental health  
11 funding for that prison will be withdrawn for the next two(2) years,  
12 and a fine of at least one-hundred thousand(100,000) dollars shall  
13 be imposed upon the executive staff of that prison in addition to  
14 any punishment imposed through the pursuit of criminal charges.

15 **SECTION 2.** Mental health training will be defined as training concerning  
16 interaction with, and treatment of prisoners affected by mental health  
17 issues, based on the Crisis Intervention Teams (CIT) model  
18 established by the National Institute of Corrections (NIC).

19 **SECTION 3.** The implementation of this legislation will be jointly administered by  
20 the Federal Bureau of Prisons( BoP) and the National Institute of  
21 Corrections under the Department of Justice (DoJ).

22 **SECTION 4.** This legislation shall be implemented at the start of the next fiscal  
23 year.

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

*Introduced for Congressional Debate by Leland High School*

# A Bill to Ban Legacies

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

2 **SECTION 1.** Any second-generation or higher legacy applicants shall no longer receive  
3 any preferential treatment in college admissions. Institutes of higher  
4 education shall be prohibited from granting admission advantages to  
5 applicants based on familial legacy status beyond the first generation.

6 **SECTION 2.** For the purposes of this act:

7 I. An institute of higher education is defined as a college,  
8 university, or other entity that provides education after  
9 high school.

10 II. A legacy preference is defined as a preference given by  
11 an institute of higher education to certain applicants on the  
12 basis of their familial relationship to alumni of that  
13 institute.

14 III. An advantage is defined as any condition or  
15 circumstance that puts one in a favorable or superior  
16 position.

17 **SECTION 3.** This legislation will be overseen by the Department of Education. Funding  
18 for this legislation will be chosen upon passage and allocated from the  
19 Department of Defense budget.

20 **SECTION 4.** If a school refuses to comply with the mentions of this bill, their  
21 government funding will be cut by 90%.

22 **SECTION 5.** This legislation will take effect during the 26–27 school year. All laws in  
23 conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

*Introduced for Congressional Debate by Bellarmine College Preparatory*

# A Resolution to Amend the Constitution to Establish Federal No-Confidence Votes

**RESOLVED**, by two-thirds of the Congress here assembled, that the following amendment be added to the Constitution of the United States, which shall be valid when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several states within seven years from the date of its submission by the Congress:

## ARTICLE --

**SECTION 1.** All federal elected officials and Supreme Court justices are subject to annual no-confidence votes each November, excluding election days in which the position is up for re-election.

**SECTION 2.** Any individual receiving a 65% or greater share of “no-confidence” votes is immediately removed from office.

- A. If the President is removed, the 25<sup>th</sup> Amendment shall be followed to determine succession priority, skipping any other removed officials.
- B. If a Supreme Court justice is removed, the vacancy shall be filled by Presidential appointment and Senate confirmation.
- C. If a Congressperson is removed, their state governor shall schedule a special election to replace the Congressperson.

**SECTION 3.** The Supreme Court, President, and Vice President will be evaluated using the overall national vote. Senators and Representatives will be evaluated using the vote of their constituency.

**SECTION 4.** Elections shall be administered by the states.

*Introduced for Congressional Debate by Davis Senior HS (CA).*

# The College Affordability Act

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

2 **SECTION 1.** All Universities receiving any form Federal Funding are required to make  
3 the following changes:

4 A: Freeze tuition rates for the next five years.

5 B: Cap international students at 15% of the undergraduate student body.

6 C: Require applicants to submit a standardized test score(s).

7 D: At least 10% of a university's endowment must be spent on improving  
8 student life.

9 **SECTION 2.** A. Standardized tests are defined as any widely used assessment scored  
10 in a predetermined way. These include the SAT, ACT, IB, and other testing  
11 equivalentents.

12 B: Improving student life includes but is not limited to:

13 i.) Increasing the amount of scholarship money given per year.

14 ii.) Improving and expanding student housing.

15 iii.) Improving and upgrading student technologies and facilities.

