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CONGRESS LEGISLATION

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A Bill to Secure Senate Primary Elections

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. For any and all persons, proper and valid government-issued identification must be presented to staff at any location conducting a primary election for a candidate for U.S. Senate. Failure to produce such identification prohibits said person from casting a ballot until they produce valid identification.

SECTION 2. Every current and future polling location that is properly registered with their respective local and state election authority must include training for polling staff on how to properly recognize adequate identification.

SECTION 3A: “proper and valid government-issued identification” is defined as: photo identification and personal details matching and confirming the identity of the person attending the polling location. This can include but is not limited to: driver’s licenses, passports, military IDs, or non-driver’s state ID.

SECTION 3B: “primary election for a candidate for U.S. Senate” is defined as: elections held to determine the candidate who is representing their respective party in the general elections to determine the seat. This legislation includes runoff elections.

SECTION 4. A total of $1,000 shall be allocated by the U.S. Election Assistance Commission (EAC) to each polling location that conducts the U.S. Senate primary elections for the express purpose of training polling staff to comply with this piece of legislation.

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

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Syosset High School

A Bill to Institute an Annual Federal Tax on Extreme Wealth

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. An annual tax shall be imposed on the net worth of every household and trust in the United States at a rate of 2 percent on net worth between $50 million and $1 billion, and 3 percent on net worth above $1 billion.

SECTION 2. "Net worth" shall be defined as the fair market value of all assets held worldwide, including stocks, bonds, real estate, business interests, and assets held in trust, minus all debts. "Household" shall be defined as a single individual or a married couple, together with their dependents.

SECTION 3. The Internal Revenue Service shall oversee the enforcement of this legislation.

A. The Internal Revenue Service shall receive $100 billion over ten years for enforcement and shall audit no fewer than 30 percent of taxpayers subject to this tax each year.

B. Any person with a net worth above $50 million who renounces United States citizenship shall pay a one-time tax of 40 percent on all net worth above $50 million.

SECTION 4. This legislation shall take effect on January 1, 2028.

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

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Uncommon Collegiate Charter School.

A Bill to Restrict Usage of Resources by Artificial Intelligence Data Centers

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. The United States (US) Federal Government shall grant subsidies to companies based on the electricity efficiency of the chips used in their data centers, require the corporations to fund local power grids as to not increase power costs on neighboring homes, require closed-loop water cooling in areas designated to be “water deficient” as defined by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), obey to strict noise ordinances as established by local government, and limit air pollution to standards federally recognized by the EPA.

SECTION 2. “Artificial intelligence (AI) data centers” shall be defined as facilities built to support artificial intelligence systems, including the hardware, software, energy, and cooling systems necessary to train and run AI applications. “Subsidies” shall be defined as tax breaks provided by the Internal Revenue Service. “Electricity efficiency” shall be defined as the ratio of processing power per watt of electricity used. “Closed-loop water cooling” shall be defined as water cooling systems with a less than 0.1% water evaporation rate per year.

SECTION 3. **A.** The Department of Energy shall monitor the efficiency of centers’ chips on a 5 year basis, and monitor power grids encompassing data centers for increases in frequency and duration of power outages and for increases in costs on a dollar per kilowatt-hour basis.

B. The Environmental Protection Agency shall oversee the usage of closed-loop water cooling systems in “water deficient” areas based off of the Palmer Drought Severity Index, shall monitor air pollution produced by the centers, shall designate a funding of $300 million annually to a dedicated enforcement division to conduct mandatory annual compliance audits of AI data centers, and will remove data center licensing and charge fines along with complete removal of any subsidy receival for facilities failing to meet established limitations.

SECTION 4. This legislation will take effect in FY2028. All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by The Brooklyn Latin School.

A Bill to Require the Redistribution of Surplus Food to Combat Hunger

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1: All large-scale retail food engines and grocery chains shall be prohibited from discarding edible, unsold food and must instead donate such surplus to registered non-profit food recovery organizations.

