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# **A Bill to Stimulate Multi-unit Housing Development**

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

- SECTION 1.** Local governments within the State of Oregon shall be issued to revise existing land-use regulations; such revisions shall specifically aim to facilitate increased housing density by permitting the construction of duplexes, triplexes, and fourplexes within urban residential zones.
- A. Local authorities shall be required to approve small-scale apartment development projects, particularly in areas with high accessibility to public transit systems, nearby colleges, and major downtown urban areas across the state.
  - B. This legislation shall allocate a total of \$2.5 billion in state grants, designated for financing both the construction of aforementioned multi-unit residential buildings and the installation of accompanying infrastructure, including sewer, water, and electrical systems necessary to support increased housing capacity.
  - C. The process for approving aforementioned projects shall issue responsibility to local governments for meeting specific deadlines established by the legislation to ensure timely development.
- SECTION 2.** The term “small-scale apartment construction projects” mentioned in Section 1., Subsection A. shall refer specifically to residential structures containing a maximum of 12 apartment units. The term “specific deadlines established by the legislation to ensure timely development” mentioned in Section 1., Subsection C. shall specify timeframes of 90 days for the approval of smaller residential projects and 120 days for larger multi-unit developments. Grants awarded under this legislation shall exclusively support units designated as affordable housing for extremely low-income households, defined as those with a monthly rent equal to or less than \$800.
- SECTION 3.** The Department of Land Conservation and Development and the Oregon Housing and Community Services Department shall be held responsible for the implementation and enforcement of the provisions outlined in this bill.
- SECTION 4.** Provisions outlined in this legislation shall become effective immediately upon passage, with the Department of Land Conservation and Development conducting monthly reviews of local government actions to verify compliance with mandated quotas.
- SECTION 5.** All statutes that conflict with the provisions of this legislation shall be deemed null and void.

*RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED, MAXIMUS MEDINA, MARSHFIELD HIGH SCHOOL.*

# **A Bill to Address the Lack of Social Workers in Public High Schools within the State of Oregon.**

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

- SECTION 1.** All Public High Schools within the State of Oregon shall have at least one licensed Social Worker employed in order to support all students' welfare.
- A. \$30 million shall be allocated annually across all Public High Schools in the State of Oregon, providing the funds for the salary and benefits of one Social Worker per education facility.
  - B. In the event that a Oregon Social Worker is already employed at a public high school, their salary will now be paid for, up to \$100 thousand, by the OHA and ODE.
- SECTION 2.** For purposes of this bill:
- A. "Licensed Social Worker" is defined as a person who, including but not limited to, holds a bachelor's degree in Social Work, a regularly renewed license in Oregon, and works with students, families, and school personnel.
  - B. "Public High School" is defined as an institution that provides secondary education, costless to attend and available to all within its designated boundary.
  - C. "Students' Welfare" is defined as the physical and mental health of enrolled students.
- SECTION 3.** This bill shall be funded by the Oregon Health Authority (OHA) along with the Oregon Department of Education (ODE).
- A. The ODE and OHA shall review the allocated funds every three years in order to determine if an increment or decrement is required.
- SECTION 4.** The Oregon Department of Education (ODE) shall oversee enforcement of this bill by
- A. Ensuring all employed personnel working as a Social Worker possess a valid license in the State of Oregon.
  - B. Confirming the employment of one social worker at each secondary education location with the visit from an Education Program Specialist on a randomized date throughout the school year.
- SECTION 5.** This legislation shall take effect on August 1, 2028. All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

*Introduced for Congressional Debate by Amelie Halberg of Cleveland High School.*

# **A Bill to Establish Ethical Standards and Safeguards for Generative Artificial Intelligence in K-12 Public Schools**

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT

**SECTION 1.** All public school districts within the State of Oregon shall establish and enforce mandatory guidelines for the implementation of Generative Artificial Intelligence (GenAI) technologies in K-12 educational environments.