16 iv.) Investing into student run clubs and organization that work to  
17 better the university and local community.

18 **SECTION 3.** The Department of Education will oversee the enforcement of this  
19 legislation.

20 A: Any university found in violation of this legislation will have all federal  
21 funding revoked until they are found compliant.

22 **SECTION 4.** This legislation will take effect on August 1, 2028. All laws in conflict with  
23 this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

*Introduced for Congressional Debate by Westridge School*

# A Bill to Provide Paid Parental Leave

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

2 **SECTION 1.** All United States based public and private employers shall be required to  
3 provide 35 weeks of paid parental leave to all parents with a newborn.

4 **SECTION 2.** A. Parental leave shall be defined as an excused absence from work for  
5 the purpose of meeting basic infant needs, parental health needs, and  
6 key bonding milestones.

7 B. Paid shall be defined as providing the parent with 100% of their typical  
8 wages or salary.

9 **SECTION 3.** The United States Department of Labor, United States Office of Personnel  
10 Management, and the Employee Benefits Security Administration will be  
11 tasked with implementing and enforcing this legislation:

12 A. If employers fail to comply, the minimum fine will be \$50,000 per  
13 infraction and will be given to the Employee Benefits Security  
14 Administration.

15 **SECTION 4.** This legislation will go into effect at the start of the fiscal year of 2024. All  
16 laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

*Introduced for Congressional Debate by Bay Area Speech and Debate Academy.*

119TH CONGRESS  
1ST SESSION

# H. R. 5825

To require the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development to carry out a program that awards grants to Indian Tribes and Tribally designated housing entities for residential dwelling units with sustainable features, and for other purposes.

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## IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

OCTOBER 24, 2025

Ms. STANSBURY introduced the following bill; which was referred to the  
Committee on Financial Services

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## A BILL

To require the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development to carry out a program that awards grants to Indian Tribes and Tribally designated housing entities for residential dwelling units with sustainable features, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*  
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

4 This Act may be cited as the “Tribal Housing Inno-  
5 vation Act”.

1 **SEC. 2. GRANT PROGRAM FOR RESIDENTIAL DWELLING**  
2 **UNITS WITH SUSTAINABLE FEATURES.**

3 (a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Housing and  
4 Urban Development (referred to in this section as the  
5 “Secretary”) shall, not later than 1 year after the date  
6 of the enactment of this Act, establish a program to award  
7 grants on a competitive basis to eligible entities for 1 or  
8 both of the following activities on Tribal land:

9 (1) Building a residential dwelling unit that has  
10 at least 1 sustainable feature.

11 (2) Adding at least 1 sustainable feature to a  
12 residential dwelling unit.

13 (b) APPLICATION.—An eligible entity that seeks a  
14 grant under this section shall submit to the Secretary an  
15 application at such time and in such manner as the Sec-  
16 retary may require, and the application shall contain the  
17 following information:

18 (1) A plan for 1 or both of the activities de-  
19 scribed in subsection (a).

20 (2) Each source of financing, other than the  
21 amounts of the grant, that the eligible entity intends  
22 to use to carry out the plan described in paragraph  
23 (1).

24 (3) Information that demonstrates the ability of  
25 the eligible entity to carry out the plan described in  
26 paragraph (1).

1           (4) If the eligible entity is a Tribally designated  
2           housing entity, for each Indian Tribe for which the  
3           Tribally designated housing entity seeks the grant, a  
4           certification that is on the letterhead of the Indian  
5           Tribe and authorizes the Tribally designated housing  
6           entity to submit an application under this section on  
7           behalf of the Indian Tribe.

8           (c) RENTAL REQUIREMENT.—An eligible entity that  
9           has built or modified a residential dwelling unit under this  
10          section may only rent the residential dwelling unit to an  
11          individual who—

12           (1) if the eligible entity is an Indian Tribe, is  
13          a member of the Indian Tribe; or

14           (2) if the eligible entity is a Tribally designated  
15          housing entity, is a member of an Indian Tribe  
16          served by the Tribally designated housing entity.