SECTION 2: Definitions

A: “Edible Unsold food” shall be defined as food that is past its “Best If Used By” date but remains fit for human consumption according to safety standards, or food with damaged packaging that does not compromise the integrity of the product.

B: “Large-Scale Grocery Chain” shall be defined as a retail entity operating more than 10 physical locations nationwide.

SECTION 3: The United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) shall oversee the implementation of this bill.

A. Grocery chains must enter into formal written contracts with food banks or redistributive charities to manage daily pickups.

B. Entities found in violation of this mandate shall be fined $500 per instance of documented disposal of edible food.

I. Entities shall be exempt from fines in instances where the disposal of edible food is a direct result of documented transportation delays or the unavailability of a food recovery organization for pickup on that specific day.

C. The federal government shall provide a 10% tax rebate on transportation costs incurred by grocery chains specifically for the delivery of donated goods to food banks.

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 Xaverian High School

A Resolution to Amend the Constitution

to Repeal The Income Tax and Implement a Sales Tax

RESOLVED, By two-thirds of the Congress here assembled, that the following article is proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the Constitution when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several states within seven years from the date of its submission by the Congress:

ARTICLE --

SECTION 1: The sixteenth article of amendment of the Constitution of the United States of America is hereby repealed

SECTION 2: Congress shall not have the power to lay and collect taxes on incomes

SECTION 3: Congress shall have the power to tax any purchase made within the United States or territories thereof at a rate no higher than 2% of value added for non-luxury items and no higher than 10% of value added for luxury items.

A) A luxury item shall be defined as any good or service within a designated category whose price exceeds 175% of the median price of substitute goods in that same category.

B) All goods and services not fitting the description of luxury items are non-luxury items.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Uncommon Collegiate Charter.

A Bill to Authorize the Creation of the Keystone XL Pipeline

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. The South Bow Corporation shall be granted all necessary federal permits for cross-border construction to complete the proposed Keystone XL Pipeline.

SECTION 2. The Keystone XL Pipeline is a proposed extension of the Canadian-American crude oil pipeline designed to transport crude oil from the Canadian Sedimentary Basin in Alberta to U.S. refineries in cooperation with foreign commerce requirements.

SECTION 3: A total of 500 million USD shall be allocated over the course of 3 years dedicated specifically to aid in the construction of the pipeline. Failure to comply with these provisions will result in the revocation of the allocation. Any future corporation that owns, regulates, or maintains rights to the pipeline is also subject to the funding provided under this legislation.

SECTION 4. Implementation and enforcement of this legislation shall be overseen by the Department of State, the Department of Energy, and the Environmental Protection Agency. Any violations of environmental protection policies shall be stopped and punished in accordance with current environmental protection regulations.

SECTION 5. This legislation will go into effect immediately upon passage. Any and all laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Syosset High School

A Bill to Require Mental Health Services in Public Schools

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1: All public middle and high schools in the United States shall be required to provide accessible mental health services to enrolled students.

SECTION 2: For the purpose of this legislation, “mental health services” shall be defined as individual and group counseling, mental health assessments, crisis intervention, and referrals to outside providers when necessary.

SECTION 3: The United States Department of Education shall oversee the implementation of this bill.

A. The Department of Defense shall allocate 7 billion annually to states and school districts to fund the hiring and employment of licensed school counselors with their bachelors or masters and the implementation of mental health services under this Act.

B. Each public school shall provide at least one licensed school counselor for every 250 students. Schools with fewer than 250 students may share a counselor with another school in the same district, provided students have reasonable access to services and the counselor commutes between the two schools regularly.

C. The Department of Education shall monitor compliance through annual reports submitted by state education agencies.

D. Schools that fail to meet the requirements shall be required to submit a corrective action plan and will have federal education funding withheld until compliance is met.