**SECTION 2.**

A. Generative Artificial Intelligence (GenAI) shall be defined as digital systems, algorithms, or applications capable of generating text, images, code, or other media in response to prompts.

B. Educational Data shall include student work, personal identifiers, academic records, and communications produced within a public K-12 school district.

**SECTION 3.**

A. School districts are strictly prohibited from utilizing GenAI systems that store, process, or train on student data in violation of state or federal student privacy frameworks.

B. Any GenAI platform deployed in K-12 classrooms must comply with privacy protections established under the Oregon Student Information Protection Act (OSIPA), the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA), and the Children's Online Privacy Protection Act (COPPA).

C. School districts must implement AI literacy curriculum and professional development programs to ensure equitable, ethical, and safe integration across all grade levels.

**SECTION 4.**

A. The Oregon Department of Education (ODE), in consultation with the Oregon State Board of Education, shall oversee enforcement, maintain a state-approved registry of compliant GenAI tools, and provide updated technical assistance to districts annually.

B. Failure to comply with the provisions of this Act may result in the withholding of State School Fund disbursements until full compliance is demonstrated.

**SECTION 5.** This legislation shall take effect on August 1, 2027.

**SECTION 6.** All laws, administrative rules, or district policies in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

*Introduced for Congressional Debate by Gagan Reddy*

# **A Bill to Protect Oregon Homeowners**

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT

**SECTION 1.** Insurance companies found in violation of the Unfair Claim Settlement Practices Act ORS 746.230 shall be required to pay the first party claimant damages equal to no less than fifty percent of actual damages and not to exceed three times actual damages, as determined by the court. In addition to previously stated damages, a successful plaintiff continues to be eligible for attorney's fees, as provided by ORS 742.061.

**SECTION 2.** A first party claimant is defined as an individual, corporation, partnership, or other legal entity asserting a right to payment as a covered person under an insurance policy or insurance contract due to the occurrence of the contingency or loss covered by such a policy or contract.

Actual damages are defined as the remaining unpaid claim amount as determined by the court.

A private right of action is defined as the right of a private individual to file a lawsuit in an Oregon court

**SECTION 3.** This bill is authorizing a first party claimant to a private right of action, which will enforce this bill within the Oregon judiciary system.

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

*Introduced for Congressional Debate by Lucille Bragg, West Linn High School.*

# **A Bill to Require Hands-On AI Literacy Throughout Middle and High School in the State of Oregon**

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT

**SECTION 1.** Following the passage of this legislation it will be enforced that every middle and high school in the state of Oregon must implement hands-on Artificial Intelligence (AI) literacy education

**SECTION 2.** AI used in classrooms must ensure that companies may not use student data to train AI, must comply with Oregon privacy laws, must be age-appropriate, and must give teachers the ability to view prompts and responses.

Teachers must take obligatory AI education to learn how to appropriately handle the subject.

Hands-on AI literacy involves the implementation of AI education throughout each core class (English, science, social studies, and math), requiring one assignment per year to involve a hands-on AI experience.

A. In an English class, students must use AI to help them with one essay. Teachers are responsible for setting rules that prohibit students from using AI to write for them. Instead, they must teach how to use AI to edit responsibly and assist them in their learning.

B. In a science class, at least one lesson per year must be taught on the environmental effects of AI, such as the impacts of data centers, large energy consumption, water usage, and e-waste.

C. In a social studies class, students will use AI during at least one research project. Teachers must explain how to use AI in a way that fits their class and how AI can hallucinate information. Students will have to identify hallucinations and learn how to fact-check responses.

D. In a math class, students will learn how to use AI to create questions and aid them in their learning. They will compare answers given by AI with answers given by their teacher's materials and see which is more credible.

**SECTION 3.** The Oregon Legislative Assembly shall appropriate four million dollars from the General Fund to the Oregon Department of Education for the creation and continuation of the AI Literacy Grant Program. Four million dollars are necessary to ensure that every student and teacher has access to school-friendly AI, teachers are able to get AI education and learn how to teach appropriately, and resources are appropriately distributed.