17          (d) REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.—

18           (1) FOR ELIGIBLE ENTITIES.—Not later than 3  
19          months after each fiscal year in which an eligible en-  
20          tity receives amounts under this section to carry out  
21          a plan described in this section, the eligible entity  
22          shall submit a report to the Secretary that contains  
23          the following information with respect to the fiscal  
24          year:

1           (A) The number of residential dwelling  
2 units that have been built or modified under the  
3 plan and are owned, or intended to be owned,  
4 in whole or in part, as the home or residence  
5 of 1 or more individuals.

6           (B) The number of residential dwelling  
7 units that have been built or modified under the  
8 plan and are leased, or intended to be leased,  
9 in whole or in part, as the home or residence  
10 of 1 or more individuals.

11           (C) Each sustainable feature that has been  
12 added to a residential dwelling unit described in  
13 this paragraph.

14           (D) Any other information that the Sec-  
15 retary may require.

16           (2) FOR THE SECRETARY.—Not later than 12  
17 months after each fiscal year in which the Secretary  
18 awards a grant under this section, the Secretary  
19 shall submit to the Congress a report on any na-  
20 tional impact that the grant program under this sec-  
21 tion has had with respect to the activities described  
22 in subsection (a).

23           (e) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is  
24 authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary

1 \$150,000,000 for fiscal year 2025 and each subsequent  
2 fiscal year to carry out this section.

3 (f) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

4 (1) CONSUMER PRICE INDEX.—The term “Con-  
5 sumer Price Index” means the Consumer Price  
6 Index for All Urban Consumers published by the  
7 Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Department of  
8 Labor.

9 (2) ELIGIBLE ENTITY.—The term “eligible enti-  
10 ty” means any of the following:

11 (A) An Indian Tribe.

12 (B) A Tribally designated housing entity.

13 (3) ENERGY-EFFICIENT.—The term “energy-ef-  
14 ficient” means, with respect to a product, an Energy  
15 Star product or FEMP designated product, as such  
16 terms are defined in section 553 of the National En-  
17 ergy Conservation Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 8259b).

18 (4) INDIAN TRIBE.—The term “Indian Tribe”  
19 has the meaning given such term under section 4 of  
20 the Native American Housing Assistance and Self-  
21 Determination Act of 1996 (25 U.S.C. 4103).

22 (5) RESIDENTIAL DWELLING UNIT.—The term  
23 “residential dwelling unit” means a dwelling unit  
24 that is owned or leased, or intended to be owned or

1 leased, in whole or in part, as the home or residence  
2 of 1 or more individuals.

3 (6) SUSTAINABLE FEATURE.—The term “sus-  
4 tainable feature” means any of the following fea-  
5 tures:

6 (A) Building-to-grid integration.

7 (B) An electric heating system, including a  
8 heat pump.

9 (C) An energy-efficient air filter.

10 (D) An energy-efficient appliance, includ-  
11 ing an electric laundry machine.

12 (E) Energy-efficient bathroom plumbing,  
13 including a low-flow toilet.

14 (F) Energy-efficient lighting.

15 (G) An energy-efficient window.

16 (H) An energy monitoring device, including  
17 a smart meter or a smart thermostat.

18 (I) Insulation for a roof, wall, or window.

19 (J) A passive cooling system.

20 (K) A solar panel.

21 (L) Reflective roofing.

22 (M) Any other feature that, as determined  
23 by the Secretary, would improve the sustain-  
24 ability of a residential dwelling unit or would be

1           necessary to build a residential dwelling unit  
2           that is sustainable.

3           (7) TRIBALLY DESIGNATED HOUSING ENTI-  
4           TY.—The term “Tribally designated housing entity”  
5           has the meaning given such term under section 4 of  
6           the Native American Housing Assistance and Self-  
7           Determination Act of 1996 (25 U.S.C. 4103).

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119TH CONGRESS  
1ST SESSION

# H. R. 6262

To direct the Secretary of State to develop a strategy to obtain membership status for Taiwan in the International Criminal Police Organization, and for other purposes.