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

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Xaverian High School

A Resolution to Amend the Constitution to Repeal Intellectual Property and Patent Rights

RESOLVED, By two-thirds of the Congress here assembled, that the following article is proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the Constitution when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several states within seven years from the date of its submission by the Congress:

ARTICLE --

SECTION 1: Article I, Section VIII, clause VIII of the Constitution of the United States is hereby repealed.

SECTION 2: Congress shall not have the power to secure for any time authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Uncommon Prep Charter.

A Bill to Provide Clean Energy Tax Credits for Nuclear Energy

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. The United States shall establish a federal Clean Nuclear Energy Tax Credit to encourage the development, operation, modernization, and expansion of nuclear energy facilities that generate electricity without producing greenhouse gas emissions.

SECTION 2.A. “Nuclear Energy Facility” shall be defined as a facility that uses nuclear fission to generate electricity for commercial or public use and is licensed by the United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC).

SECTION 2.B. “Clean Nuclear Energy” shall include electricity generated by nuclear reactors that meet applicable federal environmental, safety, and licensing requirements.

SECTION 2.C. “Qualified Nuclear Energy Project” shall include the construction of new nuclear reactors, the modernization or expansion of existing reactors, and the deployment of advanced nuclear reactors and small modular reactors (SMRs).

SECTION 3.A. A federal tax credit shall be made available to eligible nuclear energy facilities for electricity generated from qualified nuclear energy projects.

SECTION 3.B. Eligible taxpayers may receive a tax credit equal to **$15 per megawatt-hour (MWh)** of electricity generated by a qualified nuclear energy facility for a period of ten years following the facility's commencement of qualified operations.

SECTION 3.C. Nuclear energy projects that demonstrate significant reductions in construction costs, improved safety technology, or the use of advanced reactor designs may qualify for an additional tax credit of up to **$5 per MWh**, as determined by the Department of Energy.

SECTION 4.A. The Department of Energy, in coordination with the Internal Revenue Service and the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, shall establish procedures for determining eligibility and administering the tax credits established under this legislation.

SECTION 4.B. Tax credits shall not be available to facilities that fail to comply with federal nuclear safety, environmental, or licensing requirements.

SECTION 4.C. The Department of Energy shall provide annual reports to Congress regarding the number of participating facilities, electricity generated under the program, estimated emissions reductions, and total federal tax expenditures.

SECTION 5. The tax credits established under this legislation shall remain available for **ten years** following the effective date of this Act. Congress may extend or modify the program based on its economic, environmental, and energy-security impacts.

SECTION 6. This legislation shall take effect on **January 1, 2027**. All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Uncommon Collegiate Charter

A Bill to Implement Rank Choice Voting Federally

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. In the status quo constituents vote using simple majority. The people of the United States shall vote in elections using ranked choice voting to guarantee that voters get to express their full preferences.

SECTION 2. A. "Elections" shall be defined as any time voters cast a ballot for elections on the local, state, and federal levels.

B. "The people of the United States" shall be defined as constituents aged eighteen and older on the day they cast their ballots who are registered to vote.

C. "Ranked choice voting" shall be defined as a form of voting in which voters rank candidates in order of preference: first, second, third, and so forth. All first-choice votes are counted. If a candidate receives more than 50% of first-choice votes, that candidate wins.If no candidate earns more than 50% of first-choice votes, then counting will continue in rounds. At the end of each round, the last-place candidate is eliminated and voters who chose that candidate now have their vote counted for their next choice. Your vote is counted for your second choice only if your first choice is eliminated. If both your first and second choices are eliminated, your vote is counted for your next choice, and so on.This process continues until there are two candidates left. The candidate with the most votes wins.

SECTION 3. Congress and the States may provide by law for the conduct of such elections using ranked choice voting, including the ranking of candidates in order of preference and the tabulation of ballots in successive rounds to determine the winner

SECTION 4. The Federal Election Commission will oversee enforcement.

