



ACTAA Spring 2026 Legislative Docket

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1. A Bill to Expand Student Career Readiness by Incentivizing Job-Shadowing Opportunities

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

2

3 **SECTION 1.** The federal government shall establish a Job-Shadowing Incentive Program that
4 provides tax credits to companies that offer structured job-shadowing
5 opportunities for all high school students in an accredited public, private, or
6 homeschool institution.

7

8 **SECTION 2.**

9 A. Job-shadowing shall be defined as a short-term, supervised career-exploration
10 experience in which a student observes professionals in an active workplace.

11 B. Participating companies may provide job shadowing opportunities up to 2% of
12 their full-time employees for the previous fiscal year to qualify for incentives.
13 (Ex. 1,000 employees would yield 20 job shadowing positions.)

14 C. Job-shadowing experiences must last at least 40 hours and include a
15 documented orientation and reflection component to be filed with the student's
16 W9 recorded by the company.

17

18 **SECTION 3.** The Department of Education shall oversee the creation, approval, and
19 monitoring of qualifying job-shadowing programs.

20 A. Companies that comply with the Job-Shadowing Incentive Program
21 requirements shall be eligible for a tax credit of up to \$1,000 per student
22 they host annually.

23 B. The Internal Revenue Service (IRS) will administer the tax credit portion and
24 verify compliance through annual company reporting forms.

25 C. Schools may coordinate placements through local workforce development
26 boards and Career and Technical Education (CTE) programs to ensure
27 equitable access for students.

28

29 **SECTION 4.** This legislation will take effect on July 1, 2026. All laws in conflict with this
30 legislation are hereby declared null and void.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Russellville High School

2. A Bill to Provide Early Learning Disability Screening

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

2 **SECTION 1.** All third-grade students enrolled in a public elementary school in Arkansas will receive
3 standardized screening for learning disabilities, including but not limited to dyslexia,
4 dyscalculia, and ADHD (Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder). A. Teachers can refer
5 an individual child to additional or targeted screening based upon classroom behavior
6 and/or academic performance. B. The parents or guardians of each child are entitled to
7 prior notice of such screening and shall have the right to refuse their child from
8 participating in screening(s) without penalty.

9 **SECTION 2.** Screening means the use of a brief, standardized evaluation process to assess which
10 students may be at risk for a learning disability; Screening does not constitute a formal
11 diagnosis. Opt-out means a parent's or guardian's written or electronic notice to refuse
12 their child's participation in screening(s).

13 **SECTION 3.** The U.S. Department of Education, through its Office of Special Education and
14 Rehabilitative Services (OSERS) shall enforce this legislation by developing nationally
15 accepted guidelines regarding screening methods and materials, assisting state and local
16 educational entities with implementing screening procedures, and requiring annual
17 compliance reports from those educational entities receiving federal funding. All data
18 collected from screening assessments shall be kept confidential pursuant to FERPA
19 (Family Educational Rights Privacy Act) and shall not be used for academic purposes, for
20 disciplinary actions, or for making decisions regarding future testing.

21 **SECTION 4.** A. This legislation becomes effective for the academic year immediately following two
22 full fiscal years after enactment. B. In the first fiscal year after enactment, the
23 Department of Education shall complete development of guidelines and approved
24 screening frameworks. C. In the second fiscal year, states shall develop plans for
25 implementing statewide screening, including educator training programs. D. States shall
26 implement statewide screening no later than the beginning of the third academic year
27 following enactment.

28 Funding for this program will come from funds diverted from the L.E.A.R.N.S. Act
29 budget.

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

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Introduced for Congressional Debate by Parkview Arts and Magnet High School.

3. A Bill to Reform Arkansas Public High School Start Times to Improve Well-being and Academic Productivity

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

2 **SECTION 1.** All Arkansas public school districts will require their high schools to start the first
3 class period of the school day no earlier than 8:30 AM (CST).

4 **SECTION 2.** Academic class periods refer to instructional periods during designated school
5 hours in which students and teachers are present for academic purposes. A
6 school day in this context refers to any calendar date within the first and last day
7 of school when students receive academic instruction, as decided by the
8 calendar made publicly available online through the Arkansas Department of
9 Education Data Center.