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## IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

NOVEMBER 21, 2025

Mr. GOODEN (for himself, Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. TIFFANY, Mr. LIEU, and Mr. SESSIONS) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs

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## A BILL

To direct the Secretary of State to develop a strategy to obtain membership status for Taiwan in the International Criminal Police Organization, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*  
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

4 This Act may be cited as the “Taiwan Interpol En-  
5 dorsement and Inclusion Act”.

1 **SEC. 2. PARTICIPATION OF TAIWAN IN THE INTER-**  
2 **NATIONAL CRIMINAL POLICE ORGANIZA-**  
3 **TION.**

4 (a) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the following find-  
5 ings:

6 (1) Taiwan is an important contributor to peace  
7 and stability around the world.

8 (2) The Taiwan Relations Act of 1979 (Public  
9 Law 96–8) states that it is the policy of the United  
10 States “to preserve and promote extensive, close,  
11 and friendly commercial, cultural, and other rela-  
12 tions between the people of the United States and  
13 the people of Taiwan”.

14 (3) The United States, in the 1994 Taiwan Pol-  
15 icy Review, declared its intention to support Tai-  
16 wan’s participation in appropriate international or-  
17 ganizations and has consistently reiterated that sup-  
18 port.

19 (4) Following the enactment of Public Law  
20 108–235, a law authorizing the Secretary of State to  
21 initiate and implement a plan to endorse and obtain  
22 observer status for Taiwan at the annual summit of  
23 the World Health Assembly and subsequent advoca-  
24 cy by the United States, Taiwan was granted ob-  
25 server status to the World Health Assembly between  
26 2009 and 2016 under the name “Chinese Taipei”.

1 Both prior to and in its capacity as an observer,  
2 Taiwan contributed significantly to the international  
3 community's collective efforts in pandemic control,  
4 monitoring, early warning, and other related mat-  
5 ters. Since 2016, the World Health Assembly has re-  
6 jected any bids for Taiwan's inclusion as an ob-  
7 server.

8 (5) Safety, security, and peace is important to  
9 every citizen of the world, and shared information  
10 ensuring wide assistance among police authorities of  
11 nations for expeditious dissemination of information  
12 regarding criminal activities greatly assists in these  
13 efforts.

14 (6) Direct and unobstructed participation in the  
15 International Criminal Police Organization  
16 (Interpol) is beneficial for all nations and their po-  
17 lice authorities. Internationally shared information  
18 with authorized police authorities are vital to peace-  
19 keeping efforts.

20 (7) With a history dating back to 1914, the role  
21 of Interpol is defined in its constitution: "To ensure  
22 and promote the widest possible mutual assistance  
23 between all criminal police authorities within the  
24 limits of the laws existing in the different countries

1 and in the spirit of the Universal Declaration of  
2 Human Rights.”.

3 (8) Ongoing international threats, including  
4 international networks of terrorism, show the ongo-  
5 ing necessity to be ever inclusive of nations willing  
6 to work together to combat criminal activity. The  
7 ability of police authorities to coordinate, preempt,  
8 and act swiftly and in unison is an essential element  
9 of crisis prevention and response.

10 (9) Taiwan maintained full membership in  
11 Interpol starting in 1964 through its National Police  
12 Administration but was ejected in 1984 when the  
13 People’s Republic of China (PRC) applied for mem-  
14 bership.

15 (10) Nonmembership in Interpol prevents Tai-  
16 wan from gaining access to Interpol’s I–24/7 global  
17 police communications system, which provides real-  
18 time information on criminals and global criminal  
19 activities. Taiwan is relegated to second-hand infor-  
20 mation from friendly nations, including the United  
21 States.

22 (11) Taiwan is unable to swiftly share informa-  
23 tion on criminals and suspicious activity with the  
24 international community, leaving a huge void in the

1 global crime-fighting efforts and leaving the entire  
2 world at risk.

3 (12) Interpol’s constitution allows for observers  
4 at its meetings by “police bodies which are not mem-  
5 bers of the Organization”.