The AI Literacy Grant Program is a program dedicated to acquiring and providing financial support for Oregon middle and high schools with a goal of increasing funding for AI Literacy. It is co-funded by both tax dollars and corporate aid.

**SECTION 4.** This legislation will take effect on August 15th, 2027 to allow for Oregon teachers to complete sufficient training before the next school year begins. All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

*Introduced for Congressional Debate by Viviana Burke.*

# **A Bill to Require Oregon to Transition to Electric Train Transport as the Primary Mode of Travel**

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT

- SECTION 1.** Oregon shall fully transition to electric train transportation as the primary mode of passenger and freight travel, reducing reliance on gasoline powered vehicles and aircraft for domestic transit.
- SECTION 2.** Electric train transportation is defined as rail transportation powered primarily by electricity rather than onboard fossil fuels. Primary mode of travel is defined as the predominant form of domestic passenger and freight transportation, measured by total passenger- and freight ton-miles. Domestic transit is defined as transportation occurring within Oregon.
- SECTION 3.** The Oregon Department of Transportation (ODOT) shall oversee the state's conversion to electric rail infrastructure. All State transportation funding shall prioritize electric rail development, modernization, and maintenance. ODOT shall work with relevant state and local agencies to gradually reduce investment in new highway expansion projects and encourage the transition of passenger and freight transportation to electric rail.
- SECTION 4.** A five year transition period will take effect upon enactment. At least 35% of Oregon's annual funding shall be dedicated to the electric rail transition until completion, after which 15% shall be dedicated to rail transport maintenance and improvement.
- A. A 50 cent increase to Oregon's Gas Tax will be instituted, with the generated revenue going towards the construction, maintenance and improvement of the electric rail system.
  - B. State agencies receiving transportation funds shall comply with reporting and implementation requirements established by ODOT. Agencies that fail to comply may have transportation funding withheld until compliance is achieved.
- SECTION 5.** This legislation will take effect immediately upon passage. All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

*Introduced for Congressional Debate by Crater Highschool.*

# **A Bill to Lower the Minimum Voting Age to Allow Sixteen-Year-Olds to Vote in Oregon State and Local Elections**

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT

- SECTION 1.** The minimum voting age for all state and local elections within the state of Oregon shall be lowered to sixteen (16) years of age.
- SECTION 2.** “State and local elections” shall be defined as any election conducted within the State of Oregon for state executive, legislative, and judicial offices, county and municipal offices, school board positions, special district elections, and all state or local ballot initiatives and referendums.
- SECTION 3.** The Oregon Secretary of State Elections Division will oversee the enforcement and execution of this bill along with county election officials.
- A. County election officials shall update voter registration systems to allow eligible sixteen and seventeen-year-old residents to register and vote in applicable state and local contests.
  - B. The Oregon Secretary of State Elections Division shall establish administrative procedures to ensure ballot formatting prevents voters under eighteen years of age from participation in federal elections.
  - C. Any local election official or jurisdiction that willfully fails to comply with this bill will face a fine of up to \$1,000 per violation, and the Oregon Secretary of State may initiate civil proceedings in order to enforce compliance.
- SECTION 4.** Any extra funding required for the implementation and upholding of this bill shall be appropriated by the Oregon General fund or will be supplied by 1% reallocation of funding from the Oregon Department of Transportation (ODOT) budget.
- SECTION 5.** This legislation will take effect on January 1, 2027. All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

*Introduced for Congressional Debate by LaSalle.*

# The Oregon Land-Use Act

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT

## SECTION 1. Policy Statement

All production companies or agencies working along regions of Oregon used by federal, state, and local government agencies shall be subject to regular review and will follow strict assessments set by Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board (OWEB), and the Oregon Agricultural Heritage Program (OAHP). The United States shall allocate \$100 million to the OAHP and OWEB to enforce this bill.

A. Government agencies must submit all land use plans currently in use or planned for deployment to the Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board for overview.