10 **SECTION 3.** The United States Department of Education will oversee the enforcement of this
11 legislation. School start times and ending times will be determined by the school
12 district within the parameters of this legislation and the mandated instructional
13 hours determined by the Arkansas LEARNS Act. After this bill is passed, public
14 school districts that continue to implement high school bell schedules, even just
15 as an option for students, that begin before 8:30 AM (CST) will be fined by the
16 Arkansas Department of Education for \$10,000 (ten-thousand) upfront; an
17 additional fine of \$5,000 (five-thousand) will be charged to the school district
18 following each subsequent academic semester in which a bell schedule that does
19 not meet the requirements of this legislation is enforced.

20 **SECTION 4.** Implementation will begin one year after the passage of this legislation or no
21 later than the first day of the 2027-2028 academic school year for Arkansas
22 Public Schools.

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

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Bentonville West High School.

4. A Bill to Require All Cars Sold in the United States to be Electric by 2035

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

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3 **SECTION 1.** All cars sold or delivered to the United States must be electric by 2035.
4 The Department of Transportation shall require two high-speed vehicle charging
5 stations totaling 8 plugs per 30 miles on federal highways in counties with
6 population densities of 25 or more persons per square mile. In counties with
7 densities between 5 and 25 people per square mile, one four-plug station per 30
8 miles shall be mandated. Charger requirements do not apply in counties where
9 density is below 5 persons per square mile.

10

11 **SECTION 2.** “Electric” or “Electric Vehicles” is defined as vehicles that are completely
12 powered by an electric motor. “High-Speed Chargers” are defined as any electric
13 vehicle charging unit delivering at least 150kW of power. “Stations” is defined as
14 a group of High-Speed Chargers using the same power source.

15

16 **SECTION 3.** The Department of Transportation for each state shall submit a report each year
17 on the high-speed plug density and plans for expanding access.
18 A. Each vehicle manufacturer selling or delivering to the United States must
19 publish an annual report on newly manufactured vehicles and progress
20 toward its gas-powered vehicle elimination targets.
21 B. All reports shall be submitted to Congress and made publicly available online.
22 C. States with sections of federal highways failing to meet the benchmarks by
23 2030 must submit and make public an improvement plan to Congress.
24 D. The Department of Transportation may withhold funding from states with
25 areas failing to meet the benchmarks by 2030. Additionally, the Department
26 of Transportation may issue road improvement grants to states compliant by
27 2030.

28

29 **SECTION 4.** This legislation will take effect on June 1, 2026. All laws in conflict with this
30 legislation are hereby declared null and void.

5. A Bill To Cover Emergency Transportation Costs

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

2 **SECTION 1.** The United States Federal Government will eliminate the remaining balance of
3 emergency transportation costs of constituents' bills that their insurance does
4 not cover. This will be done through the implementation of a sin tax.

5

6 **SECTION 2.** Emergency transportation is defined as a rapid, medically equipped movement
7 of critically ill or injured individuals who need immediate, life-saving care. Sin Tax
8 will be defined as an increase in the taxed amount on any items that are
9 categorized as Tobacco, Alcohol, Energy Drinks, and Online and Casino Gambling.

10

11 **SECTION 3.** The Department of Health and Human Services will oversee enforcement
12 alongside the Department of Commerce in accordance with the Food and Drug
13 Administration.
14 A. The Department of Health and Human Services oversees the addition of the
15 benefits to the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services, as well as
16 allocating the funding.
17 B. The Tax will be a .05% Federal Tax for all purchased items or placed bets in
18 the categories established above. If the item does not reach the \$2.50
19 threshold, the tax will not be applied. All taxable items must be taxed if they
20 are past the \$2.50 threshold.
21 a. The FDA will help to determine if the sold items are within the
22 definition to FDA distinctions will be made on an annual basis based
23 on the nature of the items in question. All distinctions will not be
24 subject to review or legal proceedings.

