Rim2Rim 2026 Congress Docket



CONGRESSIONAL DEBATE: Rim2Rim 2026 LEGISLATION DOCKET

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The Cyberpunk Act

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED:

SECTION 1. The Office of Science and Technological Policy is directed to place restrictions on the development of new and dangerous technological weapons such as weaponized cybernetic enhancements to the body or to existing weapons, civilian and military.

- **a.** Dangerous technological weapons are defined as any new weapons of technology including biological and chemical weapons that harbor potential for indiscriminate harm.
- **b.** Cybernetic enhancements are defined as non-medical, non-aid prosthetics that are installed on the body for the purpose of causing harm to any person(s).

SECTION 4. Each company involved with or directly related to the creation of new technological weapons are directed to undergo a mandatory evaluation of danger severity and resource monopoly on a monthly basis.

SECTION 5. Any company that fails to comply with the monthly evaluation or deemed to own a monopoly of any kind shall forfeit 75% of R&D funding until the next regulation check.

- **a.** R&D funding is defined as Research and Development funding provided by the government.

SECTION 7. This legislation shall be jointly overseen by the Office of Science and Technological Policy and the Federal Trade Commission, and carried out by the Department of Justice.

SECTION 8. This legislation shall take effect one month after the passing of this legislation.

SECTION 9. All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Bonneville High School.

A Bill to Reform Selective Wheat Breeding Practices to Further American Health

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. The United States Congress shall prohibit the varied processes of selective wheat breeding for increased yield and shall require federally funded programs to prioritize nutritional value.

SECTION 2. "Selective Breeding" shall be defined as the process of selecting organisms to change their characteristics in a desired direction.

"Kernel" in wheat production relevance has an endosperm and a germ surrounded by two structural layers.

SECTION 3. The United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) shall oversee the enforcement of this legislation.

A. The USDA shall establish nutritional standards for newly developed wheat varieties receiving federal funding or approval.

B. Wheat breeding programs receiving federal grants shall submit annual reports demonstrating compliance with these standards.

C. Federal funding may be suspended for programs found in violation of this legislation after a one-year corrective period.

SECTION 4. This legislation shall take effect at the beginning of the fiscal year following its passage.

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

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Mountain Home High School.

A Bill to Mandate Background Checks on Live-Streaming Platforms

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1: Live-Streaming platforms including, but not limited to Twitch, YouTube, Kick, TikTok, Facebook, Trovo, and Rumble will be required to conduct background checks on content creators. Any content creator, new or current, found guilty of crimes against persons such as rape, assault, or murder, will automatically have their content restricted to any viewer under 18. In addition to federal crimes, any accusations and protection orders filed against new, or current streamers will also be taken into consideration at the discretion of the Company. Users of live-streaming services will also be subject to age verification before using the service.

SECTION 2: "Live-Streaming Platforms" shall be defined as a digital service that lets creators broadcast real-time video and audio over the internet to an audience without requiring a full file download “Civil Penalties” shall be defined as a monetary punishment imposed by a government agency or court for violating a civil law, regulation, or consumer protection rule

SECTION 3: The Federal Trade Commission (FTC) shall oversee compliance with this legislation. Any live-streaming service found to violate Section 1 or should fail to incorporate Section 1 within 120 days after its passage shall face civil penalties, and the company will be subject to a civil fine of up to $20,000,000 bi-monthly until compliance.

SECTION 4: This legislation shall take effect 120 days after passage. All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

Introduced for Congressional debate by Canyon Ridge High School

A Bill to Divert funding from the DoW to FEMA CERT

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. In the next fiscal year 15.9 Billion will be taken from proposed DoW discretionary funding and given to FEMA for them to expand their CERT program. This to add more programs, certifications for volunteers, along with any additional resources local CERT needs for area specific disaster needs. None of this funding will be allowed to be used for pay or pay increase.

