



ACTAA Fall 2026 Legislative Docket

1. A Bill to Ban Solitary Confinement in All U.S. Prisons Introduced by Fayetteville High School
2. A Bill to Establish Unicare Introduced by Cabot High School
3. A Bill to Allow Automatic Voter Registration to Increase Voter Turnout Introduced by Episcopal Collegiate School
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5. The Post-Divorce Housing and Financial Stability Act Introduced by Don Tyson School of Innovation
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13. A Bill to Increase NASA Funding Introduced by Cabot High School
14. The Adolescent Justice Act Introduced by Episcopal Collegiate School

1. A Bill to Ban Solitary Confinement in All U.S. Prisons

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

2 **SECTION 1.** This bill will completely ban the use of solitary confinement in the United States,
3 with the exception of supermax prisons due to the fact that all of the cells in
4 supermax prisons can be classified as solitary confinement.

5 **SECTION 2.** Discretionary funding/spending shall be defined as non-essential costs that are
6 not needed for day to day operations. Solitary confinement will be defined as a
7 prisoner being placed in a single cell with little to no outside human contact.

8 **SECTION 3.** This bill will be overseen and enacted by the Department of Justice
9 A. If any federal or state prison is found to be using these cells after the ban, all
10 of their discretionary funding will be cut completely for the year. If any
11 private prison is found to be using them after the ban, the company that
12 oversees that prison will be fined the sum of their yearly discretionary
13 spending.
14 B. If a federal or state prison is found to be using these cells again after the ban
15 their overall yearly funding will be cut by 10%. If a private prison is found to
16 be using these cells again after the ban they will be fined 10% of their yearly
17 income.

18 **SECTION 4.** This bill will require no funding.

19 **SECTION 5.** This legislation will take effect no less than 60 days after the passing of this
20 legislation.

21 **SECTION 6.** All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.
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25 *Introduced for Congressional Debate by Fayetteville High School*
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2. A Bill to Establish Unicare

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. Congress will hereby use all resources available to them to establish a UHS (universal healthcare system).

SECTION 2. Medicaid and Medicare will be collapsed into this new system, including all their funding, infrastructure, and employees. The US will then double the highest income tax bracket for both corporate and individual. A new VAT tax will be established on all industries. All funding is generated from these increases.

SECTION 3. The Internal Revenue Service, Department of the Treasury, and the Department of Health and Human Services will be in charge of enforcement and implementation of this system.

- A. The IRS will be in charge of creating the new VAT tax, specifying its details, enforcing the new VAT tax, and enforcing the new income tax. The DoT will be in charge of the management of the new funds exclusively for the UHS. The HHS will be in charge of consolidating Medicaid and Medicare into the new system. As well as the use of the increased funding for the creation of a new subsidiary, Unicare.
- B. Finally, this system is not allowed to have a deficit. After the first five years of Unicare's establishment, it'll will be determined if the system needs extra funding or not. All extra funding will roll over into the next year.
- C. In the case that there is a deficit within the first five years, a new series of tariffs will be established to prevent a growing deficit. The Department of Commerce will be responsible for determining these tariffs.

SECTION 4. This legislation will take effect in FY 2028, and ten years will be granted to establish this system. All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Cabot High School.

3. A Bill to Allow Automatic Voter Registration to Increase Voter Turnout

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

2 **SECTION 1.** All U.S. citizens shall be automatically registered to vote when they turn 18.

3 **SECTION 2.** Automatic Voter Registration shall be defined as a process in which eligible
4 individuals are registered to vote when interacting with their states' Revenue
5 Offices.

6 **SECTION 3.** The Federal Elections Commission will oversee the enforcement of this
7 legislation.

8 **SECTION 4.** This legislation will take effect on January 1, 2027.

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24 *Introduced for Congressional Debate by Episcopal Collegiate School.*

4. A Bill to Federally Regulate the Use of Eminent Domain

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. The use of “eminent domain” for state agencies, local governments, or other governmental entities shall be prohibited if for the following reasons:

- A. The use of “eminent domain” for economic development purposes.
- B. The use of “eminent domain” to transfer property from one private owner to another.

SECTION 2. A. “Eminent domain” shall mean the power of the government to seize private property for public use with compensation.