25

26 **SECTION 4.** The legislation funding mechanism will be implemented in Fiscal Year 2027, and
27 legislation as a whole will be implemented in Fiscal Year 2028. All laws in conflict
28 with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

6. A Bill to Prevent Non-Farmers From Exploiting Farmland Tax Breaks

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

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3 **SECTION 1.** That the Arkansas General Assembly shall revise the criteria for
4 agricultural land tax designation to ensure that only individuals,
5 families, and entities deriving a substantial portion of their annual
6 gross income from active agricultural production shall qualify for
7 agricultural property tax rates.

8

9 **SECTION 2.** The Arkansas Department of Finance and Administration, in
10 coordination with county assessors, shall develop a verification
11 process requiring qualifying landowners to provide annual
12 documentation of income sources and agricultural activity.
13 A. landowners must submit a sworn affidavit attesting to the
14 accuracy of the submitted information. providing county
15 assessors with formal written evidence of compliance.

16

17 **SECTION 3.** Any landowner who misclassifies land to avoid taxes shall repay the
18 full tax difference for up to five (5) prior years and may be fined up
19 to \$2,500 per acre annually Exemptions apply to: individual farmers
20 or family farms earning under \$500,000 gross annually, nonprofit or
21 cooperative organizations engaged in bona fide agricultural
22 production, and land enrolled in recognized federal or state
23 conservation or agricultural programs

24

25 **SECTION 4.** This legislation will be implemented by FY 2028

7. A Bill to Classify Kratom as a Schedule 1 Controlled Substance Under the Controlled Substances Act

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

- 1 **SECTION 1.** Kratom (*Mitragyna speciosa*) shall be classified as a Schedule I controlled
2 substance under the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. § 812).
- 3 **SECTION 2.** The manufacture, distribution, and possession of Kratom and its primary
4 alkaloids, mitragynine and 7-hydroxymitragynine, shall therefore be prohibited
5 under the federal law.
- 6 **SECTION 3.** The Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) shall be responsible for enforcing
7 this classification in cooperation with the state and local authorities, while
8 continuing to authorize and oversee scientific and medical research involving
9 Kratom under existing DEA protocols.
- 10 **SECTION 4.** Funding for enforcement of this shall be used from previously appropriated DEA
11 Controlled Substance Enforcement budgets. Additional funds may be authorized
12 as needed.
- 13 **SECTION 5.** This legislation shall take effect 6 months after passage to allow time for
14 enforcement preparation and public notice. All laws in conflict with this
15 legislation are hereby declared null and void.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Sylvan Hills High School.

8. A Bill to Renew the Trade Promotion Authority to Boost Trade Relations

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

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3 **SECTION 1.** The Trade Promotion Authority is hereby renewed and shall remain in effect
4 until the Fiscal Year 2032.

5

6 **SECTION 2.** The “Trade Promotion Authority” is defined as the legislative mechanism
7 allowing the President to negotiate international trade agreements, subject to
8 Congressional approval of the final agreement without amendment.

9

10 **SECTION 3.** The Office of the US Trade Representative (USTR) and the US International Trade
11 Commission (USITC) will oversee the renewal of this legislation.

12 A. The USTR and the USITC will work together with Congress and the President
13 to ensure that future trade agreements benefit both the United States and
14 its foreign trading partners.

15 B. These agencies shall submit biannual reports to Congress detailing the status,
16 scope, and economic effects of ongoing trade negotiations.

17 C. The USTR must consult with relevant congressional committees before and
18 after any finalized agreement to ensure compliance with U.S. labor,
19 environmental, and national security standards.

20

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

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Conway High School.



9. A Bill to Outlaw Youth Wilderness Therapy Programs

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

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3 **SECTION 1.** No individual or company shall operate, and advertise a wilderness therapy
4 program.

5

6 **SECTION 2.** Wilderness therapy programs shall be defined as an experiential form of therapy
7 that combines outdoor experiences and therapy sessions.

8

9 **SECTION 3.** The Administration for Children and Families (ACF), an agency within the U.S.
10 The Department of Health and Human Services will oversee the implementation
11 of this bill.

12

13 **SECTION 4.** This bill will not require any funding.

14

15 **SECTION 5.** This legislation will take effect August 18, 2026.

16

17 **SECTION 6.** All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby null and void.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Fayetteville High School.

