

Northwest Florida's **1st Annual** Season Closer Regional Tournament



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A Bill to Limit Executive Orders to Restore the Balance of Power Between the Legislative and Executive Branches

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

Section 1. The President of the United States shall be permitted to issue no more than twelve (12) executive orders within any single calendar year, except as expressly provided in Article IVA.

Section 2. A. *Executive Order* — a legally binding directive issued by the President pursuant to Article II of the U.S. Constitution and published in the *Federal Register*.

B. *Calendar Year* — the period beginning 12:00 a.m. on January 1 and ending 11:59 p.m. on December 31 of the same year.

C. *Emergency Executive Order* — an order necessary to respond to a formally declared national emergency under the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. § 1601 et seq.).

Section 3. The Government Accountability Office (GAO) shall oversee compliance with this Act.

- A. The GAO shall maintain a public, realtime registry of all executive orders and notify Congress when the annual limit is reached.
- B. An Emergency Executive Order that would exceed the limit may be issued **only** if both chambers of Congress approve it by a simple majority within 30 days of issuance; otherwise, it is automatically revoked.
- C. Any executive order issued in violation of this Act shall be deemed **null and void**, and all federal agencies are prohibited from expending funds to implement it.

Section 4. This policy shall take effect on **January 1, 2026**.

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

A Bill to Prohibit the Outsourcing of Incarceration to ensure all U.S. Citizens and Residents are Imprisoned only within the United States

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

Section 1. The United States government shall neither contract for, nor otherwise facilitate, the imprisonment or detention of any U.S. citizen or lawful resident outside the territorial jurisdiction of the United States for any offense prosecutable under U.S. federal or state law.

Section 2. A. *Outsourcing of Incarceration* — any arrangement by which a U.S. governmental entity transfers custody of an individual to a foreign government, private foreign facility, or international organization for confinement.

B. *Lawful Resident* — *any individual holding lawful permanent resident status or another federally recognized longterm immigration status (e.g., asylee, refugee, TPS beneficiary).*

C. *Foreign Detention Facility* — any prison, jail, or detention center located outside U.S. sovereign territory, including U.S. operated facilities on foreign soil.

D. *United States Government* — all federal departments, agencies, military branches, and their contractors or subcontractors.

Section 3. The Department of Justice (DOJ) Office of the Inspector General shall oversee enforcement.

1. The DOJ shall establish a public registry of all confinement facilities used for federal prisoners and certify annual compliance with this Act.

2. Any federal official authorizing or executing a transfer in violation of Article I shall be subject to removal from office, a civil fine not less than \$50,000, and potential criminal liability under 18 U.S.C. § 242 for deprivation of rights.

3. Persons currently held abroad under U.S. authority must be repatriated to an appropriate domestic facility within 180 days of this Act's effective date.

Section 4. This policy shall take effect on **January 1, 2026**.

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

A Bill to Protect the U.S. Economy

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

Section 1. All authority to impose, adjust, suspend, or repeal tariffs, duties, or other import levies shall reside solely in the Congress of the United States through duly enacted legislation. The President, or any officer of the Executive Branch, is prohibited from unilaterally modifying tariff rates except where expressly directed by an Act of Congress.

Section 2. For the purposes of this Act:

1. *Tariff* — any tax, duty, or imposed charge collected on imported merchandise upon entry into U.S. customs territory.
2. *Adjust* — to raise, lower, or otherwise modify a tariff rate, quota, or surcharge.
3. *Suspend* — to postpone, delay, or temporarily eliminate the application or collection of a tariff.
4. *Imported Merchandise* — all goods entering the customs territory of the United States, as defined in 19 U.S.C. § 1202.

Section 3. The U.S. Department of the Treasury, acting through the Office of Tax Policy, and U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) shall enforce this Act.

- A. CBP shall collect only those tariffs authorized by statute and publish a quarterly report to Congress confirming compliance.
- B. The Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration (TIGTA) shall audit executivebranch actions related to tariffs and refer any violations to the Department of Justice for prosecution under 18 U.S.C. § 402 (contempt of Congress).

SECTION 4. This legislation will take effect FY 2026.

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

A Bill to Expand and Modernize Public Transportation Infrastructure

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1.

\$5 billion shall be allocated annually to states and municipalities to improve public transportation systems, specifically buses, trolleys, and other surface transit services.

SECTION 2.

Funds may be used for: A. Replacing and upgrading aging vehicles with eco-friendly alternatives (electric, hybrid) B. Expanding routes in underserved areas C. Upgrading stations, stops, and accessibility features D. Investing in technology (real-time tracking, digital fare systems)

SECTION 3.

The U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) will oversee grant distribution and ensure compliance with efficiency, equity, and environmental standards.

SECTION 4.

Priority shall be given to cities with:

- A. High traffic congestion
- B. Poor air quality
- C. Underserved low-income or rural communities

This legislation shall take effect at the start of Fiscal Year 2026.

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

A Bill to Provide Humanitarian Relief to Eastern Africa to Combat Famine and Displacement

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1.

The United States shall allocate \$500 million in emergency humanitarian aid to address famine, displacement, and humanitarian crises in the Eastern African region.

SECTION 2.

A. “Eastern African region” shall be defined as the nations of Sudan, South Sudan, Ethiopia, Somalia, Eritrea, and Kenya.

B. “Humanitarian aid” shall include, but not be limited to, food distribution, water sanitation, medical supplies, shelter, and educational services for displaced persons.

SECTION 3.