B. Assessment results shall be documented and reviewed by the Oregon Agricultural Heritage Program to ensure compliance, and agencies found in violation must correct identified issues before continued or expanded land use.

## SECTION 2. Definitions

**Strict Assessment-** To evaluate applications for grants, including Conservation Management Plans and working land covenants or easements, focusing on the project's alignment with program goals like maintaining agricultural viability and natural resource values.

**Regular Review-** a structured evaluation process that occurs at consistent intervals, allowing for ongoing assessment and feedback on performance, policies, or practices.

**Government Agency-** refers to any federal, state, or local governmental department, office, or entity.

## SECTION 3. Enforcement and Oversight

Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board (OWEB), in coordination with the Oregon Agricultural Heritage Program (OAHP), shall oversee the enforcement of this Act.

## SECTION 4. Any extra funding required for the implementation and upholding of this bill shall be appropriated by the Oregon General fund or will be supplied by 1% reallocation of funding from the Oregon Department of Transportation (ODOT) budget.

## SECTION 5. This legislation shall take effect on July 1, 2028. All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

*Introduced for Congressional Debate by Caden Connor West Linn Highschool.*

# **A BILL TO BAN FLOCK CAMERAS IN OREGON**

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT

- SECTION 1.** all flock cameras, and other surveillance methods that use artificial intelligence are hereby banned in the state of Oregon.
- SECTION 2.** flock cameras are defined as "...a specialized public safety sensor built to identify vehicle details that may help generate investigative leads. Unlike general-purpose video surveillance, it utilizes machine learning algorithms to capture non-biometric vehicle data—specifically license plates, make, model, and color"
- SECTION 3.** this will be enforced by the Oregon state police (OSP)
- SECTION 4.** This legislation shall take effect four months after passage and signing into law.
- SECTION 5.** All laws in conflict are hereby declared null and void

*Respectfully submitted by:*

*Representative Orla McCarthy, Marshfield high school*

# **A Bill to Relieve Cost For Attending State Parks**

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT

- SECTION 1.** State managed/owned/protected public natural areas are open to visit free of charge for all. Anywhere found in violation of this bill will be subject to fines.
- SECTION 2.** Public natural areas are hereby defined as places such as forests, parks, and other state protected spaces. High ranking parks are hereby defined as public natural areas that receive above the state wide average visits per year.  
Fines in the context of this bill are hereby defined as an amount of money taken from a public natural area based upon average visits per year. The higher the average visits the larger the fine but it cannot exceed 15% of the park's annual revenue.
- SECTION 3.** This legislation shall be over seen and enforced by the Oregon Parks and Recreation Department (ORPD)
- SECTION 4.** This legislation will take effect January 1st 2027.
- SECTION 5.** All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

*Introduced for Congressional Debate by Qalu Montag.*

# **A Bill To Prevent Further Construction of Data Centers in Urban Oregon**

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT

- SECTION 1.** Cities in Oregon will no longer be issuing construction permits to companies with plans to construct large scale data centers within their city's limits.
- SECTION 2.** A. "Large scale data center" is defined as any facility designed to store, transmit, and process data that requires more than 70,000 kilowatts of power per year.  
B. "Urban Oregon" is defined as any city in Oregon that has a population over 9,000.
- SECTION 3.** Each city's building department will individually oversee the implementation and enforcement of this policy.
- SECTION 4.** This legislation will take effect on November 1, 2026.
- SECTION 5.** All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

*Respectfully submitted by Eduardo Cabudol. Marshfield High School*

# **A Bill to Ban Recreational Cannabis Use In Oregon**

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT

- SECTION 1.** Processing, possessing, purchasing, or using cannabis for recreational use or purpose will be prohibited in Oregon.
- SECTION 2.** Cannabis (sometimes informally known as weed) is defined as the species in the genus of plant Cannabis. Recreational use is defined as “use for the purpose of deriving pleasure or enjoyment in a non medical fashion.”
- SECTION 3.** The Oregon State and local police will enforce this bill, as will the Oregon Department of Justice.
- A. Violators of this law will be liable for a maximum single violation fine of 10,000\$ and/or a maximum 20 year prison sentence.
  - B. Existing criminal penalties for possession and usage of controlled substances apply.
  - C. This bill does not apply to non-recreational or medical use.
  - D. This bill does not apply to narcotics other than cannabis.
- SECTION 4.** This legislation will take effect on January 1, 2027. All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

