

Peters Township Novice Tournament

Congress Legislation 2026

- 1..... Establish Standards for Sports Betting Integrity (bill)
- 2..... Establish a Lunar Colony for Research (bill)
- 3..... Limit AI Water Consumption (bill)
- 4..... Enact Term Limits for U.S. Congress Members (bill)
- 5..... Expand Access to Rural Telehealth in PA (bill)
- 6..... Expand Access to Coverage for GLP-1s (resolution)
- 7..... Require Redistribution of Surplus Food (bill)
- 8..... Limit Qualified Immunity (resolution)

A BILL TO ESTABLISH FEDERAL STANDARDS FOR SPORTS BETTING INTEGRITY

BE IT ENACTED BY THE STUDENT CONGRESS ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. Purpose. To direct Congress to implement federal regulation on sports betting to protect the integrity of athletic competition, prevent corruption, and ensure national oversight across professional and college sports leagues.

SECTION 2. Definitions.

A. "Sports betting" shall be defined as the wagering of money or something of value on the outcome of a sporting event or any individual performance within a sporting event.

B. "Professional sports organization" shall be defined as any for-profit athletic league or team operating within the United States (e.g. National Football League, National Basketball Association, etc.).

C. "Collegiate athletic organization" shall be defined as any intercollegiate athletic association, including but not limited to the National Collegiate Athletic Association.

D. "Covered individual" shall refer to any athlete, coach, referee, team employee, athletic administrator, or league official participating in professional or collegiate sports.

SECTION 3. Provisions.

A. The federal government shall establish a Sports Betting Integrity Commission (SBIC) under the Department of Justice.

B. The SBIC shall create national minimum standards for sports betting regulation across all states and territories, require all licensed betting operators to share anonymized real-time wagering data with federal regulators and relevant sports leagues to monitor suspicious activity, and develop integrity monitoring programs in partnership with professional and collegiate sports organizations.

C. States may enact stricter regulations but may not fall below the established federal minimum standards.

SECTION 4. Enforcement. Violations by covered individuals may result in civil fines up to \$250,000 and criminal penalties of up to 5 years imprisonment for intentional corruption. Betting operators found in violation may face revocation of federal licensure and fines up to 5% of annual revenue.

SECTION 5. Funding. Funding for this Act shall be derived from a federal licensing fee imposed on sports betting operators and civil penalties collected under this Act.

SECTION 6. Effective Date. This Act shall take effect 180 days after passage.

**A BILL TO LIMIT AI COMPANIES' WATER CONSUMPTION TO SAVE OUR COUNTRY'S
USABLE WATER SUPPLY**

BE IT ENACTED BY THE STUDENT CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

1 **SECTION I:** Large AI companies typically use 5 million gallons of clean water per day which is the
2 same usage of a town of roughly 50,000 people. The average WUE of AI companies in
3 America is 1.9L/kWH when the ideal is zero. This bill will cut each AI facility's on-site
4 total water usage by 15% every year, reduce their WUE by 15% every year, and each
5 facility will have biyearly surprise inspections by the EPA to make sure standards are
6 followed. If any one facility is using above 1.8 billion gallons per year or 1.9L/kWh
7 they will be forced under a 25% reduction in both categories till average standards are
8 met.

9 **SECTION II:** A. WUE be defined as water usage effectiveness, a metric used to measure how data
10 centers use water compared to IT equipment energy consumption
11 B. on-site water usage be defined as direct consumption of fresh water used to cool
12 GPU inside the data centers
13 C. average water consumption be defined as 5 million gallons per day or 1.8 billion
14 gallons per year, average WUE of AI centers is 1.9 L/kWh.

15 **SECTION III:** The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) shall be assigned the duties of
16 implementing these restrictions and reductions, and be in charge of biyearly
17 unannounced inspections. The EPA will measure each data center's water usage and
18 WUE at the end of 2026. They will also be given the responsibility of implementing
19 punishments to those who violate the reductions. Reductions and caps will be adjusted
20 accordingly every 5 years.

21 **SECTION IV:** Funding for the enforcement of this bill will come from the budget of the EPA, which
22 is \$4.16 billion for the 2026 Fiscal year. The budget will be adjusted as necessary if
23 needed.

24 **SECTION V:** This bill will take effect January 1, 2028.

14 **SECTION 5.** The Federal Election Commission Shall be responsible for the provisions of this
15 act. Any candidate who exceeds the term limit outlined in section 3 shall be
16 deemed ineligible to appear on federal election ballots.

A BILL TO EXPAND RURAL TELEHEALTH ACCESS IN PENNSYLVANIA

BE IT ENACTED BY THE STUDENT CONGRESS ASSEMBLED THAT:

1 **SECTION 1. Purpose.** The purpose of this legislation is to improve healthcare access in rural
2 Pennsylvania by expanding telehealth services, stabilizing rural providers, and
3 strengthening broadband infrastructure.

