Prelim:

A Bill To Establish A Federal Artificial Intelligence Licensing System

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. Any company that develops an artificial intelligence system costing more than $100,000,000 to train must obtain a federal license before deploying it.

SECTION 2. Licensed AI systems must: (a) Undergo safety testing to ensure they operate reliably and do not produce harmful or unsafe outputs. (b) Disclose to licensing authority the general methods of training, types of data used, total training cost, and intended use cases. (c) Submit to annual audits by the licensing authority to confirm compliance with safety and transparency requirements.

SECTION 3. The Department of Commerce will create standards, oversee licensing, and ensure compliance.

SECTION 4. This legislation will go into effect immediately. All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by MLK Congress Leadership

Prelim:

A Bill to Mandate Congressional Approval for U.S. Military Cyber Operations Abroad

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. All U.S. military cyber operations targeting foreign nations shall require a majority vote of Congress prior to execution.

SECTION 2. Emergency operations may be conducted under presidential discretion but must be ratified within 30 days. If they aren't ratified within 30 days, they must be shut down. Operations that involve offensive cyber attacks on civilian infrastructure must additionally be reported to Congress within 24 hours of execution.

SECTION 3. The Department of Defense and the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA) shall oversee compliance and submit a public annual report detailing the number, nature, and targets of all cyber operations conducted under this Act, except for classified operations related to intelligence gathering.

SECTION 4. This legislation shall take effect immediately. All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by MLK Congress Leadership

Prelim:
Fair Play and Concussion Safety Act

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. All high school and collegiate contact sports programs, including but not limited to football, soccer, lacrosse, hockey, and rugby, shall implement the following measures: a) Baseline neurological testing for all athletes at the start of each season; b) Mandatory concussion protocols following any suspected head injury, including a minimum 21-day recovery period before an athlete may return to play; c) Documentation of all concussions and compliance with return-to-play guidelines in each athlete's health record; d) Mandatory parental and athlete consent forms acknowledging potential risks, signed prior to participation; e) At least one certified athletic trainer or medical professional must be present as all practices and competitions.

SECTION 2. Federal funding for school athletic programs, including grants and equipment funding, shall be contingent upon: demonstrated compliance with concussion safety standards, submission of annual independent safety audits verifying adherence to protocols, remediation plans for programs found noncompliant.

SECTION 3. The Department of Education, in coordination with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and the National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA), shall oversee enforcement of this Act and provide guidance, training resources, and reporting frameworks.

SECTION 4. Schools or programs found noncompliant may face suspension of federal funding and mandatory corrective action plans, including, but not limited to, potential staff retraining and auditing costs, until compliance is verified.

SECTION 5. This legislation shall take effect immediately. All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by MLK Congress Leadership

Prelim:
Remote Work and Labor Flexibility Act

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. Employers with over 100 employees shall offer a hybrid or fully remote work option where feasible. Employers must maintain all labor protections, including fair wages, health benefits, and compliance with workplace safety standards, for remote and hybrid employees.

SECTION 2. The federal government shall provide financial incentives to companies that implement digital training programs for remote workers. These incentives shall include tax credits of up to $5,000 per eligible employee and grants of up to $250,000 per company per year to fund the development or purchase of online training platforms, remote collaboration tools, and professional development programs that enhance productivity, skill development, and career advancement opportunities for remote employees.

SECTION 3. The Department of Labor, in coordination with the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST), shall oversee compliance, monitor the effectiveness of remote work programs, and provide guidance on best practices for cybersecurity, workforce management, and employee well-being. The Department of Labor will establish feasibility rules for employers to follow annually. $2 billion will be drawn from the General Fund of the U.S. Treasury for this legislation every year.

SECTION 4. This legislation shall take effect on October 1, 2026, the beginning of the federal fiscal year, and all laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by MLK Congress Leadership

Prelim:
A Bill to Check AI

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. The United States will create comprehensive regulations on Data Centers through the following:

A: Data Centers larger than 100,000 sq. ft may not exist in a state that has declared itself to be in a drought.

B: Companies are not allowed to use more than 5 billion gallons of water on their AI data centers in a year.

C: Companies are not allowed to use more than 80 million kWh of electricity on their AI data centers in a year.

D: LLMs that store user input as training data must notify any and all users that their inputs (text, image, audio) is being used for data training.

E: All companies will be required to provide publicly available annual reports on their usage of water and electricity.