10. A Bill Requiring An Increase In Guidelines For the Betterment of Patient Care in Acute Psychiatric Facilities

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

- 1 **SECTION 1.** All acute psychiatric facilities in the state of Arkansas must increase guidelines to
2 improve the quality of care patients are receiving.
3 A. Facilities must now use all available beds in their buildings to ensure that
4 every bed is filled, cutting down on wait times for future patients.
5 B. Through funding from the Arkansas Department of Human Services, facilities
6 must provide higher quality hygiene items, along with upkeep of communal and
7 private areas (including day rooms, bedrooms, and restrooms)
8
- 9 **SECTION 2.** “Acute Psychiatric Facilities” Will be defined as “health services the patient
10 receives during a brief yet severe episode of acute mental illness” “Higher quality
11 hygiene items” shall be defined as bulk hygiene products that have been proven
12 to provide better cleanliness for people that use it, including things such as body
13 care and dental care. “Upkeep of communal and private areas” shall be defined
14 as ensuring that all spaces used by staff and patients shall have comfortable (yet
15 safe) furniture, floors, and ceilings, along with constantly working plumbing
16 necessities.
17
- 18 **SECTION 3.** The Arkansas Department of Human Services will oversee the implementation of
19 this bill by conducting monthly evaluations of facilities in the state and by
20 funding the necessary changes for the facilities.
21 A. The Department of Human Services shall allocate \$1,000,000 towards these
22 facilities. This money will go towards getting the necessary items to meet
23 care standards.
24 B. All facilities formerly funded by Medicaid services will now receive their
25 funding directly from the Arkansas Department of Human Services
26
- 27 **SECTION 4.** This legislation will take effect on the fiscal year of 2028. All laws in conflict with
28 this legislation are hereby declared null and void.



11. A Bill to Insure Road Safety and Driver Accountability on Public Roadways

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS ASSEMBLED HERE:

- SECTION 1.** The use of HID and LED low beam headlights exceeding 2,000 lumens per bulb or 3,000 lumens per high beam headlight shall be prohibited on all public roadways. Color temperature below 2500 Kelvin or above 6,000 Kelvin shall be prohibited on all public roadways. Both factory-installed and aftermarket HID/LED systems must comply with these standards.
- SECTION 2.** The Department of Transportation shall create certification and testing standards for all HID/LED headlights sold, installed, or operated within each state. Aftermarket headlights that increase brightness or alter factory calibration shall be deemed unlawful.
- SECTION 3.** Violations of this act shall result in a fine of \$250 per offense, and noncompliant vehicles may be subject to mandatory removal or replacement of illegal headlight systems with compliance verified through the applicable state certificate of correction or comparable compliance verification process. Businesses that sell or install unapproved HID/LED headlights will be subject to a \$250 fee per unit sold or installed.
- SECTION 4.** This legislation shall go into effect at the beginning of Fiscal Year 2027, allowing a twelve-month grace period for vehicle owners and retailers to ensure compliance. All laws in conflict with this act will hereby be declared null and void.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Russellville High School.

12. A Bill to Prohibit Legacy Admissions to Promote Fairness in College Admissions

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

1 **SECTION 1.** Legacy admissions shall be prohibited at all public and private colleges and
2 universities in the United States that accept federal funding. All admissions
3 offices must evaluate applicants strictly on academic merit, extracurricular
4 achievement, and personal qualifications, with no consideration of alumni
5 relationships or personal ties. A College Admissions Fairness Program (CAFP) will
6 be established under the Department of Education to audit and certify
7 compliance.

8 **SECTION 2.** Legacy admissions are defined as any preferential treatment in admissions given
9 to applicants based on parental, sibling, or other familial alumni status, or
10 through donations. Federal funding includes, but is not limited to, Pell Grants,
11 federal research funding, student loan programs, and institutional aid.

12 **SECTION 3.** This act shall be overseen by the U.S. Department of Education, with funding
13 reallocated from within its budget and associated executive branch cabinet
14 department. The Department will enforce compliance through CAFP, with
15 penalties for violations ranging from fines to suspension of federal student aid
16 eligibility for offending institutions.