4 **SECTION 2. Definitions.**

5 A. "Rural area" shall be defined according to the U.S. Census Bureau
6 classification.

7 B. "Telehealth" refers to the delivery of healthcare services through
8 telecommunications technology.

9 **SECTION 3. Provisions.**

10 A. The federal government shall allocate \$2 billion over five fiscal years to expand
11 broadband infrastructure in underserved rural areas of Pennsylvania.

12 B. Medicare and Medicaid reimbursement rates shall be expanded to permanently
13 cover telehealth services at parity with in-person visits for rural providers.

14 C. Healthcare professionals who practice in rural Pennsylvania for at least three
15 years shall be eligible for federal student loan forgiveness of up to \$50,000.

16 D. The Department of Health and Human Services shall oversee implementation
17 and submit annual progress reports to Congress.

18 **SECTION 4. Funding.** Funding shall be appropriated from existing federal healthcare and
19 infrastructure allocations.

20 **SECTION 5. EFFECTIVE DATE.** This legislation shall take effect at the beginning of the next
21 fiscal year following passage.

**A RESOLUTION TO EXPAND ACCESS TO INSURANCE COVERAGE FOR GLP-1
MEDICATIONS**

1 **WHEREAS,** obesity affects over 40% of adults in the United States and is a major risk factor for
2 chronic diseases including type 2 diabetes, heart disease, and stroke; and

3 **WHEREAS,** GLP-1 receptor agonist medications have been clinically shown to support significant
4 and sustain weight loss, improve metabolic health, and reduce obesity-related
5 complications; and

6 **WHEREAS,** many public and private insurance plans either exclude GLP-1 medications from
7 coverage or impose restrictive prior authorization requirements, making access
8 dependent on income rather than medical need; and

9 **WHEREAS,** lack of insurance coverage for evidence-based obesity treatments exacerbates health
19 disparities, particularly among low-income populations and communities of color; and

20 **WHEREAS,** preventative and early intervention treatments for obesity can reduce long-term
21 healthcare spending by decreasing the prevalence of costly chronic illnesses; now,
22 therefore,

23 **BE IT RESOLVED,** that the United States federal government should require all federally regulated
24 public health insurance programs, including Medicare and Medicaid, to provide
25 coverage for FDA-approved GLP-1 medications when prescribed for the treatment of
26 obesity or obesity-related conditions; and,

27 **BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED,** that private health insurance plans regulated under federal law
28 should be required to include coverage for GLP-1 medications as part of their essential
29 health benefits; and,

30 **BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED,** that the Department of Health and Human Services should
31 establish standardized, evidence-based prescribing guidelines to prevent misuse while
32 ensuring patients with legitimate medical need maintain access; and

33 **BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED,** that funding for expanded coverage should be offset through
34 long-term healthcare savings generated by reduced rates of chronic disease and
35 preventable hospitalizations.

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

BE IT ENACTED BY THE STUDENT CONGRESS ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. Purpose. All large-scale retail grocery chains shall be prohibited from discarding unsold but edible food. Instead, they must donate such surplus to registered non-profit food redistribution charity organizations and food banks.

SECTION 2. Definitions. A. “Edible, unsold food” shall be defined as food that remains fit for human consumption according to safety standards, including food with damaged packaging that does not compromise the product’s integrity.

B. "Large-Scale Retail Grocery Chain" shall be defined as any retail entity operating more than 10 physical locations nationwide.

C. "Redistribution charities" shall be defined as organizations focused on food rescue by diverting surplus goods to combat food insecurity and waste.

SECTION 3. Provisions. 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 redistribution charities to manage pickups.

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

1. Exemption from fines include instances where disposal of edible food is a direct result consequence of documented transportation delays or unavailability of a food recovery organization for pickup on that specific day.

SECTION 4. Incentive. 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 5. Effective Date. This legislation will take effect on January 1, 2028. All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

**A RESOLUTION TO LIMIT QUALIFIED IMMUNITY FOR FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT
OFFICERS OPERATING WITHOUT STATE AUTHORIZATION**

WHEREAS, Federal law enforcement agencies increasingly operate within the territorial boundaries of states; and

WHEREAS, Qualified immunity provides federal officers significant protection from civil liability;
and

WHEREAS, States retain primary police powers under the Tenth Amendment to the Constitution;
and

WHEREAS, Federal law enforcement operations conducted without state consent raise concerns regarding accountability and federal overreach; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That Congress should limit the availability of qualified immunity for federal law enforcement officers when such officers operate within a state without the express authorization or cooperation of that state's government.