The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) and the Department of State shall jointly oversee the allocation and distribution of funds.

Aid shall be administered in partnership with verified non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and international bodies such as the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA). Semiannual reports on aid effectiveness and distribution shall be submitted to Congress for transparency and oversight. And if not effective then funding shall be cut.

SECTION 4.

This legislation shall take effect in Fiscal Year 2026.

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

A Bill to Reinstate and Protect Federal Support for Nationally Standardized Curriculum Programs

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1.

The purpose of this legislation is to restore and protect federal funding for Advanced Placement (AP) and International Baccalaureate (IB) programs in public schools, countering state-led efforts—such as Florida’s SB 7030—that have restricted or defunded access to nationally standardized academic curricula due to ideological disagreements. This bill seeks to ensure that all students, regardless of state or district, have equitable access to college-level educational opportunities.

SECTION 2.

A. \$230 million in annual federal funding shall be reinstated for the support of AP and IB programs in public high schools across the United States. Funding shall be administered by the U.S. Department of Education and distributed to school districts that offer AP/IB programs based on student enrollment, economic need, and program participation.

B. This funding may be used for: Purchasing curriculum-aligned instructional materials; Professional development and certification training for AP/IB teachers; Subsidizing exam fees for students from low-income households; Expansion of AP/IB course offerings, particularly in underserved or rural areas.

SECTION 3.

A. No state government or local education agency may restrict or prohibit access to AP or IB programs based solely on perceived ideological conflicts, unless there is evidence of educational malpractice or violation of federal law.

B. States that reduce or eliminate AP/IB programs for non-academic or political reasons shall be ineligible for this restored funding.

SECTION 4.

A. All public colleges and universities receiving federal funding shall be required to recognize AP and IB exam scores in accordance with College Board or International Baccalaureate standards for the purpose of college credit or placement.

B. The U.S. Department of Education shall audit public institutions of higher education to verify compliance with this recognition requirement and may withhold a percentage of Title IV funding from institutions found in noncompliance.

This bill shall go into effect at the start of Fiscal Year 2026.

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

A Bill to Prohibit Open Carry of Firearms Nationwide

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1.

The open carry of firearms in public spaces is hereby prohibited across the United States. Only individuals with a valid concealed carry permit, having passed a background check and certified firearm safety training, may carry in public.

SECTION 2.

Firearms are prohibited—regardless of permit status—in high-risk areas including: Schools and universities, Government buildings, Hospitals and medical centers, Places of worship, Public transit and permitted public events

SECTION 3.

First Offense: \$1,000 fine; permit suspension up to 1 year; public safety service; *Second Offense:* \$2,500 fine; permanent permit revocation; up to 6 months imprisonment *Severe Violations:* \$5,000+ fine; felony charge; up to 3 years imprisonment

SECTION 4.

The Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF) shall oversee enforcement. State and local law enforcement may assist. States may impose stricter laws.

This bill shall take effect on **January 1, 2026**.

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

A Bill to Enforce Age Restrictions on Energy Drinks

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

Section 1: All individuals purchasing specifically energy marketed drinks must present a valid government-issued photo identification to verify their age.

Section 2: The sale of energy drinks to individuals under the age of 15 is strictly prohibited.

Section 3: Retailers shall be required to display clear signage indicating the minimum age requirement for purchasing energy drinks.

Section 4:

(a) This Act shall be overseen by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA).

(b) Retailers found to be in non-compliance shall be subject to the following penalties:

i. A fine of up to \$4,000 per violation.

ii. Suspension of their business license for repeated non-compliance.

Section 5: The FDA shall allocate necessary funding and resources to implement and enforce this act, including but not limited to, conducting regular compliance checks and educational campaigns.

Section 6: (a) This Act shall take effect on January 1, 2026.

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

A Bill to Establish Age Limits for Federal Officials to Promote Effective and Accountable Governance

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1.

To ensure long-term competency, responsiveness, and mental acuity among federal leaders, the United States shall impose maximum age limits for the offices of President, members of Congress, and federal judges.

SECTION 2.

- A. No person shall be elected to the office of President if they are 75 years of age or older at the beginning of their term.
- B. No person shall be elected or appointed to the U.S. Senate or House of Representatives if they are 80 years of age or older at the start of their term.
- C. All federal judges, including those on the U.S. Supreme Court, shall retire upon reaching the age of 80. Judges currently serving who are above this age shall retire no later than two years after the passage of this legislation.

SECTION 3.

The U.S. Office of Personnel Management, in conjunction with the Federal Election Commission and the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, shall oversee enforcement of these requirements and maintain transparency regarding age and eligibility of candidates and appointees.

SECTION 4.

This legislation shall take effect on January 1, 2026.

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

A Bill to Increase Federal Aid for Natural Disaster Recovery

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1.

The amount of financial assistance provided to individuals, families, and small businesses affected by extreme natural disasters shall be increased to a maximum of **\$500,000 per case**, to support recovery related to **environmental damage, property loss, and health-related impacts**.

SECTION 2.

For the purposes of this legislation, a **natural disaster** shall be defined as a severe event—such as hurricanes, tornadoes, floods, earthquakes, or wildfires—that results in substantial damage to private property, poses a threat to public health, or displaces individuals from their homes or businesses.

SECTION 3.

The **Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)** shall be responsible for overseeing the disbursement of recovery funds. FEMA shall develop updated eligibility guidelines, expedite application processes, and ensure transparency and accountability in the distribution of these funds.

SECTION 4.

This bill shall go into effect on **September 1, 2026**.

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