*Introduced for Congressional Debate by Andy Garbitelli of LaSalle Catholic College Preparatory.*

# **A Bill to Set Deadlines on Oregon Housing Permits to Cut Delay and Cost**

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT

**SECTION 1.** Every Oregon city and county shall approve or deny a qualifying housing application within 90 days of completeness.

A. An application is complete 30 days after submission unless the local government issues a written list of missing items.

B. An application not decided within that period is approved by law, and written land use approval shall issue in 14 days. Building code review still applies.

C. One 30-day extension is allowed by applicant consent or documented emergency.

D. System development charges are fixed for 24 months at the completeness-date rates.

**SECTION 2.** “Qualifying housing application” means a residential application meeting every clear and objective standard in the acknowledged local code, with no zone change or plan amendment.

A. “Residential application” means a land use application for one or more dwelling units, including accessory dwelling units and mixed-use buildings where housing is the primary use.

B. “Deemed complete” and “system development charge” have the meanings given in ORS 227.178, ORS 215.427, and ORS 223.299.

**SECTION 3.** The Housing Accountability and Production Office within the Department of Land Conservation and Development shall enforce this Act.

1. A local government missing the deadline on over ten percent of quarterly applications receives written notice and 120 days to correct.

2. A local government that fails to correct forfeits five percent of Special Public Works Fund allocations until the Office certifies compliance.

3. Section 3 determinations are appealable to the Land Use Board of Appeals within 21 days.

**SECTION 4.** This Act takes effect January 1, 2028, with Office guidance published by July 1, 2027.

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

*Introduced for Congressional Debate by Kaelum C. Ward.*

# **A Bill to Establish a Per-Mile Road Usage Charge on Electric and Hybrid Vehicles to Fund Highway Maintenance in Oregon**

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT

- SECTION 1.** Registered owners and lessees of electric vehicles, hybrid vehicles, and plug-in hybrid vehicles in Oregon shall pay a per-mile road usage charge for each mile driven on the state's public highways, instead of paying the state's fuel tax. The charge shall equal five percent of the per-gallon fuel tax rate then in effect. An owner or lessee may elect to pay a flat annual fee instead of the per-mile charge. This charge shall also apply to delivery vehicles that transport online purchases to addresses in Oregon. The Department of Environmental Quality shall pause its rebate for zero-emission vehicles and shall limit its Charge Ahead rebate program to one rebate per household.
- SECTION 2.** A. "Subject vehicle" shall mean an electric vehicle, hybrid vehicle, plug-in hybrid vehicle, or a delivery vehicle weighing more than 8,000 pounds that uses electricity to deliver online purchases to an Oregon address.  
B. "Per-mile road usage charge" shall mean the fee charged for each mile a subject vehicle is driven on Oregon's public highways..
- SECTION 3.** This legislation shall be overseen and enforced by the Oregon Department of Transportation, which shall collect the charge, process flat-fee elections, issue refunds for overpayments, and recommend a fair charge rate to the Legislative Assembly every two years.
- SECTION 4.** This legislation will take effect on July 1, 2027. All existing laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

*Introduced for Congressional Debate by Ronav Sharma of Oregon Episcopal School.*

