B1. A Bill to Establish Common "Cents" Financial Education

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. All public secondary schools shall require students to complete a minimum of one credit in financial literacy as a prerequisite for graduation.

A. The course must be completed prior to graduation.

B. Schools may not integrate financial literacy into other existing courses. The course must be offered as a stand-alone, year-long offering.

SECTION 2. Let the following definitions be used as interpretations:

A. "Public secondary schools" refers to any publicly-funded, non-private educational institution serving students in grades 9 through 12.

B. "Financial literacy" shall be topics including but not limited to personal budgeting, savings, investing, credit management, taxation, liability insurance, consumer protection, and estate planning.

C. "Credit" is the standard unit of academic coursework required for each state as determined by the states themselves.

SECTION 3. State education agencies, or their legal delegates, shall develop or approve standardized curriculum satisfying the relevant guidelines provided in this bill.

SECTION 4. The Federal Department of Education shall ensure compliance through biennial audits and approval of state-authored curricula.

A. States which fail compliance audits cannot remain eligible for funding under Title 2 or Title 4 of the Every Student Succeeds Act (ESSA), which support teacher training programs and development or general educational environment improvement supports.

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

Introduced for Congressional Debate by LHSSL Clerk of Congress

B5. A Bill to Give Homeowners Access to Solar Power

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. The Federal Housing Administration (FHA) shall establish a grant program to assist eligible homeowners to have access to residential solar-powered systems.

A. Individual grant recipients are eligible to receive funds equivalent to 33 percent of the total installation with a maximum award of $10,000 per household.

B. Recipients must use installers and equipment certified by the FHA that meet minimum federal and state safety standards.

SECTION 2. The FHA, in coordination with the Department of Energy (DOE), shall develop application procedures, eligibility requirements, and administrative oversight mechanisms.

A. The FHA and DOE shall monitor and regulate grant usage to ensure that funds are used appropriately.

B. Any misuse of funds shall result in a mandatory repayment obligation in in addition to financial or criminal penalties applicable under current law.

SECTION 3. This legislation hereby appropriates $10 billion dollars out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated for the specific purpose of establishing this grant program.

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

Introduced for Congressional Debate by LHSSL Clerk of Congress

B6. A Bill to Implement a National Standard for Paid Parental Leave

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. Individuals who have become legal guardians of a dependent child in the four months preceding their leave are guaranteed a minimum of 16 weeks of job-protected parental leave, 12 weeks of which must be paid at 70 percent of the individual's salary or hourly-wage equivalent at the time of leave.

SECTION 2. Let the following definitions be used as interpretations:

A. "Dependent child" shall be defined as any natural born and/or adopted children, household members covered by a conservatorship or guardianship.

1. Children entering wardship pursuant to the action of a foster care system are excluded from this definition.

B. "Job-protected parental leave" shall be defined as time away from work wherein an individual is not at risk of losing employment due to their absence.

SECTION 3. The US Department of Labor shall oversee implementation of this legislation.

A. The Department of Labor is hereby authorized to develop, assess, and collect fines and to levy other appropriate penalties and enforcement mechanisms to ensure the execution of the aforementioned.

SECTION 4. This legislation shall take effect on January 1, 2030. All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void. The protections afforded to families under the Family and Medical Leave Act (FMLA) are exempted from this legislation and are still in force.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by LHSSL Clerk of Congress

B8. A Bill to Establish an Independent Federal Disaster Declaration Process

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. The Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act shall be amended to transfer authority for major disaster and/or emergency declarations from the President of the United States to the Director of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).

SECTION 2. Upon receiving a request from the Governor of an affected State or Territory or the Chief Executive Officer of an affected Indian Tribal Government, FEMA shall determine whether a major disaster or emergency declaration is warranted.

A. The Director of FEMA shall issue a written determination to the requesting authority within 72 hours of receiving the aforementioned request.

B. The Director of FEMA shall publish the determination of every request within 10 calendar days of initial receipt of the request.

SECTION 3. The President of the United States may not reject, delay, or overturn a FEMA disaster declaration made pursuant to Section 1 of this legislation.

SECTION 4. Other statutes that may affect the President’s oversight, appointment, or management prerogatives relative to FEMA and its disaster response apparatus are specifically excluded from applicability to the strictures of this bill.

SECTION 5. This bill shall take effect immediately upon enactment.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by LHSSL Clerk of Congress

B10. A Bill to Protect American Elections

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) shall, in conjunction with the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA), create the National Election Integrity Force (Election Force) to protect federal elections from fraud and foreign interference in American elections.

SECTION 2. The Election Force is hereby appropriated $25 billion from the Treasury to provide technical assistance to State election jurisdictions and to encourage the implementation of the following minimum standards for federal elections in the respective states:

A. Election Force shall maintain paper records of voter rolls from local local precincts sufficient to conduct an audit following federal elections.

