Domestic Bill 0269: A Bill to Prohibit DHS from Using Race, Ethnicity, or National Origin as Factors in Immigration Enforcement.

Be it enacted,

Section 1. The United States shall prohibit the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) and all agencies operating under its jurisdiction from using an individual's race, ethnicity, or national origin as a factor in immigration enforcement decisions. This prohibition shall apply to all immigration-related investigations, arrests, detentions, screenings, and deportation proceedings conducted by DHS. DHS personnel shall not use racial or ethnic profiling when determining which individuals to investigate, question, detain, or subject to additional immigration screening. Immigration enforcement decisions must instead be based on credible, individualized evidence, relevant documentation, and reasonable suspicion or probable cause, as required by applicable law. Nothing in this legislation shall prohibit DHS from using specific, individualized identifying information when supported by credible evidence or when legally required.

Section 2. The Department of Homeland Security's Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties (CRCL) shall oversee the implementation and enforcement of this legislation. CRCL shall conduct annual reviews of DHS immigration enforcement practices to ensure compliance with the provisions of this bill. DHS shall establish a confidential reporting system allowing individuals to report suspected racial, ethnic, or national origin-based discrimination during immigration enforcement encounters. Any DHS employee found to have knowingly violated this legislation shall be subject to disciplinary action, including mandatory retraining, suspension, or termination depending on the severity of the violation.

Section 3. The Department of Homeland Security shall allocate existing administrative funding to implement employee training programs, compliance reviews, and reporting systems required by this legislation. All DHS immigration enforcement personnel shall complete mandatory annual training on racial profiling, constitutional protections, and nondiscriminatory immigration enforcement practices.

Section 4. This legislation shall take effect on January 1, 2028. All provisions of this bill shall be fully implemented within one year of its enactment.

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

Respectfully Submitted by,
Harper Rocovich
Salem High School

Domestic Bill 6487 - A Bill to Redirect Funds within the Department of Homeland Security for the Creation of a Mounted Unit

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. This Bill will redirect money within the Department of Defense into a new Mounted Unit. This unit will require equines, existing border control security, and equine care materials.

SECTION 2. Equine: in or relating to the horse family: horses, mules, donkeys

SECTION 3. The Department of Homeland Security will oversee that the funds are correctly used within Border Patrol.

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 Representative Strummer Giffin of Lord Botetourt Highschool.

2013 A Bill to Establish The AI Airport Security Accountability Act to
Establish oversight and accountability requirements for AI technology used in airport security

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. The Department of Homeland Security shall hereby establish federal regulations governing the use of artificial intelligence in airport security operations to improve passenger safety while protecting individual privacy, preventing discrimination, and ensuring government accountability.

SECTION 2. 1. Artificial Intelligence (AI): Computer systems capable of analyzing information , identifying patterns, and making predictions or recommendations.

SECTION 3. Transportation Security Administrations

A. The Transportation Security Administrations would use this to screen passengers, monitor airport facilities, or identify potential security threats.

SECTION 4. The Department of Homeland Security shall allocate $150 million dollars over five fiscal years to implement, evaluate, and oversee AI airport security technology under this Act.

SECTION 5. This legislation will take effect on July 1, 2027

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

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Rep. Watson of Smith Mountain Lake Christian Academy

Domestic Bill 7155: Federally-Issued Emergency Preparedness Kits

Line 1: Article I: The federal government must provide each citizen of the United States with a
Line 2: doomsday readiness kit with supplies to last them seven days with proper nutrition.
Line 3: These kits will allow citizens to be prepared in case of an emergency where basic needs
Line 4: can no longer be met. Each household will be provided with an emergency kit for each
Line 5: resident, including minors.
Line 6:
Line 7: Article II: A doomsday readiness kit shall refer to a tightly packed container filled with
Line 8: enough fresh water, food, first aid supplies, and any other basic necessities for life to last
Line 9: seven days. An emergency refers to a situation where fresh water and food are not readily
Line 10: available for everyone, such as a nuclear threat, pandemic, etc.
Line 11:
Line 12: Article III: Under the direction of the Department of Homeland Security, the Federal
Line 13: Emergency Management Agency will oversee the execution of this bill, ensuring that an
Line 14: adequate amount of kits are produced with the included necessities. The United States
Line 15: Postal Service will work closely with the FEMA to ensure all kits are delivered to each
Line 16: registered address.
Line 17:
Line 18: Article IV: This bill shall be put into effect January 1, 2027 to allow for proper federal
Line 19: planning and oversight.
Line 20:
Line 21: Article V: All laws and policies in conflict with new laws are hereby deemed null and
Line 22: void.