# **A Bill to Prohibit Federal Permitting, Funding, and Authorization for Data Centers on Public Lands**

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT

- SECTION 1.** The Bureau of Land Management shall not issue permits, provide federal funding, or grant other authorizations for the construction or operation of data centers on public lands managed by the Bureau of Land Management.
- SECTION 2.** Permit — An official approval issued by a federal agency that allows the construction or operation of a data center. Funding — Federal financial assistance, including grants, loans, or other federal funds, provided for the construction or operation of a data center. Authorization — An official approval, agreement, or other federal action that permits or allows the construction or operation of a data center. Data Center — A facility primarily used to house computer servers and related equipment for storing, processing, or transmitting electronic data. Public Lands — Lands owned by the United States and administered by the Bureau of Land Management, as defined in 43 U.S.C. § 1702.
- SECTION 3.** A. The Bureau of Land Management shall enforce this Act by denying any application for a permit, right-of-way, funding, or other authorization for the construction or operation of a data center on public lands managed by the Bureau of Land Management.
- B. The Department of the Interior shall oversee the Bureau of Land Management’s compliance with this Act and may require the review or cancellation of any authorization issued in violation of this Act.
- SECTION 4.** This Act shall take effect immediately upon enactment.

*Introduced for Congressional Debate by Andrea Stanislawski.*

# **A Bill to Establish an Industry Standard Volume for Audio Devices**

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT

- SECTION 1.** Consumer audio devices will be required to receive a sworn "Certificate of Volume Standardization" from an ISO-accredited laboratory in order to be sold to any state agency or public school.
- SECTION 2.** "Consumer audio device" refers explicitly to the internal electroacoustic transducer and its dedicated amplification circuit responsible for converting a digital signal into a decibel output. This definition does not refer to the broader host machine in which it is installed.
- SECTION 3.** The Department of Administrative Services (DAS) will be tasked with establishing a baseline relation between DAC input and perceived decibel output for consumer audio devices.
- SECTION 4.** In order to receive a "Certificate of Volume Standardization", products must not deviate from this baseline at any point by more than 4%.
- SECTION 5.** The specific laboratory will receive discretion for the details of the test method. However, testing must determine the relation between a software input and the perceived decibel output of the device.
- SECTION 6.** This legislation will be put in effect on January 1st, 2028.

*Introduced for Congressional Debate by Patrick Hart from Silverton High School.*

# **A Bill to Establish Emergency Water-Allocation Priorities During Severe State-Declared Droughts**

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT

- SECTION 1.** The Oregon Water Resources Department (OWRD) shall reform its water-right allocation plan to prioritize essential residential water, minimum ecological protection requirements, and agricultural/industrial purposes over non-essential uses during a state-declared drought, prioritizing the most necessary water uses. This plan is temporary and only reserved for emergency periods.
- SECTION 2.**
- a. For this Bill, “water-right allocation system” refers to the process in which the State of Oregon distributes and prioritizes legally established water rights in times of severe drought.
  - b. “Severe drought” is defined as a drought officially declared by the OWRD, according to established measures of water availability and drought severity.
  - c. “Essential residential water” refers to water necessary for drinking, food preparation, sanitation, and other basic household needs.
  - d. “Minimal ecological protection requirements” refers to a scientifically established minimum of water for the ecosystem to thrive under the conditions of a drought.
  - e. “Non-essential uses” refers to water used for purposes that are not necessary for basic human needs, agricultural or industrial operations, or minimum ecological protection requirements
  - f. “Agricultural and industrial water usage” refers to water used for crop production, livestock operations, manufacturing, processing, and other industrial activities.
  - g. “Water rights” refers to a legally recognized right to use water under the laws of the State of Oregon.
- SECTION 3.** The Oregon Water Resources Department (OWRD) shall supervise the implementation of this legislation. Upon the declaration of a severe drought, the OWRD shall allocate water based on four tiers, with the first being highest priority: Essential Residential Water, Minimal Ecological Protection Requirements, Agricultural/Industrial Usage, and Non-Essential Usage. If water is insufficient to satisfy all four tiers, the OWRD will first reduce allocation of lower tiers.
- SECTION 4.** This legislation will take effect on January 1st, 2027. All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

*Introduced for Congressional Debate by Isabel Liu.*