SECTION 2. DoW is defined as the Department of War (formerly Department of Defense). FEMA is defined as the Federal Emergency Management Agency. CERT is the Community Emergency Response Team, a volunteer group under FEMA that certifies local volunteers to help in rescue and aid work.

SECTION 3. Congress directly will oversee the allocation of the goes to FEMA to expand the CERT program. Congress will have the discretion to take the funding and return it to the DoD if found to be used for pay and pay increases within FEMA.

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

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Idaho Falls High School.

A Resolution to Amend the Constitution to Add Term Limits for U.S. Representatives and U.S. Senators

RESOLVED, By two-thirds of the Congress here assembled, that the following article is proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the Constitution when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several states within seven years from the date of its submission by the Congress:

ARTICLE --

SECTION 1: The Twenty-Second Amendment of the Constitution shall include a section for term limits. The Twenty-Second Amendment reads as follows, "No person shall be elected to the office of the President more than twice, and no person who has held the office of President, or acted as President, for more than two years of a term to which some other person was elected President shall be elected to the office of the President more than once."

SECTION 2: The Twenty-Second Amendment shall include a section designated for members of the United States House of Representatives, and the United States Senate that reads, "U.S. Senators shall be limited to serve a maximum of 4 terms, or the equivalent of 24 years total. Once a Senator's term ends, they will be recommended to do public service elsewhere. Members of the U.S. House of Representatives shall be limited to serve a maximum of 7 terms, or the equivalent of 14 years. Once a Representative's term ends, they will be recommended to do public service elsewhere."

SECTION 3: This Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Twin Falls High School.

A Bill to Ban ICE from Allocating Funding to Private Contractors

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. ICE shall no longer be permitted to utilize funds approved by congress to pay any private contractor to utilize, build, manage, and transport any individuals held in custody by ICE (be them citizens of the US or not) to a detention center or out of the country. ICE will have to use government owned detention centers to house any individuals they, or anyone that is permitted to work with them, arrests. ICE will be in charge of running their own detention centers from now on.

SECTION 2. The following terms shall be defined as:

A. Private Contractors: Private prison groups such as GEO, CoreCivic, Management and Training Corporation (MTC), and others that are available to contract for the building of or use of detention facilities, management of said facilities, or transportation between facilities or out of country in regards to the detainment of individuals.

B. Funding: The annual budget, any inter-agency transfers, and other funding related acts (bills, supplemental funding, etc.) approved by congress for the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) which are then allocated to Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE).

SECTION 3. The Government Accountability Office (GAO) will work with the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) and a committee within Congress (to be established within the house) to review how ICE utilizes their funding to ensure no funds are put towards private contractors. If such allocation of funds is found, an immediate reduction of 10% to available funds will be enforced for each offence.

SECTION 4. This legislation will take effect November 30, 2027. All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Pocatello High School.

A Bill to Dissolve the CIA

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. The Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) is hereby officially dissolved, and all operations, foreign intelligence collection, and analytical functions administered by the agency shall cease under its current charter.

SECTION 2. **A.** "Dissolution" refers to the complete termination of the CIA as an independent executive agency, including the revocation of Title 50 of the National Security Act of 1947 as it pertains to the agency's authority.

B. "Foreign Intelligence Collection" shall be defined as non-covert human intelligence (HUMINT) gathering, which shall be transferred to the Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA) under the Department of Defense.

C. Counterterrorism intelligence operations shall be transferred to the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI).

SECTION 3. **A.** The Department of Justice (DOJ), in conjunction with the Office of the Director of National Intelligence (ODNI), shall oversee the liquidation of assets, termination of unauthorized programs, and secure transition of personnel.

B. The House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence and the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence shall maintain strict audit authority over the declassification of historical CIA records and the transfer of legal operations to designated successor agencies.

C. All unexpended funds and future budgetary appropriations previously allocated to the CIA shall be reallocated to the DIA and FBI in proportion to their newly assigned responsibilities.