Respectfully submitted by:
Representative Della Penna
Jefferson Forest High School

BILL 1000

A Bill to enforce the use of body cameras for I.C.E. officers

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. The United States Congress shall hereby command Immigration and Customs Enforcement officers to wear a body camera at all times on duty. While wearing the body camera, officers would be required to have it turned on and without obstruction. Any crimes committed by I.C.E officers, with proof from body cameras will cause the offenders to be prosecuted to the fullest extent of the law.

SECTION 2. Obstruction is defined as the act of blocking something, the state of being blocked, or a physical or figurative object that gets in the way of progress, movement, or a process. Examples of obstruction in the case of a body camera would be stickers, dirt, hair, physical blocking, etc.

SECTION 3. This bill would be overseen by the Department of Homeland Security and the current acting director.

SECTION 4. This bill would be funded with the current budget it has received from the United States Government through taxes.

SECTION 5. This legislation will take effect on July 1, 2027

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

Introduced for Congressional Debate by _***Evelyn Tyree Floyd***_.

International Bill 1412 - A Bill to Increase Efficiency in Logistic and Militaristic Intelligence

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. NATO shall implement a common intelligence interface for all interdomain interactions for ease and speed of both parties, and will introduce and enforce additional defense and logistic protocols to reduce delay and friction in handoffs of critical information. Said interface protocols shall be generalized across all NATO and NATO related command domains.

SECTION 2. Common intelligence interface shall be defined as a program in exchanging orders and information across government and military groups. Command domains shall be defined as regions responsible for the actions of local military operations and tasks.

SECTION 3. Enforcement is granted to NATO, the governments of participating countries, and any other required agencies.

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 Congress by Representative Liam Stallard of Lord Botetourt High School

Bill 1045 to Require Allies Pay Their Fair Share

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. The United States Congress shall hereby require that all countries in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization spend at least 2% of their GDP on their own defense. A yearly report from the department of defense will trigger a penalty if minimum spending is not met. Additionally, the United States Congress is to approve the budget proposed by the North Atlantic Council in order to ensure that countries meet their 2% requirement.

SECTION 2. Defense spending is defined as how much money a country spends on its military compared to the size of its economy.

SECTION 3. The Department of Defense will carry out this legislation.

SECTION 4. This legislation will be paid for with money the Department of Defense has already acquired from the United States Congress.

SECTION 5. This legislation will take effect on July 1, 2027

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

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Aubrey Dellis of Smith Mountain Lake Christian Academy

International bill 1235 - A Bill to increase funding to NATO drone defence and development by Kiyan Patel of Lord Botetourt High School.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. Additional funding should be allocated to NATO in hopes to revolutionize and produce highly advanced drones for the purpose of international security.

SECTION 2. The following terms shall be defined:

1. The term highly advanced drones shall be defined as an unmanned aircraft that contains the capability to serve multiple purposes and be able to do so with efficiency.
2. The term allocated is defined as an act to give an item to an individual or certain group.

SECTION 3. The North Atlantic Treaty Organization, The U.S. Department of Defense, and other departments of defence from countries inside NATO shall move forward to improve drone defense and drone hardware due this act.

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

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Representative Kiyan Patel of Lord Botetourt High School.

International Bill 6651– A Bill to Initiate the Construction of North Atlantic Military Bases to Provide Imminent International Aid.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. The international agency NATO shall establish military bases in the North Atlantic where bases ought to be at least 2,500 acres.

SECTION 2. [Compliance frameworks] means a system of policies that helps meet legal regulations.

SECTION 3. The U.S. European Command shall oversee this act with the use of direct military commands and compliance frameworks. The NATO Joint Force Command Norfolk shall also oversee this act with military authority and established international agreements.

SECTION 4. This legislation will take effect in FY 2028. All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Representative Jalen Lin of Lord Botetourt High School.

International 2816: A Bill to Enhance NATO Defense Cooperation and Deterrence in Eastern Europe

BE IT ENACTED,

Line 1: ARTICLE I, The United States Department of Defense shall increase the permanent

Line 2: deployment of United States military personnel in NATO's eastern flank countries

Line 3: (Poland, Romania, Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania) by 15,000 troops.

Line 4:

Line 5: ARTICLE II, "Permanent deployment" shall be defined as stationing active duty

Line 6: personnel with accompanying family support infrastructure on a non-rotational basis.

Line 7: "Eastern flank countries" shall refer to NATO member states sharing direct land or sea

Line 8: borders with the Russian Federation or Belarus.