17 **SECTION 4.** This legislation will go into effect in the academic year 2027-2028.

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

19

20 *Introduced for Congressional Debate by Parkview High School.*

13. A bill to increase transparency in federal legislative decision-making.

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

2

3 **SECTION 1.** It shall be the policy of the United States to ensure that all legislative
4 proceedings in which binding decisions on federal legislation are made are
5 conducted with full public transparency through audio and video recording and
6 public access.

7

8 **SECTION 2.** For the purpose of this legislation:

9

- 10 A. Legislative proceeding means any meeting, hearing, markup, conference
11 committee, or negotiation in which Members of Congress discuss, amend,
12 reconcile, or finalize legislative text.
- 13 B. Binding legislative action means any action that directly determines the final
14 language, structure, or passage of a bill, resolution, or amendment.
- 15 C. Conference committee means a temporary joint committee of the House of
16 Representatives and the Senate formed to reconcile differences between
17 versions of legislation.
- 18 D. Public broadcast means a live audiovisual transmission made accessible to
19 the public via the internet, with an archived recording made available
20 thereafter.

21 **SECTION 3.** The Clerk of the House of Representatives and the Secretary of the Senate shall
22 jointly oversee the implementation of this bill.

- 23 A. Any bill, amendment, or legislative text produced in violation of this bill shall
24 be procedurally invalid until reconsidered in a proceeding that complies with
25 the requirements of this bill.
- 26 B. It is authorized to be appropriated up to \$15,000,000 from Legislative
27 Branch Appropriations to carry out this bill.

28

29 **SECTION 4.** This legislation will take effect on January 1, 2027. All laws in conflict with this
30 legislation are hereby declared null and void.



14. A Bill to Support Federal Employees During Government Shutdowns

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

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3 **SECTION 1.** Any federal employee who would not be paid while a government shutdown
4 occurs would get paid \$15 per hour providing the minimum pay.

5

6 **SECTION 2.** A federal employee is: an individual who is currently employed by the U.S.
7 Treasury Department or any other federal agency. Including but not limited to:
8 the Armed Forces, the Reserve components, and the National Guard. Federal
9 employees play a crucial role in the administration and enforcement of federal
10 laws and policies.

11

12 **SECTION 3.** The Office of Personal Management Department will be in charge of paying the
13 federal employees affected by the government shutdown.

14 A. The punishment for not following through and paying the federal
15 employee(s) is to provide the pay they should have received plus a bonus of
16 5% to the salary of what should have been given.

17 B. Those who failed to pay the federal employees will receive a fine of \$3,000
18 per violation as according to the Fair Labor Standards.

19

20 **SECTION 4.** The Government Accountability Office would oversee that this pay gets carried
21 out to all officials until the shut down has concluded.

22

23 **SECTION 5.** This legislation will take effect on February 1, 2027.

24

25 **SECTION 6.** All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Fayetteville High School.

15. A Bill to Regulate Algorithmic Pricing

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

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3 **SECTION 1.** Businesses engaged in consumer sales shall be prohibited from using algorithmic
4 pricing practices that result in price discrimination, market manipulation, or
5 consumer exploitation.

6

7 **SECTION 2.** “Algorithmic Pricing” shall be defined as the use of automated algorithms or
8 machine learning models to dynamically determine or adjust prices based on
9 data such as consumer demand, competitor prices, purchasing history, market
10 trends, or personal data.

11

12 **SECTION 3.** The Federal Trade Commission (FTC) will oversee the implementation of this
13 legislation.

14

15 A. Businesses found in violation of this legislation will be fined 2% of their

16

17 B. After five months of continued noncompliance, the FTC may impose a

18

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

16. A Bill to Regulate Facial Detection Software

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

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3 **SECTION 1.** State, local, and federal law enforcement agencies shall be prohibited from using
4 facial recognition technology to identify, track, or monitor individuals or
5 suspects.

6

7 **SECTION 2.** “Facial recognition technology” shall be defined as any automated or semi-
8 automated system that assists in identifying, verifying, or gathering information
9 about an individual based on the physical characteristics of that individual’s face.

