

**A Bill to Regulate the Use of Facial Recognition
Technology to Protect Civil Liberties**

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

2 **SECTION 1.** Federal agencies may not deploy facial recognition technology in public spaces
3 without a warrant, probable cause, or explicit legislative authorization.

4 **SECTION 2.** A. “Facial recognition technology” shall refer to software that uses biometric
5 data to identify or verify a person’s identity using their facial features.

6 B. “Public spaces” include streets, parks, government buildings, transportation
7 hubs, and other areas accessible to the general public.

8 **SECTION 3.** The Department of Justice shall be responsible for the enforcement of this act.

9 A. The Department of Justice will create a transparency database tracking
10 all federal agencies’ authorized uses of facial recognition.

11 B. The Department of Justice will conduct annual audits and publish a
12 public report assessing compliance and civil liberties impact.

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

A Bill to Make Private Schools Accountable

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

2 **SECTION 1.** All K-12 private schools and public charter schools which receive
3 taxpayer dollars either through federal funding, state funding,
4 block grants, or vouchers shall be required to meet all accountability
5 standards of their public-school counterparts.

6 **SECTION 2.** School accountability shall be defined as the process of evaluating school
7 performance based on student performance measures.

8 **SECTION 3.** The U.S. Department of Education shall oversee the implementation and
9 enforcement of the following provisions:

- 10 A. Private and charter schools shall be required to follow state-mandated
11 testing requirements or may opt to apply equivalent standards to the
12 National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP). As in public
13 schools, accountability shall be based on testing of all students without
14 regards to socio-economic or special-needs status.
- 15 B. All private and charter schools receiving tax funding shall be required
16 to provide special education and 504 services as required by law. Schools
17 may not discriminate based on special education qualification as part of
18 the admissions process.
- 19 C. Schools which fail to meet accountability standards for two consecutive
20 years shall be placed on probationary status for one year, subject to the
21 loss of funding and/or revocation of charter if the school fails to meet
22 accountability at the end of the probationary year. Schools which fail for a
23 third consecutive year may be subject to loss of accreditation.

24 **SECTION 4.** This legislation shall take effect on August 1, 2026.

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

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 2. A free trade agreement (FTA) is defined as a treaty between two or more countries designed to reduce or eliminate trade barriers such as tariffs and quotas, facilitating easier and cheaper trade and investment between participating nations.

11 B. The USTR shall work with the Ecuadorian government for negotiating
12 the terms and standards for the FTA, addressing issues like tariffs, labor
13 standards, and market access for goods and services.

14 C. The DOS Department of State shall ensure the Ecuadorian government
15 and businesses oblige to maintain human rights, environmental concerns,
16 and mitigating corruption.

17 **SECTION 4.** The legislation will take effect on January 1, 2026.

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

The American Climate Infrastructure and Resiliency Act

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

2 **SECTION 1.** The Federal Government shall establish the American Climate Infrastructure
3 and Resiliency Act, which shall fund and enforce infrastructure upgrades to
4 reduce greenhouse gas emissions and improve climate change resilience in
5 public buildings, transportation systems, and energy grids.

6 **SECTION 2.** For this legislation, Climate-resilient infrastructure refers to systems
7 designed to withstand and recover from climate-related hazards, including
8 heat waves, flooding, wildfires, etc.

9 **SECTION 3.** A. The Department of Energy (DOE) and the Environmental Protection
10 Agency (EPA) shall jointly oversee enforcement of this legislation.

11 B. These agencies are to administer a \$300 billion Green Infrastructure
12 Investment Fund (GIIF) over 10 years in the form of grants to local and
13 state governments.

14 C. Both agencies will collaborate to set new federal climate-resilience
15 construction standards that are required to be met by newly built public
16 buildings, transportation systems, and energy grids.

17 D. Older public buildings, transportation systems, and energy grids
18 will be reevaluated to reach a certain standard set by the agencies and
19 will be required to renovate according to them if not met.

20 **SECTION 4.** This legislation will take effect starting FY 2027. All laws in conflict
21 with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.