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

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Ridgevue High School

A Bill to Establish Manufacturing Integrity Standards For Electric Bicycles

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. All low-speed electric bicycles manufactured, imported, or offered for sale in the United States must be equipped with factory-locked, tamper-resistant motor parameters that prevent speed governor modification.

SECTION 2. A. "Low-speed electric bicycle" shall be defined pursuant to 15 U.S.C. 2085 as a two- or three-wheeled vehicle with fully operable pedals, an electric motor of less than 750 Watts peak electrical output, and a maximum motor-assisted speed not exceeding 20 mph (Class 1 and 2) or 28 mph (Class 3).

B. "Speed governor modification" includes, but is not limited to, companion mobile applications, digital toggles, screen menu code overrides, hardware jumper wires, or external dongles that allow motor assistance past legal class speeds.

SECTION 3. The Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC), in coordination with U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP), shall oversee the enforcement of this legislation.

A. Manufacturers and importers must submit verified technical audit certifications attesting to firmware anti-tampering compliance prior to market distribution.

B. Any entity that knowingly imports, distributes, or sells non-compliant electric bicycles or aftermarket modification hardware shall be subject to a civil penalty of up to $25,000 per violation and immediate seizure of non-compliant inventory.

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

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Rigby High School.

A Bill to Minimize Prescription Medication Abuse

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. Mental health medications should be limited or prescribed less for people with psychiatric diagnoses. Medical providers should encourage other alternatives, such as: Going outside, getting out in public more, and eating healthier. Medication should not be prescribed frequently as a first option.

SECTION 2. Mental health medication shall be defined as prescription drugs meant to treat the mental illness or symptoms of said illness. This includes any form of a non over the counter prescription medication prescribed to help with diagnosed disorders recognized by the DSM 5. In case of learning disability in class accommodation should be made over prescribing medication. Medical providers shall use the World Health Organization Disability Assessment Schedule (WHODAS) 2.0 to determine severity of the diagnosis. Patients with a score below 25 (mild disability) on a 0-100 model shall not be eligible for prescription therapy without first exhausting other options. Patients scoring a 25-49 (moderate disability) shall be given the option to access medication at the discretion of the provider. The medication will only be limited and not entirely banned meaning that it will remain accessible to patients in dire need.

SECTION 3. This will be overseen by the Office of National Drug Control.

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

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Highland High School.

A Bill to Ban the Public from Viewing Executions

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. Public attendance at executions carried out under federal authority is prohibited. No member of the general public, including family members of the condemned or victim, may physically attend or directly observe an execution whilst being carried out. Family members of the victim and condemned are permitted to view the body a day after it has been prepared for burial in separate parties.

SECTION 2. For the purposes of this legislation, an "execution" refers to the carrying out of a death sentence by a government authority. "Public attendance" means presence by any person who is not directly required to conduct, supervise, document, or provide necessary security or medical services for the execution.

For the purpose of this legislation, "prepared for burial" means the hands-on preparation of a body for burial — including washing, dressing, posing, and embalming.

SECTION 3. The Bureau of Prisons shall restrict access to federal execution facilities during executions to authorized personnel and shall do so through establishing identification stations within the facility and security procedures such as identification badges, identification screeners, and additional guards to prevent unauthorized individuals from entering or viewing the execution area. $500,000 dollars will be allocated to the Federal Bureau of Prisons from the Department of Justice to enforce this Act.

The Department of Health and Welfare will be allocated $26,000 each year from the Department of Justice to prepare bodies for burial through designated funeral homes, specific to each execution facility based on location and decided by the Department of Health and Welfare.

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

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Caldwell High School

A Bill to Establish International Standards for Surrogacy

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. The Department of State shall establish an International Surrogacy Cooperation Program to regulate U.S.-based agencies facilitating international surrogacy arrangements, protect surrogate mothers and children, and enforce minimum standards for international surrogacy practices.

SECTION 2. A. *International surrogacy arrangement:* An agreement involving parties or a birth in more than one country.