10

11 **SECTION 3.** The Department of Justice will oversee this legislation, restricting grant funding
12 from agencies that violate the ban and shall ensure that any facial data
13 previously collected or stored by such agencies is destroyed.

14

15 **SECTION 4.** Exceptions to this prohibition shall be granted only for the following purposes:
16 A. Locating missing persons, including minors or victims of human trafficking.
17 B. Verifying identity in controlled environments such as airport security,
18 provided that data is deleted immediately after verification.

19

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

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Episcopal Collegiate School.

17. Professional Degree Restoration Act

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

2

3 **SECTION 1.** The Department of Education shall reinstate all degrees no longer designated as
4 a “professional degree” per the (OBBBA). The requirements for these degrees
5 must meet those as defined by the Higher Education Act of 1965, and all such
6 degrees shall be eligible for higher federal lending limits.

7

8 **SECTION 2.** A professional degree shall be defined as defined by the Higher Education Act of
9 1965: a degree that signifies both completion of the academic requirements for
10 beginning practice in a given profession and a level of professional skill beyond
11 that normally required for a bachelor's degree. Professional licensure is generally
12 required. Examples of professional degrees include, but are not limited to:
13 Pharmacy (Pharm.D.), Dentistry (D.D.S. or D.M.D.), Veterinary Medicine (D.V.M.),
14 Chiropractic (D.C. or D.C.M.), Law (L.L.B. or J.D.), Medicine (M.D.), Optometry
15 (O.D.), Osteopathic Medicine (D.O.), Podiatry (D.P.M., D.P., or Pod.D.), and
16 Theology (M.Div. or M.H.L.).

17

18 **SECTION 3.** The Department of Education shall update all records and notify accredited
19 institutions within 180 days of enactment. Failure to comply with this Act shall
20 result in the withholding of 10% of the Department's administrative funds until
21 compliance is achieved.

22

23 **SECTION 4.** This Act shall take effect immediately upon passage. All laws or policies in
24 conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Russellville High School.

18. A bill to regulate NIL spending in NCAA sports

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

2 **SECTION 1.** The Federal Government shall establish baseline regulations on NIL spending by
3 NCAA member institutions and affiliated NIL collectives to promote competitive
4 balance.

5 **SECTION 2.** (a) NIL Collective shall be defined as any organization, group, or entity that
6 coordinates, funds, facilitates, or distributes NIL compensation for collegiate
7 athletes affiliated with a specific NCAA member institution.

8 (b) NIL Compensation shall be defined as any financial payment, endorsement
9 agreement, appearance fee, marketing arrangement, or promotional
10 compensation provided in exchange for a student-athlete's name, image, or
11 likeness.

12 (c) Highest Competitive Subdivision shall be defined as the top level of
13 competition within an NCAA-sanctioned sport, as recognized by the NCAA,
14 including but not limited to:

15 Football Bowl Subdivision (FBS) for football;

16 Division 1 men's and women's basketball;

17 Any other NCAA sport without formal subdivisions, in which all division 1
18 programs compete within a single competitive tier
19

20 **SECTION 3.** (a) A national NIL compensation cap shall be set at 15 percent of the average
21 annual athletic revenue of institutions competing in the Highest Competitive
22 Subdivision of each NCAA sport, calculated using a rolling three-year average.

23 (b) Violations: Any institution exceeding the cap shall face:

24 1. A monetary fine equal to 50% of the amount spent above the cap.

25 2. Suspension from postseason play or championships for the affected sport in
26 the following season.

27 **SECTION 4.** The Department of Justice, through the Antitrust Division, in coordination with
28 the NCAA, shall oversee enforcement.

29 **SECTION 5.** This legislation shall go into effect on January 1, 2027. All laws in conflict with
30 this legislation are hereby declared null and void.
31



19. A Bill To Require School Administrators to Have to Teach One Class

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

2 **SECTION 1.** All public secondary schools in the State of Arkansas with a total enrollment of at
3 least 350 students shall require each certified school administrator, excluding
4 principals, to teach one low-level or elective course per academic year.