B. “Economic development purposes” shall mean the use of seized property to increase tax revenue, create jobs, promote commercial development, or otherwise improve economic conditions.

C. “Private owner” shall mean any individual, corporation, partnership, or nongovernmental entity possessing legal ownership of property.

SECTION 3. The Department of Justice shall be responsible for enforcing the provisions of this legislation. Any government entity found in violation of this shall be subject to judicial review and injunctive relief.

SECTION 4. This legislation shall take effect in fiscal year 2027. All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Sylvan Hills High School.

5. The Post-Divorce Housing and Financial Stability Act

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. The Post-Divorce Housing and Financial Stability Act shall provide temporary housing and financial assistance to recently divorced parents who are at risk of homelessness or economic instability and meet the clear qualifications of the program. In order to be eligible for this act, applicants must be legally divorced within the last 24 months, have at least one dependent child, and meet income requirements.

SECTION 2. Dependent children shall be defined as a child who is under the age of 19 and meet all requirements defined by 26 USC § 152. Those at risk of homelessness or economic instability shall be defined as having an annual income below 30% of the Median Family Income (MFI) for the area that they live in. Income requirements shall be set and administered by each individual state receiving funds under this act.

SECTION 3. The Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) shall oversee and administer the Post-Divorce Housing and Financial Stability Act and distribute annual federal grants to existing state housing agencies.

- A. Grant funding shall be allocated based on state population, housing insecurity rates, and the average number of single-parent households.
- B. State housing agencies receiving funds under this act shall connect with state child support enforcement agencies to identify households experiencing inconsistent child support obligations. Along with this, financial assistance under this act shall not exceed \$1,500 per month for the divorced individual.
- C. Funding shall be derived from a federal .05% tax on all residences sold over \$2,000,000. States shall use funds for temporary housing and financial assistance programs authorized under this act.

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

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Don Tyson School of Innovation.

6. A Bill to Establish a National Data Privacy Framework to Protect Consumers

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

2 **SECTION 1.** The United States shall establish national data privacy protections
3 that grant individuals the right to access, opt out, delete their
4 personal data, and regulate how private entities collect, use, and
5 share such data.

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

7 A. Personal data shall mean any information that identifies or is
8 reasonably linkable to an individual, including but not limited to
9 name, address, online activity, and location data.

10 B. Covered entity shall mean any business, corporation, or
11 organization that collects, stores, processes, or shares personal
12 data within the United States.

13 C. Delete shall mean to permanently erase the personal data or
14 render it inaccessible.

15 **SECTION 3.** This legislation shall be administered and enforced by the Federal
16 Trade Commission, in coordination with the Department of
17 Commerce.

18 A. The Federal Trade Commission shall have primary authority to
19 investigate violations, enforce compliance, and issue civil
20 penalties. Congress shall appropriate funds to establish a Bureau
21 of Data Privacy within the FTC. The BDP shall assist in
22 developing national data privacy standards and provide
23 guidance to businesses for compliance.

24 B. Any entity found in violation shall be subject to civil penalties up
25 to 4% of annual global revenue.

26 C. Individuals whose data privacy rights are violated under this Act
27 shall have the right to pursue civil action against the offending
28 entity.

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

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32 *Introduced for Congressional Debate by Russellville High School.*

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7. A Bill to Establish Federal Standards for Student Loan Interest Rates

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

- 1 **SECTION 1.** Federal student loan interest rates shall be capped at 2% for undergraduate
2 loans and 3.5% for graduate loans, with an annual adjustment based on inflation
3 not exceeding 4%.
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- 5 **SECTION 2.** Compliance shall be defined as an institution's full adherence to federal student
6 loan regulations required transparency standards and completion of all
7 corrective actions within designated review periods.
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- 9 **SECTION 3.** The United States Department of Education shall oversee the implementation
10 and enforcement of this act.
11 A. Violations of this Act shall result in a graduated enforcement system
12 consisting of: (1) an initial warning, (2) a second warning following a two-
13 month compliance review period, and (3) continued non-compliance
14 resulting in public listing by the Department of Education and withholding
15 federal funding.
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- 17 **SECTION 4.** This legislation will take effect on May 18 2028. All laws in conflict with this
18 legislation are hereby declared null and void.
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31 *Introduced for Congressional Debate by Fayetteville High School*
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8. A Bill to Enact a Company Carbon Tax