6 (b) STATEMENT OF POLICY.—It should be the policy  
7 of the United States—

8 (1) to advocate, as appropriate—

9 (A) for Taiwan’s membership in all inter-  
10 national organizations, including Interpol, and  
11 in which the United States is also a participant;  
12 and

13 (B) for Taiwan to be granted full member-  
14 ship status in other appropriate international  
15 organizations;

16 (2) to instruct, as appropriate, representatives  
17 of the United States Government in all organizations  
18 described in paragraph (1) to use the voice, vote,  
19 and influence of the United States to advocate for  
20 Taiwan’s membership or observer status in such or-  
21 ganizations; and

22 (3) for the President or the President’s des-  
23 ignees to advocate, as appropriate, for Taiwan’s  
24 membership or observer status in all organizations  
25 described in paragraph (1) as part of any relevant

1 bilateral engagements between the United States  
2 and the People’s Republic of China, including leader  
3 summits and the U.S.-China Comprehensive Eco-  
4 nomic Dialogue.

5 (c) TAIWAN’S PARTICIPATION IN INTERPOL.—The  
6 Secretary of State shall—

7 (1) develop a strategy to—

8 (A) obtain membership status for Taiwan  
9 in Interpol and at other related meetings, ac-  
10 tivities, and mechanisms thereafter;

11 (B) encourage meaningful interaction, in-  
12 cluding information sharing, with U.S. National  
13 Central Bureau (Interpol Washington) and Tai-  
14 wan on issues related to global crime fighting;

15 (C) involve Taiwan in Interpol meetings,  
16 events, and related activities; and

17 (D) in certain cases as appropriate and in  
18 alignment with United States interests, assist  
19 Taiwan in increasing its economic, security, and  
20 diplomatic engagement with countries in the  
21 Indo-Pacific region and around the world; and

22 (2) instruct Interpol Washington to officially re-  
23 quest membership status for Taiwan in Interpol and  
24 to actively urge Interpol member states to support

1 such membership status and participation for Tai-  
2 wan.

3 (d) REPORT.—Not later than 90 days after the date  
4 of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State, in  
5 coordination with Interpol Washington, shall transmit to  
6 Congress a report, in unclassified form, describing the  
7 United States strategy to endorse and obtain observer sta-  
8 tus or membership status for Taiwan in appropriate inter-  
9 national organizations, including Interpol, and at other re-  
10 lated meetings, activities, and mechanisms thereafter. The  
11 report shall include the following:

12 (1) A description of the efforts the Secretary  
13 has made to encourage member states to promote  
14 Taiwan's bids to obtain observer status or member-  
15 ship status in appropriate international organiza-  
16 tions, including Interpol.

17 (2) A description of the actions the Secretary  
18 will take to endorse and obtain observer status or  
19 membership status for Taiwan in appropriate inter-  
20 national organizations, including Interpol, and at  
21 other related meetings, activities, and mechanisms  
22 thereafter.

23 **SEC. 3. REPORT.**

24 (a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the  
25 date of the enactment of this Act, the U.S. National Cen-

1 tral Bureau (Interpol Washington) shall submit to the  
2 Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representa-  
3 tives and the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate  
4 a report on any and all threats posed to Taiwan's criminal  
5 intelligence as a result of their non-member and non-ob-  
6 server status in the International Criminal Police Organi-  
7 zation (Interpol) and, therefore, Taiwan's lack of access  
8 to Interpol communications and data.

9 (b) FORM.—The report required by subsection (a)  
10 shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may contain  
11 a classified annex.

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119TH CONGRESS  
1ST SESSION

# S. 3430

To amend the Controlled Substances Act to prevent unnecessary resource expenditures relating to methamphetamine prosecutions.