B. *Surrogacy intermediary:* An agency, business, or individual that facilitates surrogacy agreements for compensation.

C. *Intended parents:* Individuals intending to assume legal parental responsibility for a child born through surrogacy.

D. *Participating country:* A foreign nation that enters a surrogacy cooperation agreement with the United States.

SECTION 3. The Department of State shall establish a federal registry requiring all U.S.-based intermediaries facilitating international surrogacy arrangements to register before operating. Registered intermediaries must:

A. Disclose all fees, payments, financial obligations, foreseeable medical risks, and applicable legal rights in writing before agreements are signed.

B. Ensure surrogate mothers receive independent legal representation not controlled by intended parents or intermediaries.

C. Obtain documented informed consent from all parties and prohibit coercion, fraud, and undisclosed payments.

D. Preserve surrogate mothers' independent medical decision-making rights.

E. Maintain records of agreements, consent, and compensation for seven years and disclose business ownership, operating countries, and fees during registration and annual renewal.

SECTION 4. The Department of State shall negotiate international agreements establishing cooperation standards. Participating countries shall designate government authorities to coordinate cases, verify parentage documents, and address citizenship and travel-documentation disputes in accordance with domestic law. No agreement shall require a country to legalize surrogacy.

SECTION 5. The Department of State shall investigate complaints and enforce compliance. Operating without registration or submitting materially false information shall incur fines of up to $50,000 per violation. Violating Section 3 shall incur fines of up to $100,000 per violation. Following a hearing, the Department may suspend registration for up to one year or revoke it for serious or repeated violations. Congress shall appropriate necessary implementation funding, and the Department of State shall submit annual compliance reports to Congress.

SECTION 6. This Act shall take effect at the beginning of fiscal year 2028. All laws in conflict are hereby considered null and void to the extent of the conflict

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Snake River High School.

A Bill to Raise the Social Media Minimum Age to Prevent Cyberbullying

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. Commercial social media platforms operating in the United States shall prohibit individuals under the age of 16 from creating, maintaining, or accessing user accounts.

SECTION 2. For the purposes of this legislation:

A. "Social media platform" shall be defined as any public-facing digital service or website whose primary purpose is to allow users to create public or semi-public profiles, upload user-generated content, and interact socially with other users.

B. "Age verification" shall refer to commercially reasonable, privacy-preserving technical methods used to verify a user's date of birth without retaining identification records.

SECTION 3. The Federal Trade Commission (FTC) shall oversee the implementation and enforcement of this bill.

A. The FTC shall establish standardized, privacy-preserving age verification guidelines that platforms must implement prior to account creation

B. Covered platforms found in violation of this act shall be subject to civil penalties of up to $50,000 per unauthorized minor account.

SECTION 4. 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 Century High School .

A Resolution to Encourage Deep Ocean Exploration

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED:

WHEREAS, The current scientific studies and advancements have declined; and

WHEREAS, the scientific bacteria can advance healthcare and help regenerate the planet

WHEREAS, The Earth's current temperature increased to 1.44°C on average globally– undermining the efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5°C, the point of no return; and

WHEREAS, the research of new organism and prediction of global catastrophes will help our planet advance technology; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Congress here assembled should publicly endorse and encourage deep ocean exploration; and, be it

FURTHER RESOLVED, That the Congress here assembled should ensure collaboration between other deep ocean exploring countries.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Bonneville High School

The Creation of A Federal Bottle Bill

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. A mandatory ten-cent ($0.10) national deposit-refund system shall be established for all airtight, sealed beverage containers made of plastic, glass, or aluminum.

SECTION 2. As used in this Act, "beverage container" means any sealed container up to 3.0 liters containing water, carbonated drinks, beer, or ready-to-drink options, excluding dairy products or infant formula.

SECTION 3. States would need to enforce their own association for this legislation.

A. Any beverage distributor or manufacturer failing to comply with universal "FED-10¢" visual labeling requirements shall face administrative fines up to $10,000 per violation.