Line 9:

Line 10: ARTICLE III, The Department of Defense, in coordination with the Department of

Line 11: State, shall oversee the implementation and logistical rollout of this legislation. The

Line 12: total cost of the deployment shall be funded through a $2.5 billion reallocation from

Line 13: existing foreign military financing accounts within the defense budget. Continued host

Line 14: nation stationing agreements and shared infrastructure funding shall be renegotiated

Line 15: through NATO's Defense Planning Committee.

Line 16:

Line 17: ARTICLE IV, This legislation shall take effect on October 1, 2027.

Line 18:

Line 19: ARTICLE V, All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void

Line 20:

Respectfully submitted by,

Representative Kellam,

Cave Spring High School

International Bill 7492: A Bill to Preemptively Approve the Accession of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Georgia, and Ukraine to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. Congress hereby grants advance approval for the accession of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Georgia, and Ukraine to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO). Upon the submission of an accession protocol admitting any of these nations, the United States shall recognize its approval of the respective nation's accession without requiring further congressional authorization.

SECTION 2. The United States Department of State shall:

A. Formally communicate the United States' approval of these nations' accession to the NATO Secretary General and all existing NATO member states.

B. Coordinate with the President to facilitate the accession process of each nation.

C. Submit an annual report to Congress detailing progress toward each nation's accession until admission or formal withdrawal of its application.

SECTION 3. For the purposes of this legislation, "advance approval" refers to the authorization granted under Section 1, intended to satisfy United States approval requirements for the accession of the designated nations.

SECTION 4. This legislation shall take effect upon enactment. All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Representative Dylan Hancock (Salem High School).

Bill 3003 to enact an election for the Chair of the Federal Reserve System

BE IT ENACTED BY THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

SECTION 1. The United States shall hereby establish a nationwide popular election for the Chair of the Federal Reserve System. American citizens eligible to vote in federal elections shall be permitted to vote directly for their preferred candidate. The elected Chair shall serve a four-year term, with elections occurring every four years.

SECTION 2. A Federal Reserve Chair is defined as the individual responsible for leading the Federal Reserve Board of Governors, overseeing its operations, and representing the Federal Reserve in matters of monetary policy. Candidates must possess at least ten years of professional experience in economics, finance, banking, or a related field.

SECTION 3 The implementation and administration of this legislation shall be overseen by the Federal Election Commission in coordination with the Federal Reserve Board of Governors. The presidential nomination and Senate confirmation process for the position of federal reserve chair replaced by the nationwide popular election established under this Legislation

SECTION 4 The legislation shall be funded through existing federal election administration appropriations. The Federal Reserve shall remain independent in its monetary policy decisions and shall not be required to follow political directives from the President, Congress, or elected officials.

SECTION 5 Congress shall propose the necessary constitutional amendment and legislation to establish direct elections for the Chair of the Federal

Reserve. This legislation shall take effect following the ratification of the necessary constitutional amendment and shall apply to the first Federal Reserve Chair election thereafter.

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

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Gabriel Robinson of Smith Mountain Lake Christian Academy

Economic Bill 1633 - A Bill to Reform the Federal Reserve Chair's Term to Strengthen Monetary Policy Independence

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. The Federal Reserve Act shall be amended to establish a single, nonrenewable six-year term for the Chair of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System. The Chair shall continue to serve as a member of the Board of Governors for the remainder of their existing appointment term. The President shall continue to nominate the Chair, subject to Senate confirmation.

SECTION 2. For the purpose of this legislation, "nonrenewable term" means that an individual may not be appointed to another term as Chair after completing the six-year term. This restriction applies only to the position of Chair and does not alter the individual's eligibility to serve the remainder of their existing term as a governor.

SECTION 3. The Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System shall administer this legislation. The Senate shall continue to exercise its existing confirmation authority. The first six-year term under this legislation shall begin upon the expiration of the current Chair's term, and the transition shall not shorten the existing Chair's term.

SECTION 4. This legislation will take effect in FY 2028. All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Representative Kinsley Milko of Lord Botetourt High School.

Economic Bill 1234: A Bill to Lower Federal Interest Rates by 0.25%

BE IT ENACTED,

Line 01: ARTICLE I, The United States Federal Reserve shall lower the federal funds interest

Line 02: rate by 0.25%. This reduction shall aim to make borrowing more affordable for

Line 03: American families and businesses.