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IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

DECEMBER 11, 2025

Mr. KENNEDY (for himself, Mr. CRUZ, Mr. HAGERTY, and Mr. GRAHAM) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary

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## A BILL

To amend the Controlled Substances Act to prevent unnecessary resource expenditures relating to methamphetamine prosecutions.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*  
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

4 This Act may be cited as the “Preventing Unneces-  
5 sary Resource Expenditures Act” or the “PURE Act”.

6 **SEC. 2. FINDINGS.**

7 Congress finds the following:

8 (1) Methamphetamine is a powerful, highly ad-  
9 dictive synthetic psychostimulant that affects the

1 central nervous system. It can cause both short- and  
2 long-term adverse effects, including violent behavior,  
3 permanent neurological damage, and overdose death.

4 (2) Beyond its destructive effects on individual  
5 health, methamphetamine abuse threatens commu-  
6 nities, generates criminal behavior, produces unem-  
7 ployment, contributes to child neglect and abuse,  
8 and breaks up families.

9 (3) Domestic production of illicit methamphet-  
10 amine in the United States has decreased signifi-  
11 cantly. Over the past 20 years, clandestine meth-  
12 amphetamine laboratory seizures in the United  
13 States decreased from a high of 23,703 seizures in  
14 2004 to 34 seizures in 2024.

15 (4) However, according to the Centers for Dis-  
16 ease Control and Prevention, between 2002 and  
17 2023, the rate of overdose deaths involving  
18 psychostimulants, primarily methamphetamine, in-  
19 creased more than 35 times, with 0.3 deaths per  
20 100,000 in 2002 and 10.6 deaths per 100,000 in  
21 2023.

22 (5) In 2020, methamphetamine surpassed co-  
23 caine as the second most common drug involved in  
24 overdose deaths, after fentanyl, and it has remained  
25 in second place since then. According to the Centers

1 for Disease Control and Prevention, from 2021  
2 through 2023, methamphetamine was associated  
3 with 95,063 overdose deaths.

4 (6) According to the 2024 National Drug  
5 Threat Assessment published by the Drug Enforce-  
6 ment Administration, 31 percent of drug-related  
7 deaths in the United States are caused by  
8 psychostimulants, mostly methamphetamine.

9 (7) From 2021 through 2024, the Drug En-  
10 forcement Administration seized 182,000 kilograms  
11 of methamphetamine. By comparison, from 2001  
12 through 2003, the Federal-wide Drug Seizure Sys-  
13 tem showed a total seizure of 10,305 kilograms of  
14 methamphetamine.

15 (8) The sharp rise in methamphetamine of-  
16 fenses and overdoses can be attributed to Mexican  
17 cartels, which now produce the vast majority of the  
18 methamphetamine distributed in the United States.

19 (9) The People's Republic of China supplies the  
20 bulk of precursor chemicals that are used in the pro-  
21 duction of synthetic methamphetamine by Mexican  
22 drug cartels. In turn, Mexican cartels produce sig-  
23 nificant quantities of highly pure methamphetamine  
24 in large laboratories at low cost. The cartels then

1 smuggle the illicit substance across the border into  
2 the United States.

3 (10) Methamphetamine offenses now account  
4 for approximately half of all drug trafficking of-  
5 fenses sentenced federally.

6 (11) Under section 401 of the Controlled Sub-  
7 stances Act (21 U.S.C. 841), the mandatory min-  
8 imum sentences for manufacturing, distributing, or  
9 dispensing methamphetamine, or for possessing  
10 methamphetamine with the intent to manufacture,  
11 distribute, or dispense, are triggered based on the  
12 purity of the confiscated methamphetamine.

13 (12) The basis for the disparity in mandatory  
14 minimum thresholds between pure and impure meth-  
15 amphetamine was the fact that defendants in posses-  
16 sion of pure methamphetamine were believed to be  
17 higher up in the distribution chain and thus more  
18 culpable.

19 (13) According to the 2024 report on Meth-  
20 amphetamine Trafficking Offenses in the Federal  
21 Criminal Justice System by the United States Sen-  
22 tencing Commission, in 1988, when a majority of  
23 the methamphetamine distributed in the United  
24 States was produced by domestic laboratories, the  
25 average purity of methamphetamine was rarely

1 greater than 50 percent. Today, it is rare for meth-  
2 amphetamine to test under 80 percent pure. Accord-  
3 ing to the 2025 National Drug Threat Assessment  
4 published by the Drug Enforcement Administration,  
5 the methamphetamine tested in 2024 had an aver-  
6 age purity of 95.1 percent.