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. Congress will put in place a new tax to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

SECTION 2. Every company operating within US borders will have all greenhouse gas emissions monitored through the GHGRP. This tax will be added to their corporate tax. The following will be the different depending on emissions:

1. <1,000 tons will have nothing added.
2. 1,000-10,000 tons will have 0.5% added.
3. 10,000-100,000 tons will have 1.5% added.
4. 100,000-1,000,000 tons will have 4.5% added.
5. 1,000,000-10,000,000 tons will have 13.5% added.
6. >10,000,000 tons will have 20% added.

SECTION 3. The EPA will ensure accurate tracking and reporting of emissions and that clean energy projects that are created from these funds are environmentally safe. The DoE will be in charge of using the generated funds. The IRS will handle the tax and the reward program.

- A. An inverse of this tax will be created giving the opposite benefit for the opposite GHG production. E.G If a company reduces their GHG emissions by 1,000-10,000 tons 0.5% will be taken off their corporate tax for each year they do this.
- B. All funds generated will go towards clean energy projects.
- C. Greenhouse gas will be defined as a type of gas that traps heat in the atmosphere.
- D. A company will be defined as a business that sells a product or service for a profit.
- E. This tax will also apply to a company's subsidiaries.

SECTION 4. This act will go into effect at the beginning of the 2028 FY. However, collected numbers from 2024 to 2027 will be documented. All laws conflict with this legislation are hereby null and void.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Cabot High School.

9. A Bill to Enforce Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) Policies

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. The United States Federal Government shall enforce Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) policies in every U.S. state, which will require companies responsible for the whole life cycle of their products, including the disposal of the waste they produce, which will be managed by their own facilities.

SECTION 2. EPR policies shall be defined as regulations that require manufacturers, rather than municipalities, be financially and operationally responsible for the entire life cycle of their products. This will shift the financial burden off of local governments and taxpayers, and internalize environmental costs, and encourage eco-design.

SECTION 3. Extended Producer Responsibility Policies shall be implemented by the Environmental Protection Agency on a national level, who will also be responsible for the oversight of funds.

A. These policies will also be enforced at the state level, by agencies such as Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery in California, Department of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE) in Colorado, and Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) in Maine. Every U.S. state has a dedicated agency or department responsible for environmental protection and regulation that will be involved.

B. Companies shall pay \$150 per ton of nonrecyclable materials produced annually to the E.P.A. to fund this. Companies found in violation shall face fines of \$50,000 per ton of unmanaged waste.

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

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Don Tyson School of Innovation.

10. A Bill to Federalize Bentley’s Law to Expand Restitution for Children of DUI Victims

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. Individuals convicted in federal court of intoxication manslaughter or vehicular homicide involving alcohol or controlled substances that results in the death of a parent or legal guardian shall be required to pay court-ordered financial restitution for the support of the victim’s surviving minor children. This restitution requirement shall be applied uniformly across all states as a federal standard modeled after Bentley’s Law.

SECTION 2. A. “Intoxication manslaughter” shall mean the unlawful killing of another person through a motor vehicle while under the influence of alcohol or controlled substances.

B. “Financial restitution” shall mean court-ordered payments to cover needs including, but not limited to, housing, food, education, and childcare expenses.

SECTION 3. The United States Department of Justice (DOJ), in coordination with the Office for Victims of Crime and federal district courts, shall oversee enforcement of this legislation.

A. Federal courts shall determine restitution amounts using federal child support guidelines and the offender’s present and future earning capacity.

B. Restitution obligations shall be established at sentencing, with payments commencing immediately and continuing through and following any period of incarceration. In cases where the offender is a minor, restitution obligations shall be structured based on earning capacity and continue into adulthood.

C. Restitution payments will be enforced through wage garnishment, tax refund interception, and post-incarceration payment obligations.

D. Payments shall be placed into a court-managed trust for the benefit of the minor child and shall continue until the child reaches 18 years of age or graduates high school, whichever occurs later.

SECTION 4. This legislation shall take effect in Fiscal Year 2027. All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Episcopal Collegiate School.