Line 04:

Line 05: ARTICLE II, Federal fund rates shall be defined as the interest rate banks charge one

Line 06: another for overnight loans of reserve balances. This rate influences borrowing costs

Line 07: throughout the United States economy.

Line 08:

Line 09: ARTICLE III, This legislation shall be overseen by the U.S Department of Treasury.

Line 10:

Line 11: ARTICLE IV, This legislation shall be completely enacted by January 1st, 2027.

Line 12:

Line 13: ARTICLE V, All laws and polices in conflict with this bill are hereby declared null and

Line 14: void.

Respectfully submitted by,

Representative Wander,

Cave Spring High School

Bill 5789 to Abolish the Federal Reserve Monopoly

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. The General Assembly of Congress shall hereby abolish the monopoly on the Federal Reserve stocks by allowing them to be bought on the private market like any other publicly traded stock.

SECTION 2. Stock in this bill is defined as the stock of the regional Federal Reserve Bank that is held exclusively by commercial banks that are members of the Federal Reserve System and it acts similar to a membership fee.

SECTION 3. The U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission would oversee this bill.

SECTION 4. If any expenses arise from this bill, The Federal Reserve would be responsible.

SECTION 5. This legislation will take effect on July 1 2027.

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

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Woodson Sadler *of Smith Mountain Lake Christian Academy.*

BILL 1111 TO MANDATE THE FEDERAL RESERVE INTEREST RATE REDUCTIONS DURING EMPLOYMENT CRISES TO PROTECT LOW-INCOME FAMILIES

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. The Federal Reserve Board of Governors shall be required to lower interest rates by 0.5% within five (5) business days as soon as an employment crisis occurs.

SECTION 2. For the purposes of this legislation:

A. “Employment crisis” shall be defined as whenever the national unemployment rate rises by 0.5% or more.

B. “Low-income families” shall be defined as households earning 200% of the Federal Poverty Level(FPL).

SECTION 3. The Government Accountability Office (GAO), along with the House Financial Services Committee, shall monitor compliance with this Act. If the Federal Reserve Board of Governors fails to reduce the interest rate in the mandated timeframe, it will be considered a direct violation of federal law, resulting in the Chair of the Federal Reserve’s immediate removal and Congress’s complete replacement of the board.

SECTION 4. This bill will not cost taxpayers any extra money. The Government Accountability Office (GAO) and the House Financial Services Committee will use their current budgets to handle all monitoring and enforcement.

SECTION 5. This legislation will take effect on July 1, 2027

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

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Sofia Dombret of Smith Mountain Lake Christian Academy.

Virginia Bill 0315: A Bill to Increase the Budget for Virginia's Transportation Infrastructure

BE IT ENACTED,

Line 01: ARTICLE I, The Commonwealth of Virginia shall increase the budget for Virginia's

Line 02: Infrastructure by $1.5 billion for the maintenance and construction needs of the highways.

Line 03:

Line 04: ARTICLE II, Maintenance shall be defined as the routine, scheduled, or anticipated upkeep of

Line 05: existing roads, bridges, and utilities designed to preserve the current condition, prevent failure,

Line 06: and extend its functional lifespan without upgrading capacity or capability. Construction shall be

Line 07: defined as the building, alteration, major repair, demolition, or substantial improvement of

Line 08: infrastructure that changes, expands, or upgrades its original design, capacity, or performance.

Line 09:

Line 10: ARTICLE III, The Virginia Department of Transportation and Commonwealth transportation

Line 11: Board shall oversee the enactment of this bill.

Line 12:

Line 13: ARTICLE IV, This bill shall be completely enacted by July 1st, 2027.

Line 14:

Line 15: ARTICLE V, All laws and policies in conflict with this bill are hereby declared null and void.

Respectfully submitted by,
Representative Amanda Baigalmaa,
Cave Spring High School

Virginia Bill 6211 - A Bill to Reintroduce Annual Economic Subsidies for Domestic Car Dealerships Selling Electric Vehicles.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. The Commonwealth of Virginia shall reinstate an annual economic subsidy program that provides economic benefits to certified domestic automotive dealerships that sell electric vehicles.

SECTION 2. "Domestic Automotive Dealership" shall be defined as any retail dealership that is engaged in the sale of motor vehicles within the Commonwealth of Virginia. "Electric Vehicle" shall be defined as any motor vehicle charged by electricity as defined by 15 U.S. Code Section 2502(4).

SECTION 3. The Virginia Department of Transportation, in coordination with the Virginia Department of Motor Vehicles, shall oversee the enforcement and administration of this legislation.