5 **SECTION 2.** A. School Administrator refers to any certified administrative employee of a
6 public secondary school, including but not limited to assistant principals, deans,
7 instructional coordinators, and curriculum specialists, but excluding principals.

8 B. Low-Level Course refers to an entry-level, non-advanced course such as
9 freshman seminar, oral communication, health, study skills, or other comparable
10 introductory courses as approved by the overseeing agency.

11 C. Public Secondary School refers to any Arkansas public middle or high school
12 receiving state education funding.

13 D. Total Enrollment refers to the combined number of students enrolled.

14 **SECTION 3.** The Arkansas Department of Education (ADE) shall oversee enforcement of this
15 legislation.

16 **SECTION 4.** This legislation will take effect in the academic year 2027

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

20. A Bill to Establish The CECOT FORTRESS Act

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

2 **SECTION 1.** The Department of Justice shall take a designated facility and transform it
3 into a centralized maximum security complex to hold high risk inmates, referred
4 to as FORTRESS.
5

6 **SECTION 2.** “CECOT” shall refer to a highly centralized maximum security prison
7 modeled after the Salvadoran CECOT system, designed for the detention of the
8 most dangerous violent offenders, gang leaders, domestic terrorists, and high-
9 risk organized crime operators. “Designated facility” refers to a single U.S. prison
10 selected for upgrading under this Act. “High risk inmate” means individuals
11 identified by federal agencies as violent gang, terrorist, or organized crime
12 threats.
13

14 **SECTION 3.** This Act will be enforced by the establishment of a FORTRESS Oversight
15 Board, consisting of Department of Justice officials, one Department of War
16 representative, one Presidential appointee, one appointee Chief Justice, and two
17 private-sector security experts. The Board shall issue annual reports to Congress.
18 A. The designated facility shall: House inmates classified as tier 4 high threat
19 under federal guidelines; Centralize gang leadership detention to disrupt
20 national criminal coordination; implement monitoring systems similar to
21 international high security models; and permit holding inmates in extended
22 restrictive housing up. Inmate transfers may begin prior to full completion of the
23 complex. FORTRESS shall reach operational capacity within 1.5 years.
24

25 **SECTION 4.** Funding for this project shall come from a 10% reduction in the
26 Department of War's operations and maintenance budget for 5 fiscal years.
27 Additional funding, if required, may be drawn from seized assets related to
28 federal criminal and cartel investigations, not exceeding \$2 billion annually. The
29 DOJ will be allowed to contract with private corrections companies for
30 construction and technological development.
31

32 **SECTION 5.** This Act shall take effect immediately upon passage. Within 6 months of
33 passage, the DOJ will identify the most secure federal prison currently operating
34 in the United States as suitable for conversion.
35

36 **SECTION 6.** All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.
37

21. A Bill to Upgrade Digital Infrastructure in Hospitals and Clinics to Protect Americans' Healthcare Data

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

2 **SECTION 1.** Healthcare facilities that utilize outdated technology or unsupported digital
3 systems shall transition to modern, secure, and regularly updated digital
4 infrastructure.

5 **SECTION 2.** "Healthcare facilities" shall be defined as places that provide health care
6 including hospitals, clinics, pharmacies, outpatient care centers, and specialized
7 care centers. "Outdated technology" shall be defined as technology that can no
8 longer be reasonably protected against current cybersecurity threats due to its
9 age, lack of vendor support, or incompatibility with modern security protocols
10 such as WPA3, SSH, and others as determined by the CISA.

11 **SECTION 3.** The Office of the National Coordinator for Health Information Technology (ONC)
12 with the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA) shall oversee
13 this transition.

- 14 A. Healthcare facilities will focus on technology that holds and accesses
15 electronic health records, such as legacy devices and EHR systems, and other
16 digital systems if needed.
- 17 B. The ONC and the CISA shall establish a grant program of up to \$250 billion to
18 redistribute to hospitals based on demonstrated need and facility size.
- 19 C. Healthcare facilities found in violation of this legislation shall be fined
20 \$100,000 then a 2% increase per month until their technology is updated.

21 **SECTION 4.** This legislation will take effect on FY 2027. All laws in conflict with this legislation
22 are hereby declared null and void.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Conway High School.