B. Large retail establishments exceeding 5,000 square feet that sell covered beverages must accept all container types for refund, subject to a $1,000 fine per day for non-compliance.

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

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Mountain Home Highschool.

A Bill to Restrict Immigration Enforcement Actions at Sensitive Locations

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1: Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) and Customs and Border Protection (CBP) agents are strictly prohibited from conducting enforcement actions on the property of any public or private K-12 school, institution of higher education, or licensed healthcare facility.

SECTION 2: "Enforcement actions" shall be defined as any operations aimed at apprehending, detaining, or interviewing individuals suspected of violating immigration laws.

"healthcare facilities" shall be defined as any hospital, community health clinic, emergency room, or urgent care center.

SECTION 3: The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) shall oversee compliance with this legislation. Any federal agency or agent found to violate section shall face administrative penalties, and the agency will be subject to a civil fine of up to $250,000 per violation.

Nothing in this legislation shall be construed to prevent, delay, or prevent local or state law enforcement officers from conducting routine criminal investigation or making arrests of individuals suspected of committing criminal offenses.

This Act strictly limits the authority of federal immigration (ICE and CBP)
to conduct civil immigration enforcement at the designated locations

SECTION 4: This legislation shall take effect 90 days after passage.

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

Introduced for Congressional debate by Canyon Ridge High School

A Bill to cap college tuition prices to Increase national education rates

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. We shall establish a national cap on the tuition cost for public universities in order to protect the common public from price scalping while increasing literacy rates. The current average per year for an out of state student is $31,880 not including housing, books, or transportation. (college board research)

a. This cap shall be set at no more than $15,000 per year of education.

b. Currently only 39% of people 18-24 years of age are enrolled in college.

SECTION 2. Tuition cost: the amount of money a student pays to a school for instruction and classes.

Cap: a set rate of tuition that prices may not exceed under federal law.

Public university: any college with funding coming from 50% or more from any branch of government

SECTION 3. This bill shall be overseen by the office of postsecondary education, federal student aid, the US department of education, and any law enforcement that these departments deem fit feels necessary.

SECTION 4. This legislation will take effect on june 1st 2026, All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Idaho Falls High School.

A Bill to Amend Section 1111(b) of the Every Student Succeeds Act

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. Upon passage of this legislation the national requirements of State standardized assessments shall be repealed. A new federal mandate of performance based assessments will be used to monitor education standards statewide.

SECTION 2. For the purposes of this legislation

(a) “State Assessment" is defined as statewide tests taken by all public schools on no less than 3 subject levels throughout K-12 grades used to determine if schools meet Education Department standards.

(b) “Public Schools” is defined as any school that is established by a state or a subdivision of a state and funded by governmental entities .

SECTION 3. The US Department of Education shall oversee the enforcement of this legislation. The States and their local education agencies will oversee the assessment implementation and interpretation of these scores in accordance with state requirements.

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

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Pocatello High School.

A Bill to Ban Online Sales and Flavored Electronic Nicotine Delivery Systems to Prevent Youth Vaping

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. All direct-to-consumer online sales of electronic nicotine delivery systems (ENDS) and e-liquids, as well as the nationwide manufacture, distribution, and retail sale of all flavored ENDS products, shall be prohibited. All in-person retail purchases of remaining tobacco-flavored ENDS products shall require electronic scanning of a valid government-issued photo identification verifying the purchaser is at least twenty-one (21) years of age.

SECTION 2. For the purposes of this legislation:

A. Electronic Nicotine Delivery Systems (ENDS): Shall be defined as any battery-operated device—including e-cigarettes, vape pens, pod-based systems, and disposable vapes—that aerosolizes a liquid solution containing nicotine for human inhalation, consistent with tobacco product definitions under 21 U.S.C. § 321(rr).

B. Flavored ENDS and E-Liquids: Shall be defined as any ENDS device, cartridge, pod, or liquid solution containing a characterizing flavor other than tobacco, including fruit, candy, dessert, mint, and menthol.