7 (14) The shift towards purer methamphetamine  
8 occurred as Mexican cartels obtained greater market  
9 share of methamphetamine production and distribu-  
10 tion beginning in the early 2000s. The average pu-  
11 rity per kilogram of methamphetamine tested by the  
12 Drug Enforcement Administration in 2002 was 43  
13 percent, but by 2005 the average purity was 80 per-  
14 cent.

15 (15) The requirement to establish purity in  
16 prosecutions of methamphetamine distribution places  
17 a significant burden on Federal and State crime lab-  
18 oratories, contributing to a waste of resources and  
19 the overburdening of laboratory technicians who are  
20 already backlogged.

21 (16) The purity requirement for methamphet-  
22 amine prosecutions is no longer needed given the  
23 statistical improbability of any drug dealer distrib-  
24 uting impure methamphetamine.

1           (17) At the same time, methamphetamine is a  
2           greater threat to the health, safety, and welfare of  
3           the people of the United States than it has ever  
4           been.

5 **SEC. 3. ADJUSTMENTS TO LABORATORY REQUIREMENTS IN**  
6 **METHAMPHETAMINE PROSECUTIONS.**

7           Part D of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C.  
8 841 et seq.) is amended—

9           (1) in section 401(b)(1) (21 U.S.C.  
10 841(b)(1))—

11           (A) in subparagraph (A)(viii), by striking  
12           “methamphetamine, its salts, isomers, and salts  
13           of its isomers or 500 grams or more of”; and

14           (B) in subparagraph (B)(viii), by striking  
15           “methamphetamine, its salts, isomers, and salts  
16           of its isomers or 50 grams or more of”;

17           (2) in section 408 (21 U.S.C. 848)—

18           (A) by redesignating subsection (s) as sub-  
19           section (f); and

20           (B) in subsection (f), as so redesignated,  
21           by inserting “a mixture or substance containing  
22           a detectable amount of” after “involving”; and

23           (3) in section 419a (21 U.S.C. 860a), by insert-  
24           ing “a mixture or substance containing a detectable  
25           amount of” before “methamphetamine”.

1 **SEC. 4. AMENDMENT TO THE SENTENCING GUIDELINES.**

2 (a) DIRECTIVE.—Pursuant to its authority under  
3 section 994 of title 28, United States Code, and in accord-  
4 ance with this section, the United States Sentencing Com-  
5 mission shall review and, as appropriate, amend the sen-  
6 tencing guidelines and policy statements applicable to per-  
7 sons convicted of offenses under section 401 of the Con-  
8 trolled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 841) involving meth-  
9 amphetamine, its salts, isomers, and salts of its isomers,  
10 or related crimes involving the manufacture, distribution,  
11 or dispensing, or possessing with intent to manufacture,  
12 distribute, or dispense methamphetamine, its salts, iso-  
13 mers, and salts of its isomers.

14 (b) REQUIREMENTS.—In carrying out this sub-  
15 section, the Sentencing Commission shall—

16 (1) take all appropriate measures to ensure that  
17 the sentencing guidelines and policy statements ap-  
18 plicable to the offenses described in subsection (a)  
19 are sufficiently stringent to deter and adequately re-  
20 flect the direct and aggregate harms caused to indi-  
21 viduals, families, communities, and society by such  
22 offenses; and

23 (2) consider providing sentencing enhancements  
24 for those convicted of the offenses described in sub-  
25 section (a) that—

26 (A) involve a large number of victims;

1                   (B) involve a pattern of continued and fla-  
2                   grant violations;

3                   (C) involve the use or threatened use of a  
4                   dangerous weapon; or

5                   (D) result in the death or bodily injury of  
6                   any person.

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