11. A Bill to Establish Federal Term Limits

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

2 **SECTION 1.** Any member serving in the House of Representatives will only be eligible to
3 serve two terms while members of the Senate will only be eligible to serve for
4 one term.

5 **SECTION 2.** A term for the House of Representatives will be defined as two years of service.
6 A term for the Senate will be defined as six years of service.

7 **SECTION 3.** The executive branch will be responsible for enforcing term limits for both the
8 House of Representatives and the Senate.

9 A. Members of congress who are in office and exceeding these limits will finish
10 their current term and vacate from their position.

11 **SECTION 4.** This bill will require no funding.

12 **SECTION 5.** This Legislation will take effect January 1, 2027.

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

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28 *Introduced for Congressional Debate by Fayetteville High School.*

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12. The Healthy Classroom Air Quality Act

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

2 **SECTION 1.** All public schools in Arkansas shall conduct indoor air quality inspections twice
3 each school year. Inspections must include testing for mold, ventilation
4 effectiveness, particulate matter, humidity, and carbon dioxide levels.
5 Inspections shall be performed by trained or certified professionals. Each school
6 district shall publish air quality inspection results on its public website within
7 thirty days of testing. The Department of Education will use a color coded
8 system: red is out of compliance in two or more areas, yellow is out of
9 compliance in one area, green is compliant. Parents, guardians, teachers, and
10 school staff must be notified if school is indicated as yellow or red. The indicator
11 color will return to green once resolved in a follow up inspection.

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

- 13 A. “(IAQ)Indoor Air Quality” means the condition of the air inside school
14 buildings, including ventilation levels, humidity, airborne or surface mold,
15 dust particulates, carbon dioxide, and airborne pollutants.
16 B. “School” means any public elementary, middle, or high school operating
17 within the state.

18 **SECTION 3.** The Department of Education shall provide grants and financial assistance to
19 schools that require funding for air quality inspections, HVAC repairs, or air
20 purification systems. The Department of Education and the Department of
21 Health shall oversee compliance with this act. Schools that repeatedly fail to
22 comply may face penalties or loss of certain state funding until violations are
23 corrected.

24 **SECTION 4.** This act shall take effect on July 1, 2027. All laws in conflict with this legislation
25 are hereby declared null and void.

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29 *Introduced for Congressional Debate by Russellville HS.*

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13. A Bill to Increase NASA Funding

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

2 **SECTION 1.** The National Aeronautics and Space Administration will have their budget
3 permanently increased.
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5 **SECTION 2.** The amount given towards the National Aeronautics and Space Administration
6 will have to be equal to 7.5% of the total money given towards the Department
7 of Defense. This will be in effect until FY 2077. This funding will have to directly
8 support projects such as, but not limited to, Artemis, Dragonfly, Europa Clipper,
9 Orion, Gateway, and the ISS decommissioning in particular. In addition, 10% of
10 the funds granted after this bill is passed must go towards asteroid mining
11 research and planning.

12 A. If this bill is not enforced, 10% of the military discretionary budget will be
13 given to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. This money cannot
14 be taken from research, salaries, or maintenance within the DoD.
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16 **SECTION 3.** The Department of Treasury and the Office of Management and Budget will be
17 responsible for enforcement of this bill.
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19 **SECTION 4.** This legislation will take effect at the start of the 2028 fiscal year. All laws in
20 conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.
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31 *Introduced for Congressional Debate by Cabot High School.*
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14. The Adolescent Justice Act

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. No individual under the age of 21 shall be transferred from a juvenile detention center to an adult correctional facility or be tried as an adult.

SECTION 2. A. "Juvenile" shall be defined as any person under the age of 18.
B. "Tried as an adult" shall be defined as when a juvenile offender (any person under the age of 18) is transferred from the juvenile justice system to the adult criminal court system to face charges.

SECTION 3. The U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ) shall oversee the implementation and enforcement of this legislation.

SECTION 4. The prohibition established in Section 1 shall not apply to offenses including, but not limited to, first-degree murder, second-degree murder, manslaughter and rape, as determined by applicable federal or state law.

SECTION 5. This legislation will take effect on January 1, 2027.

Introduced for Congressional Debate Episcopal Collegiate School.