A. The Virginia Department of Transportation shall establish an annual certification process to verify dealership eligibility in relation to the granting of subsidies. The department may audit dealerships' electric vehicle sales data to determine eligibility.

B. In addition to the certification process, every Domestic Automotive Dealership must apply for a specific amount of money in U.S. dollars annually to the Virginia Department of Transportation by January 1 of each year it desires to receive such subsidy.

C. If certified as eligible and approved for the intended amount within the subsidy, the subsidy payment to the dealership would be given on June 1 following the application in that same year.

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

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Introduced for Congressional Debate by Representative Gabe Puckett of Lord Botetourt High School.

Bill 1486 to Abolish Tolls on Roads Where 25% or More of the Construction was Publicly Funded

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Virginia:

SECTION 1. The General Assembly of Virginia shall hereby abolish all tolls of the physical and electronic composition on roads where 25% or more of the construction was funded by tax dollars or public grants. No state, private, or local authority is permitted to collect toll payments on existing or future highways, interstates, bridges, express lanes, tunnels, or general roads that exceed this designated limit.

SECTION 2. A tolling system is defined as a system in which citizens, visitors, commercial drivers, and others are required to pay a certain amount of money to a public or private agency upon the use of a public or private road, interstate, bridge, express lane, tunnel, or highway.

SECTION 3. The implementation of this bill is to be overseen by the Virginia Department of Transportation.

SECTION 4. This bill will be primarily funded through the existing tax-payer dollars given towards the Virginia Department of Transportation. In addition, the saved administration and employee salaries, benefits, and pensions as a result of the abolishment of tolls will be used as excess funding to support this bill.

SECTION 5. This legislation will be implemented in phases starting on July 1, 2027.

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

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Samantha Ritter of Smith Mountain Lake Christian Academy.

Virginia Bill 1648 - A Bill to Fund the Road-Making Services to Reduce Risk of Highway Issues

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. This new policy increases funding for services that build and repair roads. This increased funding will go into road services to reduce the risk of problems caused by rough roads.

SECTION 2. Funding for road services is any service that builds, operates, and maintains bridges, tunnels, and roads in the state of Virginia.

The funds will be allocated to the Virginia Department of Transportation because it handles interstates and arterial routes.

Rough roads are defined as any roads that have surface damage or irregularities (such as potholes, broken edges, or ruts), loose gravel, or construction or maintenance activities that temporarily leave the road uneven.

Increased funding will be anywhere from $1M more to double the original cost, e.g. $6-10M for $3-5M 2-lane undivided urban roads.

SECTION 3. The Virginia Department of Transportation will be given the funds and monitored to allocate these funds to fix and maintain roads, bridges, and tunnels.

SECTION 4. This legislation will take effect in FY 2030. All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Representative Toby Zhu of Lord Botetourt High School

Virginia Bill 9486: A Bill to Improve Transportation Infrastructure and Reduce Traffic Congestion in the Commonwealth of Virginia

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. The purpose of this legislation is to reduce traffic congestion, improve roadway safety, modernize transportation infrastructure, and expand access to reliable public transportation throughout the Commonwealth of Virginia. This legislation seeks to improve the daily commutes of Virginia residents while supporting economic development and reducing transportation-related environmental impacts.

SECTION 2. Traffic congestion is a condition on roads where the volume of vehicles exceeds the road's capacity, resulting in slower speeds, longer travel times, stop-and-go movement, and vehicle queuing

SECTION 3. The Virginia Department of Transportation will oversee enforcement along with priority given to:

A. Roads with consistently high accident rates.
B. Bridges and highways requiring significant structural repairs.
C. Intersections experiencing frequent traffic backups.
D. Rural communities with limited transportation infrastructure.
E. Roads providing access to schools, hospitals, and emergency services.

SECTION 4. This legislation will take effect on December 31, 2026. All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Representative Banesa Garcia-Perez (Salem High School)

Virginia Bill 1223: A Bill to Implement Roundabouts at Intersections

To Be Enacted:

Article I: This bill will fund and organize the implementation of roundabouts in Virginia. The implementation of roundabouts will improve intersection safety.

Article II: A roundabout is a circular road in which traffic is permitted to flow in one direction around a central island. An intersection is a place where two or more roads intersect.

Article III: The Virginia Department of Transportation, operating under the United States Department of Transportation, will oversee, fund, design, and implement roundabouts throughout Virginia.

Article IV: This act shall take effect one month after passage.

Article V: All laws and policies in conflict with this legislation are hereby deemed null and void

Respectfully submitted by:
Representative Bellanger
Jefferson Forest