C. Direct-to-Consumer Online Sales: Shall be defined as any transaction conducted via the internet, mobile application, or remote telecommunication platform resulting in the shipment or residential delivery of ENDS products to a non-licensed recipient.

SECTION 3. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) Center for Tobacco Products, in coordination with the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF) and the Federal Trade Commission (FTC), shall oversee enforcement, online marketplace takedowns, and retail compliance inspections.

A. Common carriers and private couriers shall be barred from transporting ENDS products to residential or non-licensed addresses, closing exemptions under the Prevent All Cigarette Trafficking (PACT) Act (15 U.S.C. § 375 et seq.).

B. Any online vendor, carrier, or brick-and-mortar retailer found in violation of this legislation shall incur a civil penalty of ten thousand dollars ($10,000) for a first offense, twenty-five thousand dollars ($25,000) for a second offense, and permanent revocation of federal and state tobacco retail permits upon a third offense.

C. Fifty million dollars ($50,000,000) shall be appropriated annually from existing federal tobacco excise tax revenues to fund unannounced FDA retail compliance checks, ATF carrier audits, and FTC digital marketplace enforcement, alongside twenty-five million dollars ($25,000,000) in Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) grants to public school districts for youth nicotine cessation programs.

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

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Rigby High School.

A Bill to Adopt Norway's "Halfway Houses" Parole System

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. Rather than traditional U.S. parole, prisoners shall be sent to a "halfway house" parole system before fully leaving prison. They will have the option to work jobs outside during the day and return to the facility at a curfew of 9pm every night. If an inmate chooses not to get a job, they must work in workshops within the prison to build a skill that betters themselves. This will only be applicable to inmates with a minimum of a five year sentence and will only become available after an inmate has served at least half of their full sentence.

SECTION 2. For the purpose of this legislation, "halfway houses" shall refer to small scale detention facilities that house 20-30 inmates in remote areas. Each "home" will hold 2 inmates to act as "roommates."

For the purpose of this legislation, "workshop" will be described as a group of 5 inmates who work in a group to learn a skill that will better themselves or their life skills. This could include but is not limited to: meal prep, gardening, sewing/knitting, physical movement, etc..

SECTION 3. The Department of Justice will allocate $55M to the Federal Bureau of Prisons to build these facilities. Each state of the U.S will be required to have one facility. No more than 25 states will be permitted to have two, those being the 25 with the highest population density.

Yearly, the Department of Justice will provide a budget of $5M per year across each of the 75 facilities for operation, maintenance of utilities & facilities, housing, staffing, healthcare, & food service.

SECTION 4. 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 Caldwell High School

A Bill to Transition to Solar Infrastructure to Secure Resilient Power Grids

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. All newly constructed commercial buildings and critical municipal facilities must incorporate solar energy systems with battery storage capabilities as a primary or secondary energy source to mitigate the impact of electrical power outages.

SECTION 2. For the purposes of this legislation:

A. "Critical municipal facilities" shall be defined to include hospitals, fire stations, police departments, and water treatment infrastructure

B. "Solar energy systems" shall refer to photovoltaic panels integrated with localized energy storage devices capable of maintaining essential building operations during a grid power interruption.

SECTION 3. The United States Department of Energy (DOE), in coordination with the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and state building regulatory authorities, shall oversee the enforcement and implementation of this Act.

A. The DOE shall establish mandatory grid resilience guidelines and administer technical assistance for compliant facility developers. The IRS shall administer qualifying federal investment tax credits under Title 26 of the U.S. Code.

B. Non-compliant municipal projects or commercial developments will face a withholding of federal infrastructure grant eligibility until compliance standards are met.

SECTION 4. 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 Century High School.

The following bills are reserved for Supers



A Bill to Ban Lethal Injection

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED:

SECTION 1. Lethal injection shall no longer be permissible as a means of capital punishment anywhere within the United States and its territories.

