A Bill to Implement a Ceiling for Public Universities Tuition Rates

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. To create more access to equal opportunities for more students, the USFG will mandate a tuition ceiling for public universities across the nation.

SECTION 2. Public Universities can be defined as institutions of higher education primarily funded, owned, or operated by a national, state, or regional government.

Tuition can be defined as the fee or payment charged by a school, college, or university for academic instruction.

SECTION 3. The USFG will set a national ceiling tuition of $35,000 per academic year per student.

SECTION 4. The Department of Education shall oversee Public Universities compliance with this legislation. To conduct semi-annual accountability checks, a separate bipartisan committee will be created. If found to be in conflict with this legislation, the following consequences will ensue:

A. Federal Grants will be reevaluated by committee members, and face budget cuts based on the severity of the violation.

SECTION 5. All additional academic fees (like supplies, housing, etc.) shall be priced under the following system.

A. Students will submit their academic performance (grades, GPA, course rigor, etc.) along with Parents/Guardians completing family financial forms with their students, and will receive an A-F grade based on their financial standings and merit. The newly created committee will determine the grade.
B. Students will then receive scholarships based on their letter grade, being capped at $5,000.

SECTION 6. This legislation will take effect on January 1, 2028. All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Carlsbad High.

A Bill to Restrict Government Surveillance

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS THAT:

SECTION 1. Unwarranted government surveillance shall be prohibited, except in the case of an exigent circumstance; and any Federal, State, or local government agency shall be required to obtain a search warrant in order to enter into surveillance activities.

SECTION 2. Surveillance is defined as the systematic observation of a person, object, or location. Federal, State, and local government agencies are defined as any executive department, board, bureau, commission, or establishment controlled by a government. The methods undertaken by the government to surveil a given area or person includes but is not limited to: social media monitoring, Automated License Plate Readers (ALPRs), wiretapping, and data collection. A search warrant is defined as a writ given by a judge to law enforcement personnel that permits or directs searching a location. All warrants are issued based on probable cause.

SECTION 3. Congress shall authorize the Department of Justice (DOJ) to enforce this legislation by:

A: Reviewing implementation nationally 90 days after the legislation takes effect. Further reviews will continue annually.

B: Release a largely unredacted public report for each review conducted. Redactions may only protect victims.

C: Charging individual violators with a year for misdemeanor violations and up to ten years for felony violations.

D: Withholding funding by $50,000 for each violation by federal agencies; by $10,000 for each violation by state agencies with; by $3,000 for each violation by local agencies. Furthermore, the DOJ will indict agents suspected of violating this legislation.

SECTION 4: An officer who falsely claims an exemption in the case of an exigent circumstance shall have their occupation immediately terminated and shall

face a $50,000 fine or no more than a year in prison. Officers under the jurisdiction of the DOJ who conspire to commit offense or to defraud the United States shall face a $250,000 fine or no more than five years in prison.

SECTION 5. The DOJ may delegate its duties as to agencies under their jurisdiction as their duties relate to this legislation.

SECTION 6. This legislation shall take effect on January 1, 2030.

SECTION 7. All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Mission Vista High School.

SDIVSL

A Bill to Support Desalination Infrastructure and Sodium Hydroxide Recovery

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. The federal government shall establish a grant program to support the construction of desalination plants in the United States and fund projects investigating the feasibility of extracting sodium hydroxide from desalination brine.

SECTION 2. The following terms shall be defined as follows:

A. “Desalination” shall refer to the process of removing salts and other dissolved substances from seawater to produce fresh water.

B. “Brine” shall mean the concentrated saltwater removed during desalination.

C. “Sodium hydroxide recovery” shall mean the use of electrochemical processes to produce usable sodium hydroxide from desalination brine.

SECTION 3. The Bureau of Reclamation shall administer and enforce this legislation through a federal grant program.

A. Congress shall appropriate $2 billion to support the construction of new desalination facilities.

B. Federal grants may cover up to 35% of project costs. Remaining funding must be provided through state, local, or other nonfederal sources.

C. Congress shall provide up to $100 million in grants for research and development projects examining the environmental effects, energy requirements, and viability of

recovering sodium hydroxide from desalination brine.

D. Grant recipients shall submit annual progress and expenditure reports. The Bureau of Reclamation may suspend funding to recipients that violate grant conditions.

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

Introduced for Debate by The Bishop's School

A Bill to Establish a Global Transitional Reconstruction Authority to Standardize Post-Conflict and Disaster Recovery

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. The United States shall formally establish and fund the Global Transitional Reconstruction Authority (GTRA), a multilateral framework operating under the United States Department of State, tasked with providing immediate stabilization, essential services, and civil governance support to foreign post-conflict zones and catastrophic disaster regions upon request or United Nations Security Council authorization .

SECTION 2. Definitions shall be established as follows:

A. "Post-conflict zone" shall refer to any foreign geographic territory where active combat has ceased, resulting in a minimum 50% disruption of local government administrative capacity.

B. "Catastrophic disaster region" shall refer to any geographic region affected by natural or man-made disasters exceeding the national response capability of the host government.

C. "Custodian Operations" shall refer to the temporary administrative, humanitarian, and reconstruction management provided by the GTRA in direct cooperation with local civil leadership.

SECTION 3. The Department of State, in consultation with the Department of War and USAID, shall oversee enforcement of GTRA operations.

1. Operations shall be funded via an annual allocation equal to 0.75% of the annual U.S. defense budget, reallocated directly from existing foreign military financing programs; however an optional tax of proportion to U.N. dues will be implemented to all participating nations.

2. GTRA deployments shall require either an explicit invitation by the host nation's primary governing authority or from the United Nations Security Council. The Secretary of State shall enforce these deployment requirements by verifying and documenting the required authorization before releasing U.S. funds or deploying U.S. personnel and shall suspend U.S. support for any GTRA operation that fails to comply.

3. An independent Inspector General for Global Reconstruction shall conduct bi-annual audits of all expenditures, personnel operations, and local resource distributions to prevent fraud and corruption.

SECTION 4. 1. All armed forces deployed under GTRA operations shall operate exclusively in non-combat, security-support roles and shall be subject to standard U.N. Military Rules of Engagement.

2. The GTRA shall consist of 1 member appointed from the 196 Ranking Member States and Permanent Observers, and the Global Custodianship shall take effect upon confirmation of at least 128.

3. All participating nations cannot engage in or provoke conflict and must abide by the Correlates of War Project framework.

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

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Olympian High School