Thompson Valley Screaming Eagle Wave B Docket

1. A Bill to Allow for the Age Limit to Drive to Be 18
2. A Bill to Expand Testing Under the Every Student Succeeds Act
3. A Bill to Promote Law and Order
4. A Bill to Require Palm Oil to Be RSPO Certified
5. A Bill to Ban the Production and Installation of Quartz Countertops
6. A Resolution to Permit School Nurses to Prescribe Medications to Promote Healthy Youth
7. A Bill to Guarantee the Right to Counsel in Eviction Cases
8. A Bill to Repatriate Alcatraz
9. A Resolution to Call for the Reversal of Bell-to-Bell Bans

Wave (B) Legislation 1

A bill to allow for the age limit to drive to be 18

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT;

SECTION 1: Teen drivers are known to get into more car accident injuries than that of any other age group, it was reported that in 2023 more than 2,800 teengers were killed in a car related accident when they were the driver. Making the age limit to get a license to be 18 can provide better benefits allowing for two extra years of knowledge on automobile law and overall automobile usage.

SECTION 2: Automobiles will be defined as a road vehicle, typically with four wheels, powered by an internal combustion engine or electric motor and able to carry a small number of people. Teenager will be defined as someone who is between 13 and 18 years old. Car accident will be defined as an event where two or more vehicles collide, or a motorist crashes into a pedestrian or object.

SECTION 3: Allowing for the age limit to be 18 can provide more maturity amongst teenagers as individuals who are 18 are more mature and better equipped to handle the responsibilities of driving safely compared to a sixteen a year old. Not only would this benefit them but others as the roads would be more safer and have more experience as those under 18 would be provided two extra years of driving with supervision allowing for a better and safer environment to drive in.

SECTION 4: This legislation will take effect on January 1st, 2027. All laws in conflicts with this legislation are now declared null and void.

Provided for debate from Thompson Valley High School

Wave (B) Legislation 2

A Bill to Expand Testing Under the Every Student Succeeds Act (ESSA)

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. An expansion of testing under ESSA will be implemented to encompass testing for potential disabilities in regards to learning. These tests will be carried out once between the ages of 6-8 and once again between the ages of 12-15. Those who have already undergone testing within two years, are actively undergoing testing, or actively have a diagnosis relating to what is being tested can be exempt from the test(s). Additionally, those who are past the defined age ranges outlined in the bill at the date of passing may either take the missed test(s) or opt to be exempt.

SECTION 2. **A.** Learning is defined as "situations or opportunities done in hope of increasing potential improved performance along with success and achievement either through experience, the addition of new information, or the making of new connections."

B. Disabilities are defined as "any condition of the body or mind that makes it more difficult for the person with the condition to do certain activities and interact with the world around them."

C. Disabilities in regards to learning mainly include autism spectrum disorder (ASD), attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD), and specific learning disabilities such as dyslexia, dyscalculia, and dysgraphia.

D. Tests will be defined as the appropriate assessment (or alternative simplified assessment) that could be used to diagnose a child with the respective disability by the appropriate individual(s) and processes.

SECTION 3. This bill will be overseen by the Education Department and all others who currently oversee ESSA.

A. Any additional funding for these tests can be justified under Title II of ESSA.

SECTION 4. This legislation will take effect at the start of the 2028 school year. All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

A Bill to Promote Law and Order

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED:

SECTION 1. Congress hereby establishes a fund of $500 million per year to be made available to law enforcement agencies throughout the United States and its territories to enable them to purchase and maintain automated license plate readers such as Flock cameras to be used to prevent and combat crime.

SECTION 2. The Department of Justice shall oversee the disbursement of these funds and shall additionally be responsible for ensuring law enforcement agencies design robust, ethical policies to safeguard against abuses of this technology and that they execute those policies with fidelity, lest their access to funding be revoked.

SECTION 3. This legislation shall take effect at the start of the next fiscal year.

SECTION 4. All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

A Bill to Require Palm Oil to be RSPO Certified

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. All palm oil (or products containing palm oil) imported into the United States, exported from the United States, or bought/sold in the United States must follow RSPO standards of sustainability.

SECTION 2. Definitions

A. RSPO: roundtable of sustainable palm oil; international organization committed to make palm oil markets sustainable
B. RSPO standards: a series of Principles, Criteria, Indicators and Guidance to be used by oil palm producers to implement sustainable production practices, and by certification bodies for field verification
C. Palm oil: an edible fat obtained from the flesh of the fruit of several palms and used especially in soap and lubricating greases

SECTION 3. The US Customs and Border Protection (CBP) will oversee the implementation of this legislation.