SECTION 2. Any jurisdictions performing executions are called upon to renew their vigilance in ensuring that those executions uphold the terms of the Eighth Amendment to the Constitution.

SECTION 3. This legislation shall be jointly overseen by the Department of Justice.

SECTION 4. This legislation shall take effect immediately upon passage.

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

The Sunshine Protection Act

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED:

SECTION 1. Daylight Saving Time is hereby made permanent. Each time zone within the United States and its territories shall remain one hour ahead of standard time as set by the Department of Transportation.

SECTION 2. This legislation shall be overseen by the Department of Transportation.

SECTION 3. If this legislation is passed during a period of Daylight Saving Time, it shall take effect immediately. Otherwise, it shall take effect with a one-hour time shift occurring at 2:00 AM local time on the fourth (4th) Sunday following passage.

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

A Bill to Designate Election Day as a Federal Holiday

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED:

SECTION 1. Election Day, being the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, shall be recognized as a federal holiday.

SECTION 2. On Election Day, all non-essential federal government offices shall be closed, stock market trading shall be suspended, and every federal government employee shall be paid for a normal day's work. Any government office with essential election work to conduct shall remain open, and employees at these offices shall be compensated with an extra day off to be taken at their leisure in accordance with agency policies. State and local governments in addition to private businesses are strongly encouraged to observe Election Day in similar fashion as they are able.

SECTION 3. This legislation shall take effect on January 1, 2027.

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

A Bill to Reinstate the EV Tax Credit

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED:

SECTION 1. The Federal Electric Vehicle Tax Credit is hereby reinstated. The tax credit shall total $7,500 for the purchase of new electric vehicles and $4,000 for the purchase of used electric vehicles. Additionally, the Electric Vehicle Home Charger Credit shall be reinstated, amounting to $1,000 for the installation of an electric vehicle charging port in a taxpayer's home.

SECTION 2. These credits shall apply to fully electric vehicles (those that operate from battery power alone) and plug-in hybrids (those which can be charged to operate solely from their battery for some period).

SECTION 3. This legislation shall be overseen by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS).

SECTION 4. This legislation shall take effect on December 31, 2026, and shall result in these credits being made available for all taxpayers filing their 2026 returns.

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

A Bill to Onshore Pharmaceutical Production

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED:

SECTION 1. All pharmaceuticals sold in the United States and its territories must in turn be manufactured within the United States and its territories, although ingredients may still be sourced from abroad.

SECTION 2. Pharmaceuticals shall be defined as “articles recognized in the official United States Pharmacopoeia, official Homoeopathic Pharmacopoeia of the United States, or official National Formulary, or any supplement to any of them; and (B) articles intended for use in the diagnosis, cure, mitigation, treatment, or prevention of disease in man or other animals; and (C) articles (other than food) intended to affect the structure or any function of the body of man or other animals; and (D) articles intended for use as a component of any article specified in clause (A), (B), or (C)" (21 U.S. Code § 321(g)(1)).

SECTION 3. This legislation shall be overseen by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA).

SECTION 4. This legislation shall take effect on January 1, 2028.

SECTION 5. 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 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.

The Red Tape Sunset Act

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED:

SECTION 1. All government agencies at the federal, state, and territorial levels are mandated to set regular, recurring deadlines to review all of their regulations and eliminate those that are outdated, redundant, and/or unduly burdensome, particularly when those burdens fall on small businesses and the working class. Furthermore, agencies are henceforth required to repeal two regulations for each new regulation they enact.

SECTION 2. Each agency has one month from implementation to set their regulatory review schedule. Regulation reviews must occur at least once every four years, though agencies can choose to do this more frequently if desired.

SECTION 3. States and territories that do not adopt these provisions for their own government agencies shall lose access to the State Small Business Credit Initiative (SSBCI).

SECTION 4. This legislation shall be overseen at the federal level by the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs (OIRA), which shall coordinate with other agencies at the federal level as well as relevant agencies in each state and territory to ensure broad implementation.

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 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.