B. Biennially, Election Force shall audit voter registration and counting systems and shall conduct cybersecurity threat assessments in conjunction with an independent, nonpartisan assessor certified by CISA.

C. Election Force shall deploy its officers to support districts upon request when those districts suspect interference in federal elections.

SECTION 3. Election Force shall establish and maintain a publicly accessible Election Integrity Database containing audit results, confirmed security-breach incidents, and the full reports of investigations or actions pursuant to Section 2.C of this legislation.

SECTION 4. This bill shall take effect on June 30, 2027, with effective response readiness to be completed by October 1, 2028. All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by LHSSL Clerk of Congress

B12. Continued

through a rigorous, proven scientific peer-review process.

SECTION 3. The National Institutes of Health (NIH) and the United States DoD shall oversee the enforcement and transition of this legislation.

A. The DoD shall conduct an immediate audit to identify and release the mandated 35% equivalent in surplus and overlapping medical research funds to the NIH.

B. The NCI shall oversee the distribution of the newly expanded budget through its Scientific Review Group and the National Cancer Advisory Board, prioritizing a composite framework that integrates incidence rates with outcome-based measures like mortality and survival.

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

B19. A Bill to Develop Artificial Data Centers in Rural America

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. The Secretary of Agriculture, acting through the Rural Utilities Service, shall establish a Rural Data Center Development Grant Program.

A. There is authorized to be appropriated $5 billion from the funds of the Treasury each year beginning in fiscal year 2027 through 2031 to build or prepare infrastructure for the development of Data Centers.

B. Grants issued under this program may be awarded to:

1. State and local governments;
2. Federally recognized Indian Tribes;
3. Electric cooperatives;
4. Economic-development authorities;
5. Non-profit organizations;
6. Institutions of higher education; and
7. Public-Private partnerships.

C. Grants issued under this program may be used for the construction or expansion of the following in rural areas:

1. Electrical substations;
2. Transmission and distribution upgrades;
3. Water and wastewater infrastructure;
4. Other infrastructure deemed necessary for the construction of a qualifying data center by the Secretary.

SECTION 3. This act shall take effect June 1, 2027. All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by LHSSL Clerk of Congress

R1: A Resolution to Renew the Mission to the Moon

WHEREAS the United States' historic Apollo program demonstrated the nation's capacity to achieve unprecedented scientific and technological accomplishments through sustained investment in human space exploration; and

WHEREAS returning humans to the Moon would advance scientific research, expand knowledge of lunar resources and environments, and provide opportunities to develop technologies applicable to future exploration of Mars and beyond; and

WHEREAS a sustained American presence on the Moon would strengthen United States leadership in space exploration while encouraging peaceful international cooperation and establishing norms for responsible activity beyond Earth; and

WHEREAS renewed lunar exploration would promote innovation in fields including robotics, communications, life-support systems, materials science, and aerospace engineering while inspiring students to pursue careers in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that the Congress here assembled supports renewing the United States' commitment to human exploration of the Moon and encourages the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, in coordination with commercial and international partners, to pursue a sustained human presence on the lunar surface as a foundation for future deep-space exploration.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by LHSSL Clerk of Congress

R3: A Resolution to Abolish the Filibuster

WHEREAS, the modern Senate filibuster effectively requires a supermajority of sixty senators to invoke cloture on most legislation, despite the Constitution generally requiring only a simple majority of senators present and voting to pass legislation; and

WHEREAS the use of the filibuster has increased the number of votes required to advance legislation and has contributed to prolonged congressional gridlock; and

WHEREAS the inability of a majority of elected senators to advance legislation can impede Congress's ability to respond to national emergencies and address significant economic, social, and security concerns; be it therefore,

RESOLVED, That the Congress here assembled supports abolishing the legislative filibuster in the United States Senate and restoring the principle that legislation receiving the support of a simple majority of senators should be eligible for final passage.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by LHSSL Clerk of Congress

R5: A Resolution to Require Elected Officials to Disclose Debilitating Health Conditions

WHEREAS elected officials entrusted with substantial governmental authority have a responsibility to maintain public confidence in their ability to perform the duties of their office; and

WHEREAS serious health conditions may, from time to time, materially impair an elected official's ability to perform the responsibilities entrusted to them by the public; and

WHEREAS the House Committee on Oversight and Government Reform conducted extensive research summarized in a report entitled "The Biden Autopen Presidency: Decline, Delusion, and Deception in the White House" which warrants this resolution in addition to other such recent cases; and

WHEREAS, voters possess a legitimate interest in knowing whether a condition may substantially affect an elected official's capacity to fulfill the duties of their office; and

WHEREAS a narrowly tailored disclosure requirement can balance the public's interest in governmental transparency with an elected official's legitimate right to medical privacy; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Congress here assembled should require elected federal officials to disclose any diagnosed health condition that is reasonably determined by an independent medical professional to substantially impair their ability to perform the duties of the office entrusted to them by the public.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by LHSSL Clerk of Congress