A. US based businesses who do not comply will have noncompliant products seized and be fined half the revenue of the noncompliant products which will be put into an anti-deforestation fund.
B. Non-US based businesses must get the RSPO certification before the product may pass into US borders.
C. The CBP will be allocated $50,000 annually from Congressional Discretionary Spending to oversee monitoring of that legislation.

SECTION 4. This legislation will take effect January 1st, 2027. All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

A Bill to Ban the Production and Installation of Quartz Countertops

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED:

SECTION 1. Henceforth, countertops produced in the United States and its territories may not exceed 1% crystalline silica by weight, and contractors are furthermore prohibited from installing countertops that exceed this guideline.

SECTION 2. Manufacturers and contractors are encouraged to begin an immediate transition toward alternatives such as recycled glass and porcelain, mineral/ceramic composite slabs containing less than 1% silica, and stones like granite, quartzite, and marble.

SECTION 3. Manufacturers and contractors that violate this legislation shall be liable to civil lawsuits from anyone who suffers health problems as a result of their neglect.

SECTION 4. This legislation shall be jointly overseen by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) and the Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC).

SECTION 5. This legislation shall take effect 180 days from passage.

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

A Resolution to Permit School Nurses to Prescribe Medications to Promote Healthy Youth

WHEREAS, In the United States, there are over 3 million school aged children who do not have medical insurance or adequate access to basic health care; and

WHEREAS, Schools play an important role in promoting the health and safety of children and adolescents by helping them establish life-long health practices; and

WHEREAS, 37% of US school students under the age of 17 have at least one chronic health condition, and 40% of those say that their health issues impact their daily activities; and

WHEREAS, School nurses are on the front lines and have a rapport with students, seeing on average between 45 and 55 students a day; and

WHEREAS, School nurses have the ability to see students during the initial onset of an illness, making them a good first line of defense; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That Congress recommend that school nurses, in telehealth consultation with a licensed physician, be allowed to prescribe non-DEA scheduled drugs to students; and be it

FURTHER RESOLVED, That all students must have a signed parental permission slip as well as a health information/health history form on file with the school

Wave (B) Legislation 7

A Bill to Guarantee the Right to Counsel in Eviction Cases

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. Any American tenant required to attend housing court for eviction shall be guaranteed the right to free legal services regardless of income.

SECTION 2. "Legal Services" shall be defined as the deliverance of professional services such as those done by an attorney done on behalf of a client, including preparing a case, explaining the processes of court, and educating a client on their rights within the legal system.

SECTION 3. The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development shall oversee the implementation of this program.

A. They shall work to secure the right to counsel for all Americans at or below 200 percent of the federal poverty level in housing court within five years upon the implementation of the bill.

B. A portion of annual property tax revenue will be used to fund the bill's programs. If, upon five years of implementing the bill, there has not been a measurable decrease in evictions of American tenants, funding for the bill shall terminate. Otherwise, the department will continue to work to provide free legal services for any American tenant seeking the right to counsel.

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

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

A Bill to Repatriate Alcatraz

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED:

SECTION 1. Alcatraz Island in California shall henceforth be held in trust for all Indigenous American peoples.

SECTION 2. The Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) shall take possession of Alcatraz and operate it as they see fit for the benefit and enjoyment of all of the peoples of the United States' 575 federally recognized tribes.

SECTION 3. The BIA shall oversee the implementation of this legislation in consultation with the National Park Service and the tribal governing council.

SECTION 4. This legislation shall take effect on January 1, 2027.

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

A Resolution to Call for the Reversal of Bell-to-Bell Bans

WHEREAS Attempts to restrict technology use in schools may hinder students' ability to develop responsible technology habits and adapt to an increasingly digital world; and

WHEREAS Cell phones and other electronic devices, if used responsibly, can offer real educational benefits; and

WHEREAS Banning these devices outright fails to teach students how to manage these temptations in the real world; and

WHEREAS Depriving young people of their phones adds additional and traumatic stresses for students in this modern era of school shootings and lockdown drills; now, therefore be it

RESOLVED by the Congress here assembled that states and territories that have enacted bell-to-bell cell phone bans in K12 schools are encouraged to moderate or even fully reverse those policies; and be it

FURTHER RESOLVED that Congress encourages schools to teach responsible cell phone use explicitly as part of a robust and relevant life skills curriculum.