SECTION 2. Data Centers will be defined as any facility that houses infrastructure specifically made for the storage of digital data.

A: AI Data Centers are defined as facilities with the specific technical infrastructure and advanced computing capabilities that can train, develop, and deploy AI applications.

SECTION 3. The Department of Energy will oversee enforcement of this legislation.

A: If companies exceed the water or electricity limit then they will be fined by 5% of their annual revenue.

B: Any revenue collected under this legislation will go to upgrading and/or expanding the US electric grid.

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

Introduced for Congressional Debate by MLK Congress Staff.

Prelim:

A Bill to Establish a Federal Water Usage Tax on Large Agricultural Producers

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. Large-scale agricultural producers shall be subject to a federal tax on excessive freshwater usage.

SECTION 2. Excessive usage is defined as any water consumption above the sustainability threshold set for each river basin, aquifer, or watershed, as determined annually by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) in consultation with state water authorities. Thresholds shall be based on long-term average water availability, environmental flow requirements, and agricultural needs.

SECTION 3. The tax rate shall be $50 per 1,000 gallons of water above the threshold, adjusted annually for inflation. Tax revenue shall be deposited into the Federal Water Sustainability Fund, to be used exclusively for: a) Construction, maintenance, and modernization of water conservation infrastructure; b) Drought relief programs for affected communities; c) Grants to farmers adopting water-efficient technologies such as drip irrigation, soil moisture sensors, or drought-resistant crops.

SECTION 4. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), in coordination with the Department of Agriculture (USDA), shall oversee enforcement.

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

Introduced for Congressional Debate by MLK Congress Leadership

Semis:

A Bill to Establish National Civic Education Standards

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. All U.S. high school students must take a semester of civic education focused on government structure, voting rights, key voting issues, party platforms, and media literacy as a requirement for graduation.

SECTION 2. Civic education shall include practical skills such as voter registration, critical media evaluation, and debate techniques.

SECTION 3. The Department of Education shall develop curriculum guidelines and provide funding to ensure compliance.

SECTION 4. This legislation shall take effect on August 1, 2026. All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by MLK Congress Leadership

Semis:
A Bill To Pay Attention

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. Adderall, Arynta, Vyvanse, and any medication used to treat ADHD or ADD will now be classified as Schedule V substances.

SECTION 2. ADHD is defined as attention deficit hyperactivity disorder.

ADD is defined as attention deficit disorder.

Medications used to treat ADHD and ADD are defined as immediate- or extended-release stimulant and non-stimulant drugs specifically manufactured to regulate and increase the availability of key neurotransmitters—such as dopamine and norepinephrine—in order to improve attention, executive functioning, impulse control, and behavioral regulation in individuals diagnosed with these disorders.

SECTION 3. The Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) and Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) will be in charge of enforcement of this legislation.

A: Both the DEA and DHHS will conduct annual studies monitoring the use and distribution of ADHD and ADD medication.

B: Five years from the passage of this legislation, if both the DEA and DHHS conclude that ADHD and ADD medications are being abused by a majority of users then they will return to being Schedule II substances.

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

Introduced for Congressional Debate by MLK Congress Staff.

Finals:
A Bill to Address College Affordability

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

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

A: Freeze tuition rates for the next five years.

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

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

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

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

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

i) Increasing the amount of scholarships given per year.

ii) Improving and expanding student housing.

iii) Improving and upgrading student technologies and facilities.

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

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

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

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

Introduced for Congressional Debate by MLK Congress Staff.

Finals:

A Bill to Nationalize Critical Social Media Infrastructure During Federal Elections

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. During the 90 days preceding a federal election, major social media platforms shall operate under temporary federal oversight.

SECTION 2. Major social media platforms are defined as online services with over 50 million active U.S. users.

SECTION 3. Oversight shall require major social media platforms to: a) Apply uniform content moderation standards that prohibit the spread of disinformation related to federal elections; b) Disclose publicly the key factors and weighting used in their recommendation and ranking algorithms; c) Implement measures to combat misinformation from foreign actors; d) Submit weekly reports to DHS and the FEC detailing moderation actions, algorithm changes, and detected foreign interference.

SECTION 4. The Department of Homeland Security (DHS), in coordination with the Federal Election Commission (FEC) and Election Assistance Commission (EAC), shall oversee enforcement.

SECTION 5. This legislation shall take effect immediately. All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by MLK Congress Leadership