A. Subsections may be used to elaborate further details, but only needed if you need to have more than one subsection.

B. This would be a second subsection.

SECTION 5. This legislation will take effect on January 7, 2027. All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by the Berkeley Carroll School

A Bill to Exempt Clean Idle Certified Vehicles from Idling Fines

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. Vehicles that meet the requirements of the "Clean Idle" program can hereby idle indefinitely.

SECTION 2A. A truck or bus that is certified "Clean Idle" is defined as a vehicle that either meets the emission requirement of under 30 grams of NOx per hour, a vehicle that has an automatic engine shutdown system with a limit of 300 seconds.

SECTION 2B. These vehicles are given stickers that label them "clean idle" with a holographic "blue skies" title in the background which prevent their parent companies or owners from receiving fines from municipalities for idling.

SECTION 3. The Department of Labor and the Department of Transportation shall be responsible for the enforcement of this legislation.

A. The Department of Labor will work with municipalities to ensure that civilian reporting provisions and other fines that are levied on companies for idling are eliminated

for clean idle truckers or drivers.

B. The Department of Transportation will allocate funding to allow companies to produce and ship more "clean idle" stickers to those who qualify.

SECTION 4. The creation of counterfeit clean idle technology will result in a fine of 5,000 dollars.

SECTION 5. This legislation will take effect 60 days after passage. All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by The Brooklyn Latin School.

A Bill to Remove Flock Cameras to Establish Privacy

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. To promote public transparency and constitutionality, any ALPR owned by Flock Safety that stores vehicle characteristics into their database shall be disabled and removed.

SECTION 2. “Automated license plate reader” (ALPR) shall be defined as surveillance tools that automatically captures and analyzes vehicle license plates, helping track vehicle activity.

A. “Flock Safety” is a law enforcement technology company that operatesALPRs under a nationwide AI-powered surveillance system

B. “Vehicle characteristics” shall be defined as license plates, date, timestamps, and locations of a vehicle.

SECTION 3. The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) shall oversee the implementation of this legislation.

A. Within each of the four U.S. Census Bureau Regions, three federal representatives from the DHS will oversee the creation of a Constitutional Surveillance Task Force (CSTF).

B. By allocating $35 million dollars from federal funding to the DHS and CSTF, CSTF employees in different districts shall purchase and terminate municipality contracts for each of the flock terminals.

C. The CSTF and the municipalities — such as state governors, state police, or local law enforcement — shall work together to identify, disable, and remove Flock Safety’s ALPR’s.

D. Any districts within a region found in violation of this mandate shall be found in violation of the fourth amendment, requiring The National Guard to forcefully destroy flock terminals. Prior to this procedure, each violation per camera equals a fine of $800.

SECTION 4. This legislation will take effect 90 days after passage. All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Xaverian High School.

A Bill to Amend Federal K-12 Education Funding on the Completion of a Civics Course

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1 The Every Student Succeeds Act (ESSA) is hereby amended to include provisions requiring high school students to complete a course focusing on government and politics for at least one semester. States that fail to meet this requirement shall be ineligible for up to ten percent of federal funding under ESSA.

SECTION 2 Courses original to the high school must be approved by their state's Department of Education, respectively. Classes not originating in the high school do not need to be approved. Such courses include but are not limited to:

a) Advanced Placement (AP)
b) International Baccalaureate (IB)
c) Dual Enrollment (with an accredited college or university)

SECTION 3 Courses must include at least 2 of the following topics:

a) Elections and Political Parties
b) The Constitution
c) The Branches of Government
d) Federalism
e) History of American Democracy

SECTION 4 A total of 20 billion dollars will be authorized in total for the completion of this legislation. The U.S. Department of Education (DoE) shall calculate the relative totals for each state, proportionate to each state population, respectively. Funding shall be given over the course of 3 years after passage.

SECTION 5 This legislation will go into effect immediately after passage. Students one academic year prior to their first year in high school and every following class is subject to this legislation.

SECTION 6 Any laws in conflict with this piece of legislation are hereby declared null and void.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Jacob Goldstein, Syosset High School, NY.